The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Great Slaughter OF PLUSHES.

We will place on sale

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100 Pieces

SILK PLUSHES

In all newest colorings,

At $1.64.

These are equal to any goods now offered at $3.00 per yard.

Earliest Examination Invited.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.



THE LAKESIDE, THE MOST ELEGANT PUFF SCARF EVER MADE

For either standing or turn-down collars.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

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CLARENDON SHIRTS Will not tear down the back. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

THOMAS & HAYDEN, Manufacturers, Chicago.

STEAM PIPE,

Coils, Radiators, and all Pipe Fittings.

FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN, MANUFACTURERS,

Factory at South Chicago. Office and Warehouse, 30 & 32 West Monroe-st.

Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Commissioners' Office,

CHESTER, Ill., Oct. 18.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1882, for the labor of from 150 to 250 convicts.

Contracts to run not less three nor more than eight years, bidders stating for what length of time they wish to contract the labor. Among the above convicts are several excellent stonecutters, quarrymen, and brickmakers. Proposals will also be received for the leasing of the brick-yard and limestone quarry, with their privileges, belonging to the prison.

All proposals must be sealed up, marked "Proposals for Convict Labor," and addressed to Jas. S. Martin, President of Board of Commissioners of Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, Ill.

The bids will be opened at the prison at 4 o'clock p. m. December 5, 1882, in the presence of the bidders. Bids must be accompanied by bond of $5,000, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to bidder he will enter into contract with good bond for its due performance.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing Jno. C. Salter, Warden, Chester, Ill.

Commissioners. { JAS. S. MARTIN, Pres't. ISAAC CLEMENTS, Sec'y. JAS. T. COOPER.

PUBLIC NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following public work up to the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, 20th inst.:

First—Filling and grading Fullerton-av., on the Lake View side, from Clybourn-av. to the railroad, about 560 yards, work to be done in ten days.

Second—Filling and grading Fullerton-av., on the Lake View side, from the railroad to the river, work to be done in 20 days; about 1,250 yards.

Third—Filling and grading Fullerton-av., on the Lake View side, from Clybourn-av. to Ashland-av., about 250 yards, work to be done in 30 days.

Fourth—Filling and grading Paulina-st., from Dunning-st. to Clybourn-av., about 600 yards, work to be done in 30 days.

Fifth—Back filling on the Fullerton-av. sewer from Clybourn-av. to the railroad, about 550 yards, work to be done in 10 days.

GEORGE W. PARKES, Supervisor of Lake View, 156 La Salle-st., Room 12.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Grand Bargains!" IN OUR Cloak Dep't!

1,000 Imported Black and Colored "Perfect-Fitting" Cloth Dolmans!

"48 to 52 inches long."

"Plush and Fur Trimmed" ARE OFFERED At $10! $12! & $15!

They are worth from $20 to $30. No better garments can be produced even though treble the price is paid.

The Complement of Sizes Furnished!

State and Madison-sts.

DIAMONDS!

Engagement Rings, novel styles. Lace Pins, elegant designs, Earrings, tastily mounted. Studs and Collar-Buttons, effective settings.

Bought for Cash and sold lower than the lowest.

SHOURDS & STOREY

66 State-st., cor. Randolph.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

New Oil Stove, Heater,

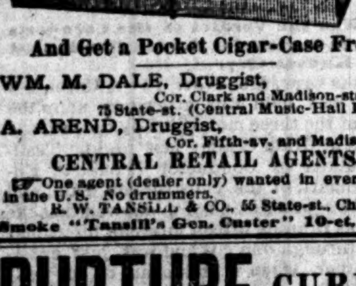


For heating Bedrooms, Bath-rooms, Small Offices, &c.

ONLY $5.00.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO., 95 Lake-st.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS.



And Get a Pocket Cigar-Case Free.

WM. M. DALE, Druggist, Cor. Clark and Madison-sts. and 73 State-st. (Central Music-Hall Block.

A. AREND, Druggist, Cor. Fifth-av. and Madison-st.

CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS.

One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in the U. S. No drummers.

R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.

Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Custer" 10-ct. Cigar

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Property at current rates. MEAD & COE., 149 La Salle-st.

CUTLERY Till you can't rest. The largest variety of Pocket and Table Cutlery in the city. Call for the "Spalding Razor" if you want a comfortable and easy shave. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.



JUST NOW! And Right Here!

DON'T GET MEASURED FOR AN OVERCOAT!

WE HAVE "Ben Butler" OVERCOATS "Grover Cleveland" OVERCOATS

Top Coats, Box Coats, London Smoke Kerseys, English Nigger-Heads, Elysians, Chinchilla, etc., etc., etc., etc., for

MAN, BOY, OR CHILD.

We name our $15 and $35 OVERCOATS "Ben Butler" and "Grover Cleveland," for they are so popular. Remember

Jas. Wilde, Jr., & Co.

Sell a few Overcoats. If you have any doubt about it, step inside and see our busy salesmen any day when passing. The "most," and at the same time the "least," we can say of our SUITS and OVERCOATS is "that only an expert can distinguish our garments from the best 'order work' when placed side by side." If it is good clothes you want, some that fit better and are better made than you usually find, we should like to see you at

JAS. WILDE, JR., & CO.'S,

Cor. State & Madison.

FRANK REED, - - Manager

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

We invite attention to our Holiday Display of Pianos and Organs.

These embrace every variety of *Uprights, Grands,* and *Square Grands.*

Our firm deal almost exclusively in *first-class* instruments, believing that *only* these will establish and maintain the reputation of our house.

These high-grade Pianos are sold by us at a very small advance above the prices of ordinary instruments. Those who visit our establishment are convinced by examination of our Pianos that it is greater economy to pay this small difference, and obtain an instrument that will last a lifetime, than to buy an inferior Piano, that is never fully satisfactory, and which four or five years' use renders worthless.

KNABE PIANOS

As evidence of our desire to sell our customers *only first-class* instruments, we may state that while our sales are generally for cash, yet we give any reasonable terms of payment (monthly or quarterly) when desired.

We believe it far better for the purchase, to use the money a poor Piano would cost as part payment on a first-class instrument, taking time to pay off the remainder.

We take old instruments in exchange at their *cash* value, and the difference can be paid in installments if desired.

We have lately taken in exchange for *Uprights* a number of *Square* Pianos of *standard* makes. These are in perfect order, fully guaranteed, and will be sold at *very* low prices, as we must make room for new stock daily arriving.

Mention this advertisement when you call at our establishment as it will pay you.

TRADE REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC. 136 STATE ST. MARK.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. This caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Wanted—About 30,000 square feet of room in two or more floors—new building or additional stories—between Randolph and Van Buren-sts. and Wabash and Fifth-avs. Also 10,000 square feet with elevators, steam facilities, and good light.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

60° Sulphuric Acid

At 65 cents per Hundred Pounds.

La Salle, Ill. Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co.

Candy The finest assortment of Fine Confectionery in Chicago, put up in the handsomest boxes used here, 75c, $1.50, $2.25, $3, $3.75, &c. Try it. Expressed all points. Great success. TAYLOR'S, 1 Clark-st. Telephone 5116.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

We have just opened our Last Importation For the Season OF

Cloth Cloaks! Ulsters! AND Paletots!

Handsomely trimmed with PLUSH, at $10.00. And upward,

AND Silk Rhadames and Brocade Dolmans and Paletots, Trimmed with Fur, Upwards from $15.00.

Special Offering OF "Silk Circulars," Quilted and Fur-Lined, at $15, $20, $25, $30, $35.

"Plush Garments" AT Popular Prices.

We also display Late Novelties IN "Costumes,"

And daily add in more recent styles those of Our Own Make.

EXCURSION TRAIN TO CHELTENHAM BEACH.

Large and Attractive Sale BY AUCTION OF 250 Very Choice and Desirable Lots,

Being 100 by 200 feet each, on east side of railroad, and 100 by 167 feet each, on west side of railroad.

Beautifully Located on the Lake Shore.

CHELTENHAM BEACH (Hyde Park),

Situated bet. 75th and 79th-sts.,

Saturday, Nov. 18, '82, ON THE GROUND, AND Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 20 and 21, At 2 o'clock p. m., at HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL, Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

CHELTENHAM BEACH cannot be surpassed in beauty and healthfulness of situation.

The ground is high and well wooded, and beautifully located on Lake Michigan, 1½ miles north of South Chicago. The beach has a frontage of 1¼ miles, and is decidedly one of the finest in this country.

A special free train will leave depot of Illinois Central Railroad, foot of Lake-st., at 1 o'clock p. m. Saturday, November 18th, stopping for parties desiring to attend the sale at Van Buren-st., Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-ninth-sts. and Hyde Park.

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Agents, 182 Dearborn-st.

Title perfect. Abstract, with opinion of title of Goudy & Chandler, 162 Washington-st., will be given to each purchaser.

Terms cash. A deposit of 10 per cent purchase money required at time of sale, balance within 10 days from delivery of abstract.

For plats of the property and further particulars apply to

LAYTON, THAYER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 182 Dearborn-st.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD LINE, Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at lowest rates. Draft for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP LINE. BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.

ANCHORIA, Nov. 18, 11 am | DEVONIA, Dec. 2, 11 am
BOLIVIA, Nov. 25, 5 a m | ETHIOPIA, Dec. 9, 3 p m

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $21. For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

"Parisian Suit Co."

Call the attention of their patrons and the public generally to their varied and select stock of

OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

They claim it is the finest assortment of such goods in Chicago, and respectfully ask the public to compare and judge for themselves. There are no goods in the above bought under price on account of their worthlessness, and cheap at no price, but well-made, stylish goods. Every garment

WARRANTED TO FIT,

And wear satisfactorily.

As regards prices, we guarantee every Cloak in our stock to be under the price asked by any other house in this city for the same class of goods.

REMEMBER, WE GUARANTEE IT,

And will make an allowance in every case that proves otherwise.

This guarantee also holds good in our

FUR AND SEAL DEPARTMENT, AND IN OUR Children's Dept.

We are doing the Suit and Cloak trade of this city, and are leaving all competition far behind, as a comparison of our goods and prices will easily prove.

PARISIAN SUIT CO., State and Monroe-sts., Under Palmer House.

STECK PIANO

Is the "ONLY AMERICAN Piano" which has ever received the "HIGHEST PRIZE" and Gold Medal at a "World's Exposition" over

"All Competitors,"

Both EUROPEAN and AMERICAN. They are used and indorsed by the "GREATEST MASTERS and MUSICIANS" of the world.

Every Piano is a "prize" for the purchaser.

SOLE AGENT.

HORACE BRANCH, 208 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE,

One of the LARGEST, FINEST, and BEST PAYING GROCERY STORES in the city. Parties looking for a business in this line will find this an excellent opportunity of buying an old and well established stand. For particulars address Q 27, Tribune office.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.



Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

POLITICAL.

Barrow and Colquitt Elected to the United States Senate from Georgia.

Bisbee, the Celebrated Republican Contestant of Florida, Elected.

A Table of the Votes of Certain Counties in Nebraska on the Woman Suffrage Question.

Free Canals in New York Given 240,000 Majority—The Illinois State-House.

The Extraordinary Result of the Campaign in Iowa—Weller and Frederick.

GEORGIA.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR SHORT AND LONG TERMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—As each of the candidates applying to the Legislature for election to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Hill, also the full term of six years as his successor in the Senate, failed to get a majority in both branches yesterday, the General Assembly of Georgia convened in joint session today at noon and balloted to fill the vacancies. For the unexpired term Pope Barrow received 116, and Hill, son of the deceased Senator, 99. Barrow was then declared elected. The long-term contest being in order, the same candidates as were in the field yesterday were balloted for, with the following result: Ex-Gov. Colquitt, 123; Chief-Justice Jackson, 40; J. C. C. Black, 33; Attorney-General Anderson, 20. The Republican votes went to Colquitt, at the solicitation, it is said, of Senator Brown, who, although claiming to be a Democrat now, was in 1868 a Republican, and voted for Grant in the Chicago Convention as a delegate from Georgia. Among the members it is freely stated that

COLQUITT SOLD OUT BEN HILL,

who is a relative by marriage, to secure a sufficient number of votes with which to elect himself. The relatives of Hill make this accusation. Common gossip is also afloat tonight that five members of the Legislature were bought for Colquitt last night at $1,000 each. The election of Colquitt is characterized as a victory for the bosses, and any amount of revolutionary talk is being indulged in by many of the leading politicians of the State who are here. They all predict a general revolt against bossism in Georgia two years hence, declaring that they will not stand it any longer. Brown is looked upon here as a boss of the same dimensions as was Conkling in New York before he had the props knocked from under him, and many leading politicians tonight predict that two years hence Brown will be where Conkling is today—without a following.

POLITICAL POINTS.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The latest returns as to the House of Representatives show 195 Democrats, 123 Republicans, 5 Readjusters, and 2 Independents, or a Democratic majority of 65 over all, which the Democrats expect will be increased to 67.

INDIANA.

Assistant-Secretary New takes a very hopeful view over the situation in Indiana, notwithstanding the recent defeat. He says the State will certainly be redeemed by the Republican party in 1884, and only one circumstance can prevent the Republicans from carrying Indiana in that year. That will be the nomination of ex-Senator McDonald for President. In such a case, Mr. New thinks that, through State pride, Indiana would vote for the Democratic candidate. Mr. New does not think that McDonald would accept the second place on the ticket.

RETURNS FROM FLORIDA

show that Bisbee, Republican, has been elected by 400 majority over Finley, his Democratic opponent. This gentleman has had a peculiar experience in the pursuit of Congressional honors, and in his efforts to vindicate the right of his district to be represented by the man of its choice. In 1876 he ran against Finley, and received a certificate. Finley, on a contest, was seated by a Democratic Congress eight days before the close of the term. In 1878 he ran against Noble A. Hull, who received the certificate. Bisbee contested and was seated by a Democratic House forty-one days before the close of the Congressional term on a unanimous report of the Committee on Elections, and without a negative vote in the House. In 1880 he and Finley were again opposing candidates, Finley receiving the certificate. Bisbee was seated on a contest by the present House on June 1.

COLORADO.

Secretary Teller returned to his desk this morning, and insists that the Republicans have won a substantial victory. He attributes the defeat of Campbell, the Republican candidate for Governor, to the bad faith of Republicans who had pledged themselves in the nominating convention to support the candidates selected. Mr. Teller thinks more money was expended this year in Colorado than in any previous election. He locked himself up in the department today and devoted himself to the preparation of his report, which is much delayed.

REPRESENTATIVE KASSON,

of Iowa, said today that the fight over the Speakership in the Forty-eighth Congress would be of the Kilkenny order, and he thought Carlisle would have the best chance. Speaking of the general situation, Mr. Kasson said: "Did you ever hear Gortschakoff's celebrated mot, uttered just after the Russian arms had suffered a crushing defeat? He said: 'Russia does not sulk, she meditates.' Well, in my opinion, the Republican party does not sulk, it meditates; and, as one member of it, I find plenty of food for meditation just now."

NORTH CAROLINA.

A dispatch received from North Carolina, from Republican sources indicates that Bennett, Democratic Congressman-at-Large, will be counted in over Dockery, coalition candidate, by about 200 votes. The dispatch says that the Democratic canvassing boards in five counties have fraudulently thrown out votes enough to elect Dockery, and three more counties are to be heard from.

NEW YORK.

SOME OF THE OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Semi-official returns from all but about half a dozen counties give Cleveland a majority of 193,424 over Folger. Hill, Democrat, for Lieutenant-Governor, has 194,666 over B. Platt Carpenter. Ruger, Democrat, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, has only 70,162 over Andrews. Slocum, Democrat, for Congressman-at-Large, has 112,137. The constitutional amendment abolishing tolls on the canals is adopted by about 240,000 majority. The amendment increasing the number of Judges in the Supreme Court has over 90,000 majority.

NEBRASKA.

THE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE FURNISHED RETURNS ON THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 15.—Complete returns of the vote on woman suffrage are not yet obtainable. At present seventeen counties are yet to be heard from. So far as known the vote for and against the amendment by counties stands as follows:

Counties.	For.	Against.	Counties.	For.	Against.
Adams	643	164	Johnson	720	770
Antelope	254	577	Keith	6	24
Boone	374	442	Knox	176	[illegible]
Buffalo	725	515	Lancaster	1,471	2,697
Burt	609	811	Merrick	320	[illegible]
Cass	973	1,362	Nemaha	906	1,230
Cheyenne	16	308	Nuckolls	225	522
Clay	638	972	Otoe	657	2,163
Colfax	242	808	Pawnee	508	849
Cumming	203	1,026	Pierce	84	213
Dakota	304	325	Polk	244	308
Douglas	1,336	4,085	Red Willow	338	153
Fillmore	688	1,073	Richardson	747	131
Frontier	55	77	Saline	579	1,037
Furnas	303	400	Sarpy	274	608
Gage	983	1,738	Seward	630	1,135
Gosper	64	140	Stanton	23	348
Greeley	173	147	Valley	274	201
Hall	480	1,139	Washingt'n	518	1,078
Hamilton	678	737	Wayne	101	97
Harlan	295	417	Webster	434	620
Hitchcock	51	120	York	638	951
Holt	401	1,280			
Howard	170	373	Totals	21,736	49,792
Jefferson	420	753	Majority		28,056

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 14.—The following appears to be the political cast of the next Legislature, according to the latest and complete returns of the election: Senate—Republicans elect, 16; Democrats elect, 11; Anti-Monopolists elect, 6—a majority of one for the fusionists. House—Republicans elect, 55; Democrats elect, 29; Anti-Monopolists elect, 15—a majority of eleven for the Republicans. The Anti-Monopolists claim that several of the so-called straight Republican members are Anti-Monopolists in thought, feeling, and purpose, and will vote with that party on all important measures. In the matter of electing

A UNITED STATES SENATOR,

it is believed the straight Republicans and Anti-Monopolists will pull together, and that no Democrat need apply for that position. On the other hand, the Democrats are confident that Senator Saunders will be succeeded by some man of their party, J. Sterling Morton, for instance, or Gen. Victor Vifquain, of Saline County. Already several anti-monopoly candidates are announced, among whom are ex-Gov. Butler, of Pawnee County, and Gen. Connor, of Buffalo County, the latter a man of good ability and fairly popular with the people. So far as the Senatorship is concerned, however, it is pretty early yet to particularize or prophesy in the matter; all that can be done is to await the action of that august body of Solons known as the State Legislature, which convenes Jan. 2, 1883.

ILLINOIS.

DEFEAT OF THE STATE-HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—Following is the vote on the State-House and canal not included in the returns yesterday, and completing the returns from all counties in the State except Cook:

Counties.	State-House.	Canal.	Total vote.
Lake	1,909	2,164	3,383
Peoria	217	8,850	11,439
Rock Island	1,145	6,453	6,533
Scott	1,236	1,407	2,323
Whiteside	2,373	4,245	5,084

The total vote for the canal was 293,381, for the State-House 182,221, and the total vote is 476,507.

ONE DEMOCRAT DEFEATS ANOTHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 15.—Much excitement is caused in political circles here by the news from Decatur that the official canvass of the vote of Macon County elects R. H. Templeman by 52¼ votes over Dr. A. M. Miller as the minority Representative from the Twenty-ninth District. Dr. Miller has been claiming his election by over 100 votes, and has been receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends on that basis. The announcement, therefore, that the official count puts Templeman ahead creates confusion in the camp. Dr. Miller has already served on Templeman notice of contest, alleging fraud in one ward in Decatur. The contest will be purely among Democrats, and Republicans here are curious to know how it will end.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS F. MITCHELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—It is authoritatively stated today by the Bloomington press that the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, Representative-elect from this district, McLean County, will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the House, as has been hinted by the metropolitan press. Mr. Mitchell was a very prominent candidate two years ago, and is strongly urged to again offer his name. His principal reason for declining to enter the contest is that Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton is a Bloomington man and is already a quite prominent candidate for United States Senator.

IOWA.

THE AMOUNT OF BLOOD-MONEY EXTORTED BY HUBBELL AND HENDERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 15.—I have just talked with Congressman Henderson. He says he has not a memorandum of the exact amount of money secured by the political assessment scheme of the Republican Congressional Committee, but the sum will not vary far from $100,000 collected on 2 per cent assessments. Besides this there were received considerable amounts from contributions that were genuinely voluntary.

STORY OF THE DEFEAT AND THE REASONS FOR IT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 15.—If there is a curiosity in this State it is the man who was not surprised at the result of last Tuesday's election. Democrats who were elected are as much surprised as the Republicans who were left, and it is the same with the voters. Weller, the Greenbacker, elected in the Fourth Congressional District by about 500 over the present member, Thomas Updegraff, who counted his majority at nearly 5,000, is the fellow who got thumped on the head years ago by an Eastern man who was out West speculating, and some time thereafter Weller sued the assailant for damages, claiming in his complaint that he had never been of sound mind since the "affair." The defense had witnesses to show that Weller always had been a little "off," and not more so since the thumping than before. Updegraff felt perfectly secure as to his elections as the Democratic nominee withdrew, and while Weller stumped the district thoroughly, slandering Updegraff at every point, his opposition was considered so weak that no work was done on the other side. As Updegraff was against the prohibitory amendment, it is a mystery where such a strong opposition came from.

THE FIFTH.

But this district, the Fifth, was about as badly rattled as any of them, though James Wilson, the Republican nominee, is elected by twenty-three majority. The district is ordinarily good for 4,000, and Wilson himself was elected to Congress once before by over 8,000. There were various causes that combined to make the great change. Fredericks, of Marshalltown, the Democratic nominee, is a machinist, owning quite extensive shops. He is a "hail fellow well met," carries as big and red a sign of anti-prohibition as anybody has (or had), his pockets well-lined with the wherewithal, and started out immediately after his nomination in this city, to "take in" the towns and see the boys. At the convention which nominated him there was a remarkable absence of candidates, and they at last picked up "Ben" because he had money and was a "liberal fellow." The great go-as-you-please race commenced, and at every town visited Ben left a "friend," one who could "afford" to stay right by him and

"SEE THAT HIS GRAVE WAS KEPT GREEN."

This still hunt was made red-hot, and it was difficult to find a place in the district that didn't show the track of Ben, or the results of his visit. His audiences were small, not usually over one, two, or three, but he "filled" them with admiration for the Democratic candidate. The stories he told of his opponent, it is said by some who heard them, were extremely ludicrous, and they were always made to fit the audience. He could corner a workingman to get his "ideas" on the situation, and if he wanted free trade why that was what he ought to have, by all means. The

fellow that wanted protection, or a drink, got it, and Ben was enough for the emergency without even taking "snits." The Democrats put out the most slanderous literature possible to get up against Wilson, and

LIBELED HIM SHAMEFULLY.

One of the strongest tricks they did was to print thousands of copies of a letter written by the Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city, and sent them throughout the district. The lady who wrote the letter is an inflexible Democrat, whose uncles, cousins, and aunts are all dyed in the wool, and she wrote it to the editor of a Democratic paper expressing an opinion against Wilson, because a lady had told her that Wilson once took a drink in her father's house. The Democrats added her title—Secretary W. C. T. U.—to the letter and circulated it among all classes, especially temperance people. This was done but two or three days before election, too late for a contradiction, and had the desired effect of losing many votes. The story was traced down, and it turned out that the man who took the drink was not Wilson, but the lamented Adjutant-General Baker, who was making campaign speeches more than fifteen years ago. It might be well to state that Mr. Wilson did more for the amendment than any other man in his district, and while

HE IS NOT A FANATIC,

worked sincerely for it. Notwithstanding this, the Secretary thought him an unfit man for Congress, as he drank, years ago, but Fredericks, who drinks when he wants it, and he wants it often, sometimes, was just the man for the temperance people. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union indorsed their Secretary's action, by refusing to accept her resignation, and yet she is an infidel, or at least was not many months ago. These facts are mentioned to show the utter inconsistency of the temperance people. They have positively been known to work with all their might for a candidate that every saloonkeeper in town was working for, and after the man was elected he turned out a full-fledged whisky-ite. The Prohibitionists are the most inconsistent, unreasonable, and inappreciative class of people that ever attempted to make a point. They are so fanatical that at times it seems as if they had lost all sense of reason. They have ridden the Republican party in Iowa until the rider must dismount or the "trip" be postponed. They have sworn allegiance to no party, but do swear that if the Republican party does not do their bidding they will ruin it, and they were evidently in earnest, as their combination this year with whisky candidates would indicate.

James Wilson, the Republican candidate, has been in Congress two terms, and is at present a Railroad Commissioner. He has a large, handsomely-located farm near Traer, where he has lived for many years. He is

A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL FARMER,

and one of the ablest agricultural writers in the country. Monopolists hate him because he is always against them, and one of the railway companies, whose lines pass through his district, were out in full force against him. He is a man of excellent abilities, and has done more for the laboring classes, particularly the farmers, than any other man in the State. The Republicans made comparatively no canvass, there being but little interest manifested, while the Democrats were at it night and day. The most telling element in the reduction of Wilson's majority was the apathy which prevailed among Republicans, thousands of them not voting. But they have learned a lesson and will no doubt profit by it.

The official count gave Wilson 28 majority in the district, the vote in Taylor Township, Marshall County, which was thrown out, having been corrected and entered, so that Wilson will get the certificate. There may be no contest, but the Democrats claim they will shove Frederick "on to Washington," where he will hang around the galleries a few months, begging for a seat he can't half fill, as he could his audiences while on the "still" hunt, and that possibly

THE BOURBON CONGRESS MAY ADMIT HIM.

But some Democrats have sense, and it is questionable if they want to put a foot in where it is liable to stick. Even in Marshall County, where one of the Board of Supervisors, a Democrat, and partner of Frederick, tried to throw out a township on a technicality, wiser counsel prevailed, and the returns were corrected, though it lost to the Bourbons a member of Congress.

For the honor of this grand old district, so faithful to the interests of Republicanism in the past, it seems proper to let the people know the causes that led to almost disaster, and it will be a warning to them in the future.

Hypocritical temperance fanatics must cease being hoggish in their course, the Christian people must cease voting for whisky candidates because they contribute to "their" church, Republicans must get out and vote, lying, slanderous Democrats must get the heart-disease, the people must demand a pure government, free from star routes, etc., and the grandest Republican majorities ever known in Iowa will yet be rolled up to wipe out the "damned spot" of 1882.
HAWKEYE.

ARKANSAS.

APATHY OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—The latest returns from the election in the Second Congressional District give James K. Jones, Democrat, a majority of some 3,000 over John A. Williams, Republican. The result is something of a surprise to every one conversant with the status of affairs in that district. The election of Williams was considered almost certain until within a few days prior to the election. There is a Greenback vote of some 3,000 in the district, and as that party had no candidate the vote was expected to go largely to Williams, which it did. The Hon. R. K. Garland, the most prominent Greenbacker in the State, worked and voted for Williams. The Hon. C. E. Mitchel, an influential Independent Democrat, also did likewise, and these men polled a respectable Greenback and Democratic vote for the Republican candidate. But Williams was defeated by the apathy of the Republicans and the treachery of the Republican leaders. This, at least, is the reason given by his friends, and appearance seems to bear out the assertion. It must be remembered that Powell Clayton now claims to be "boss" of the Republican party of Arkansas. He is Chairman of the State Central Committee, and dictates all the Federal appointments. Williams' friends say that

CLAYTON VIEWED WITH JEALOUSY

and alarm the probable success of Williams as a Congressional candidate, fearing that if elected he (Williams) would be regarded as the leader of the party, would supplant him (Clayton) in President Arthur's favor, and would have the potential voice in the matter of Federal appointments. This may or may not be true, but the fact remains that no effort was made to bring out the Republican vote, and one Republican member was lost to the National House either through stupidity or treachery. Had the voting strength of the Republicans been polled Williams would have had at least 2,500 majority.

A prominent Republican said today to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "There was a chance to elect Williams in the Second District, but that chance was thrown away. In truth, there is no hope for the Republican party of this State under its present management. There must be a thorough and radical change before we can win victories. The present management cares only to perpetuate themselves in office—they have no conception of principles—no desire to strengthen the party. My idea is that the only chance for Republicans in this State is to coalesce with Independent Democrats. The Mahone movement in Virginia shows what may be accomplished by such coalition. There are enough Independent Democrats and Greenbackers in the State, added to the Independent Republicans, to make a combination of the kind successful, and I hope such movement will soon be made."

LOUISIANA.

THE NEW ORLEANS CITY COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—At the last election for Congressmen the people of New Orleans voted for a Mayor, four Administrators, four Wardens, and thirty Councilmen, to inaugurate a new form of city charter adopted by the Legislature at its recent session at Baton Rouge. The Democrats carried the election by a vote of five to one, none but Democrats being chosen. The law fixes Monday next as the period when the new City Government assumes control. A caucus had been held, and it was determined to choose the Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, an eminent lawyer of the Third Ward, and ex-Confederate State Senator, President of the Council, a position which would make him Mayor pro tem. Today there appeared in the evening papers a communication from

MR. SEMMES,

in which he says: "My attention having been called by the press to the provisions of the eighteenth section of the new city charter, I have determined to resign the office of Councilman. That section provides 'that no member of the Council shall be directly or indirectly interested in any work, business, or contract the expense, or price, or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by an assessment levied by an ordinance or resolution of the Council.' As a stockholder of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, I am indirectly interested in a contract with the city as an attorney having charge of suits and claims against the city to be paid by assessments to be levied by the Council. I have an indirect interest in the contracts I am seeking to enforce. Indeed, this section disqualifies for office the holder of any city obligation. My business affairs are such that I cannot, without great sacrifice, remove the disqualification."

MR. SEMMES' INTERPRETATION

of the law will probably disqualify several other members of the City Government, among them, it is alleged, Mr. Behan, the newly-elected Mayor, who is a judgment creditor of the city under an old contract for lighting the suburban portion of town with coal-oil. The committee of the Independent party are busily employed in working up election frauds, and a large number of arrests have already been made.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The struggle for the Mayoralty will be warmly contested. Flushed with their recent victory, the Democrats nominated Albert Palmer, a warm supporter of Butler, who was badly defeated last year, and propose to nominate a straight party ticket for Aldermen and Council. The Republicans next Monday will renominate Dr. S. A. Green, the present Mayor, and he will be indorsed by the citizens, who will probably join with the Republicans in a non-partisan ticket for the other city officers. Boston has never been so well governed as during the during the past years under non-partisan administrations, but the Democrats are thirsting for the spoils, and believe they have a sure thing for next year.

THE CITIZENS' LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE, founded on the principle of the league which for four years has been doing so good a work in Chicago, had a public meeting tonight, at which the leading clergymen of the city made addresses. Since June nine barrooms have been closed for selling liquors to minors, sixty dealers have been prosecuted and forty convicted, and altogether quite a respectable showing is made of good accomplished. The Illinois Citizens' League sent a dispatch offering to join Boston in forming a national league, and it was announced that a meeting would be held here next month for that purpose, with Emery A. Storrs as orator.

MISSOURI.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—An answer to an alternative writ of mandamus served on City-Register Berg on Monday last, to compel him to count for Col. Brodhead certain disputed precincts' votes cast at the late election in the Ninth Congressional District, was made today in the Supreme Court by City-Counselor Bell, and, after some preliminary proceedings, Dec. 1 was set to hear arguments. Meantime the poll-books will be sent to Jefferson City, and depositions will be taken here. Col. Brodhead will make a vigorous effort to have these disputed returns counted in his favor.

THE LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—The last computation as to the complexion of the Legislature-elect is: Senate—Democrats, 28; Radicals, 6. House—Democrats, 103; Independent, 1; Radicals, 32; Greenbackers, 4; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 132. The Hon. William Dawson, of New Madrid, is a candidate for Speaker.

ALABAMA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Senate organized by electing George P. Harrison President and W. L. Clay Secretary. The House chose W. F. Foster Speaker and D. W. McIver Secretary. The Legislature is Democratic by an immense majority. The Governor's message makes a fine exhibit of the State's affairs. The bonded debt of the State is $9,407,800 and the annual interest $344,000. The cash in the Treasury Oct. 1, at the close of the fiscal year, was $421,000. There has been considerable increase in the assessed value of property in the State, being nearly 25 per cent in the last three years. A reduction of taxation is recommended, as the State expenses have been greatly reduced the last few years.

MAINE.

HOPES OF THE GREENBACKERS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 15.—The straight Greenback State Committee met today with about a dozen members present, including Solon Chase. It was decided to thoroughly organize for the next campaign by a careful choice of town committees, who will be instructed to arrange for a school district campaign similar to the one of a few years ago, which resulted in a victory for the party. An address will probably be submitted to the people and every effort made to unite the ranks of the Greenback party. A strong feeling exists against fusion with any party.

TEXAS.

NEW YORK TAKES THE RAG OFF THE BUSH.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 15.—A movement is on foot among the leading Democrats to forward the Texas Democratic challenge-banner to New York on account of her big majority, although it was originally intended it should be contended for in Presidential elections, and presented to the State giving the largest majority. Georgia won it in 1876 and kept it three years. Texas won it in 1880, and it is now in the possession of J. B. Simpson, of Dallas. It will no doubt be sent to New York.

MISSISSIPPI.

CHALMERS TO BUTLER.

GRENADA, Miss., Nov. 10.—The following telegram was sent tonight, on the authority of Chalmers, by the editor of the *Sentinel*:

To Ben Butler: Fort-Pillow Chalmers to Beast Butler, greeting. Both in. Shake.

ELSEWHERE.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—People who are expecting the Democrats in the next Legislature to do any foolish or extravagant thing will probably find themselves disappointed. Senator McDonald is a candidate for the next Presidential nomination. His friends will see that the Legislature is kept well in check. The party organization is to be maintained with a view to giving Mr. McDonald the best possible send-off in the contest.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—Stephenson telegraphed today that while several counties in the Ninth Congressional District are yet to hear from officially, he is confident of his election by 800 plurality over Park.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.—The Democrats elected their entire ticket for Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

ELECTION TALK.

SAM RANDALL ON THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Hon. Samuel J. Randall today gave his views on the future of the Democracy. Referring to the November elections, Mr. Randall said:

"I believe that the recent Democratic success means a declaration by the people in favor of greatly reducing public expenses both in the Federal and State Governments. Such reductions are easily obtainable, and can be secured without friction to proper administration. There are many other questions vital to the prosperity of the country that must be met, and among these no one is of more importance than the doing away with the internal-revenue system. As for myself, I am in favor of an absolute and entire repeal of all such taxation. The Republicans made a fatal mistake in not co-operating with the Democrats at the last session of Congress in securing the then proposed reduction of $50,000,000. Now the whole system must go."

Mr. Randall then went on to show how the Government could raise the revenue necessary to meet its obligations and expenses. One great source of revenue was in the form of customs duties on imports. He thought that a thorough reform and simplification of the tariff laws was necessary and should be accomplished as speedily as possible. He said:

"I do not favor a tariff enacted simply for the sake of protection, because I doubt the existence of any constitutional warrant for it. It would manifestly be in the nature of class legislation, and to such legislation, favoring one class at the expense of any other, I have always been opposed. In my judgment the question of free trade will not become a live political issue in this country during our lives, so long as we continue to raise revenue by duties on imports, and therefore the discussion of that principle is absolute waste of time. There is hardly a man in public life who advocates free trade pure and simple. Nobody wants direct taxation."

"What other measures of reform are likely to be pressed by the Democratic party, and how will their return to power affect the business interests of the country?" was asked.

"The people are opposed to all subsidies and all kinds of jobbery," Mr. Randall replied. "Reform in the civil service of the Government is needed, and the enactment of laws to prevent enforced assessment of officeholders' salaries, whether such officeholders are under Federal, State, or municipal control. I think I can assure the public that nothing will be done by the Democratic House which will in any degree disturb, or even embarrass, our present business prosperity."

Mr. Randall said that he regarded the result of the election in his State as a complete and final overthrow of bossism. "The leaders of all parties and factions," he said, "would do well to fully understand this feature of the result." When the subject of the Speakership of the House of Representatives was broached, Mr. Randall good-humoredly said that, no matter who is the Speaker, the policy he indicated will be carried out as far as the Democrats in Congress can shape legislation.

SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island suffrage amendment to the Constitution of that State, voted upon last week and rejected by a vote of 5,122 to 4,398, was an interesting incident of the great day. The constitutional question in Rhode Island is peculiar. The original charter of Charles II. was so much more liberal than that granted any other American colony that it continued in force not only through the Revolution, but up to the year 1843. In 1842 a State Constitution was adopted and ratified by the people, but its going into operation was attended by a serious social commotion that has been dignified in history by the title of the "Dorr Rebellion." A mass convention had been held in 1841, which authorized a State committee to call a convention to frame a Constitution. This document was perfected and an election for State officers under it held in April, 1842, when Thomas Wilson Door was chosen Governor. On May 3 Mr. Dorr's Government attempted to organize, but were resisted by the regular State Government. On May 18 a portion of the Suffrage party, as the reformers were called, attempted to seize the arsenal at Providence, but were dispersed by the militia under Gov. King. Mr. Dorr was arrested, tried on the charge of high treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He served three years in prison, when he was released under an act of general amnesty. The "regular" Constitution, framed by a convention called by the Legislature, had in the meantime gone into operation, and it is this system, which has been the organic law up to the present time, which it was sought to amend last Tuesday. The proposition was to enlarge the suffrage by the abolition of the registry tax and of property qualification for citizens of foreign birth, "to make our institutions conform to those of the States around us." The proposition, in its enlarged and ultimate form, has repeatedly been submitted to the people, and as often rejected; it was upon that principle that Dorr and his supporters attempted armed resistance. One attempt was voted down by a two-thirds vote, another by more than two to one, and subsequent ones have likewise been rejected. So steadily have the people of Rhode Island adhered to the traditions of the founders. The latest proposition came in a different form from that in which it has been before presented. It proposed to devolve upon a convention, elected by the same constituency and represented in the same ratio as the General Assembly, the preparation and submission of amendments. The convention could legally do nothing that the General Assembly cannot do, nor could some critics see why the towns, if they desire changes to be made in the fundamental law, may not instruct their members of the General Assembly to do whatever they might desire their members of the convention to do.

CONKLING "OUT OF POLITICS."

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dwight Townsend, whom Perry Belmont beat for Congress, relates as follows: "I met Roscoe Conkling in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He addressed me in quite an indignant manner, and informed me, in the presence of my brother, that he did not approve of the Republicans indorsing me, and should not only strive to elect Perry Belmont, who, in his opinion, had made an excellent Representative, but should exert himself to defeat me. I told him that for me to retire would not only be cowardice in me, but would injure the Republican party in the First Congressional District, swelling Belmont's majority to 15,000 or 18,000, which would be claimed as an indorsement of his career. Mr. Conkling replied: 'I don't care if it is 1,000,000. Belmont has made a splendid record, and I shall labor to elect him and defeat you.' This from one who has said he was 'out of politics' I thought very strange. I have never received one dollar from Mr. Blaine or his friends, and never authorized any one to state that I had. My total expenses thus far have been $25, and when my printing bills are satisfied, I may safely say $100 will be the huge sum that has been expended in this campaign, which, according to some of the press, has risen to National importance."

A TYPICAL TEXAS CONGRESSMAN.

Atlanta Post-Appeal (Ind.).

Very few Democrats will regret the election of Gen. Tom Ochiltree as an Independent from the Seventh Texas District. Tom has achieved a National reputation as the most skillful artist in the fine art of frescoing facts that ever delighted and dazzled the country. In Congress he will have a wide field for the exercise of his peculiar talent, and he is one of the few men who know how to make the most of an opportunity. As an instance of Ochiltree's devotion to his specialty it is related that on a certain occasion he undertook to correspond for a newspaper. The editor wrote him a postal-card as follows: "Send on the facts and we will furnish the embellishments." In the face of this positive request Tom promptly replied: "For God's sake let me furnish the embellishments—you can get up the facts somehow or other in your office."

A SMALL RETURN FOR THE MONEY.

Washington Star, Nov. 10.

The election of Tom Ochiltree in Texas, Gen. Chalmers in Mississippi, Kellogg in Louisiana, and Mackey in South Carolina is about all Jay Hubbell has to show; and yet they say the barrel is empty, and the poor clerks are paying 10 per cent a month interest on the money they put in to fill it.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 15.—This morning David B. Allen, who caused the death of Samuel P. Belmo on board the United States ship Portsmouth, was turned over to the civil authorities for trial. He was taken ashore in custody of two officers, and was arraigned at the police-station on a charge of manslaughter. He pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $10,000, in default of which he was committed to await the action of the grand jury. Allen claims that he acted in self-defense, and, in justice to him, it should be said that his statement is borne out by several who witnessed the fatal affray. At first it was intended to try him by court-martial, but this idea was abandoned, and after a good deal of red tape he was turned over to the civil authorities, who did not like the treatment they had received, and who would have been pleased if the prisoner had been kept on board the ship. Allen is a young and rather prepossessing negro, and has many friends on the ship.

DISTINGUISHED CHESS-PLAYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 15.—Wilhelm Steinitz, champion chess-player of the world, and D. M. Martinez, President of the Philadelphia Chess Club, played the second game of a series of seven today. The game was opened by Martinez with the Ruy Lopez opening. After playing three hours and forty minutes, Martinez resigned the contest.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Extension of Galena's Slaughtering Facilities—New Illinois Corporations—A Burglarious Raid.

Capture of a Chicago Horse-Thief in Indiana—Record of Deaths and Marriages.

ILLINOIS.

PORK-SLAUGHTERING AT GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 15.—J. M. Ryan's slaughtering establishment was started up this morning for the season. It is the largest enterprise of the kind west of Chicago, and gives employment to a large number of men. The average number of hogs that will be slaughtered daily will not fall short of 1,200. The pork season has been fully inaugurated here.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—The Secretary of State this morning licensed the W. M. Hoyt Company, of Chicago, to deal in groceries, capital, $500,000; corporators, William M. Hoyt, Homer Cook, and Ed L. Upton; also the Rockford Electric-Light Company, capital, $10,000; corporators, Levi Rhoads, Henry W. Price, and Frank N. Bruner; also the Sterling Paper Company, of Sterling, capital, $60,000; corporators, Timothy Dwight Jr., William C. Knight, and C. J. Edwards; also the Joliet Wire Check Rower, Joliet, capital, $20,000; corporators, H. B. Scott, I. D. Stevens, Lloyd Eberbort; also the Chicago Building & Loan Association, capital, $500,000; corporators, Patrick Keane, Fred W. Dodge, James S. Clarke, Cornelius Ryan, A. C. Mo, and J. A. Corbett.

COLORED KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A certificate of incorporation of the Supreme Lodge of Colored Knights of Pythias of the World, was also filed. George A. Johnson, William R. Johnson, and Samuel W. Scott, of Chicago, are the corporators.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

The Pine Lake Iron Company, of Chicago, filed a certificate showing an increase of capital stock from $50,000 to $300,000.

A BURGLARIOUS RAID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACON, Ill., Nov. 15.—Burglars made a raid on the residences of Jacob Frick and O. H. Draper this evening and secured money, watches, jewelry, and clothing to a large amount. Unsuccessful attempts were made on the residences of B. F. Hight, banker, Joseph Frey, lumber-dealer, and W. F. Heckler.

DRAGGED TO DEATH BY A HEIFER.

William Dane, an aged farmer, living two and a half miles from Macon, after weighing a heifer he designed for beef tied an eighty-foot rope around her horns, when one of his attendants opened the scale gate prematurely. The brute rushed out, the rope got tangled in Mr. Dane's legs, and he was dragged some distance. The back of his head struck a log, and he will die from concussion of the brain.

A WEDDING AT KANKAKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 15.—Mr. Frank Concannon, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Julia Sutherland, of this city, were married this afternoon at the Episcopal Church by the Rev. D. S. Phillips. Miss Sutherland is a daughter of Capt. Sutherland, and is very popular. She is a graduate of the high school at this place. Mr. Concannon is a secretary of Secretary Lincoln. The bridal party left tonight for Chicago and thence to Washington. Mr. Concannon's former home was Delphi, Ind.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Nov. 15.—Florid, a small village four miles southeast of here, is greatly agitated over the disappearance of Daniel Phieler, a shoemaker residing there. He arose Monday morning, started the fire, and that is the last seen of him. His neighbors have been searching for him since Monday, but without success. Phieler took neither money nor overcoat with him.

UNITED-STATES-SENATOR LAPHAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—United-States-Senator Eldridge G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, N. Y., successor to Roscoe Conkling, is in the city, having arrived last evening. He owns several valuable pieces of real estate in this city and a tract of 160 acres of land at Ellsworth, on which a large portion of that place is built.

A WEDDING AT LODA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LODA, Ill., Nov. 15.—An event of unusual brilliance took place tonight in marriage of Mr. Walter H. Bayne and Miss Phoebe L. Allzond, niece of our esteemed townsman, George Delker, Esq., at his residence. The ceremony, performed by the Rev. S. E. Busser, of the Congregational Church, was witnessed by a large and fashionably-dressed company. The costly presents, the superb toilet of the bride, the truly German hospitality and abundance of the wedding feast, drew forth exclamations of wonder from all.

COLES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Nov. 13.—The Coles County Board of Agriculture, in annual meeting today, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: William Miller, President; C. Pinatel, I. Monfort, M. B. Valodin, and B. B. Shinn, Vice-Presidents; John F. Dora, Thomas Threldkell, S. H. Nesbit, S. D. Dole, and James Shoemaker, Directors; W. E. Hampton, Secretary; and Jacob K. Decker, Treasurer. Receipts from all sources during the year were $5,199.27, and the same amount was paid out, including the purchase of several acres' extension to the grounds. The amount of premiums paid was $1,997, and the entire indebtedness of the society is $2,656.12, incurred mostly for extensive repairs and new buildings last year.

A CHILD POISONED.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 15.—A little child of J. Ingleberton, of Durand, died under painful circumstances today. A lot of bread and butter upon which strychnine had been spread was placed on the ground for the purpose of killing rats. The little child ate a quantity, and died before a physician could be summoned. The parents, who alone are to blame, are grief-striken.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT VANDALIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Nov. 15.—Another well-defined earthquake shock, the fourth since the 17th of September last, was felt here last night shortly before 10 o'clock, lasting some six or eight seconds. Houses rocked, doors and windows rattled, and things generally were given a lively shaking up. Being at an early hour, it was felt by nearly every one, and the rumbling sound, which seemed to come from the west, was heard fully a minute in advance of the shock. This is regarded by many as being the most severe of the four shocks felt here.

GREENVILLE FEELS THE SHOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Nov. 15.—A distinct earthquake shock, preceded by a low rumbling, was felt here last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, and buildings shook and trembled for several seconds. This is the third shock experienced here during the last two months.

INDIANA.

CAPTURE OF A CHICAGO HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 15.—A man answering to the name of John Thompson has been committed to the county jail charged with the theft of a horse and buggy from Leroy Payne's livery-stable, Chicago. On preliminary examination Thompson was held in $1,000 bail, which he could not give. Mr. Payne came on here and identified the horse and buggy as one that he had sent to the Leland House in response to a message on election-day. Thompson was endeavoring to sell the animal at auction, and this fact led to his arrest. He has evidently been driving all the way from Chicago, trying to dispose of the buggy and horse on the way.

DEATH AT FORT WAYNE OF THE HON. WARREN H. WITHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—The Hon. Warren H. Withers, late Judge of the Criminal Court, died at 3 o'clock this morning, after a long illness. He was a leading member of the Allen County Bar, and has held several high Government positions. He leaves a large family.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

R. Merzel, for thirty years a wholesale tobacconist, has filed five cognovits amounting to over $2,000, in favor of Fort Wayne parties. He is agent of the Globe Tobacco Works, of Detroit, and his outside creditors are located in New York, Baltimore, and Detroit. They can all be paid out of the assets. His residence and two stores here are owned by his wife.

HEART-DISEASE.

Gebhard Herber, a farmer living in the south part of the county, fell from his wagon last night, and died instantly. Cause, heart-disease.

CAPTURE OF THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 15.—While at his barn yesterday W. P. Allen found nine new overcoats, and, thinking some one would be after them, he last night secured assistance and watched. Their watching was rewarded by capturing six out of nine thieves. One, refusing to halt, was shot in the neck with a revolver. The wound is not fatal.

A FRIEND OF THE MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—Adjutant-General Carnahan will ask the next Legislature to devote special attention to the wants of the State militia. He will submit an entirely new code and urge an appropriation of $75,000. This money he wants to use in aiding the building of armories and to pay the expense of an annual State encampment such as is held by the militia of other States. In the local militia organization of the State there is an absence of political feeling and relations, and he hopes to persuade the Legislature to take the same advanced ground for the encouragement of the military spirit in the State as has been taken by the Legislature of other States.

THE FRANKLIN LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

James S. Frazer, Trustee in the matter of the assignment of the Franklin Life-Insurance Company, filed his report today. It shows that the company's assets are $97,966.20, and it is estimated that the policy-holders will receive about 50 per cent of the amounts paid in by them as premiums.

A WEDDING AT MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Ind., Nov. 15.—Miss Judith Bright, of this city, and Mr. Edward Castle, of Carthage, Mo., were united in marriage here today, the Rev. Edward Bradley, rector of Christ Church and Dean of the Diocese of Indiana, officiating. The bride is a favorit in our young people's society, a grand niece of the late United States Senator Jesse D. Bright, and the groom is the son of a wealthy banker of Carthage. The bride gave a grand farewell reception Monday night to the Bezique Club, of which she has long been a leading member, and she was at the close of the brilliant affair made the recipient of a magnificent plush-and-gold dressing-case. The presents today were numerous and elegant.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The Hon. Edwin Willetts, of Monroe, has been appointed Principal of the State Normal School, with the understanding that his duties will begin July 1, 1883. Mr. Willetts was graduated from the Literary College of the State University in 1855, and was for six years thereafter a teacher. He was a member of the State Board of Education for twelve years, when he became perfectly familiar with the operations of the Normal School. His recent political history is quite familiar. He was member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, and failed to secure a renomination this fall, although few members have made a better record.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 15.—The funeral of Miss Helen R. Luck, teacher in the high school, who died Monday of consumption, took place this afternoon and was attended by numerous friends and the entire high school. The Rev. Mr. Atwell, rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, and the Rev. W. H. Gallagher, of Painesville, O., conducted the services at Christ Church.

WISCONSIN.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A CONDUCTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—John Conlon, aged 24, a freight conductor on the St. Paul & Omaha Railway, was killed this morning at Hudson, his caboose being run into from behind by a locomotive.

INSPECTING A LEVEE.

Gov. Rusk was engaged today in inspecting the newly-constructed Wisconsin River levee at Lewiston, Columbia County, ordered built by the Legislature to prevent the waters of the Wisconsin River from overflowing into the parallel valley of the Fox.

IOWA.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 15.—Observers in this city claim the telescope revealed spots on the sun today forming perfectly the figures 24 or 2 and 4.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF OLIVER P. MORTON.

Mrs. E. K. Hart, sister of the late Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, died of paralysis in this city today, aged 73.

A TRIPLE WEDDING.

Three Sisters Married to the Husbands of Their Choice at the Same Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Butler, Ky., which is situated on the Kentucky Central Railroad, between this city and Lexington, says that a triple wedding occurred there today, the three brides being sisters. The dispatch continues as follows: About a week ago 100 invitation were issued for the marriages, which were solemnized at the residence of the brides' parents, about two miles from this place. The young ladies are all blondes, tall, handsome, and fair-complexioned, ranging from 18 to 25 years of age, and are the only children of their parents. The parlors in which they were married were beautifully festooned with evergreens, with a large marriage-bell hanging over the centre door, through which the couples entered. At 11 o'clock they advanced to the middle of those parlors and formed a circle around the Rev. W. R. Van Hook, of the Christian Church, who, in the short and beautiful service of that denomination, pronounced them men and wives, and Miss Cecilia Phillips became Mrs. William N. Piercy, Miss Hattie W. Phillips became Mrs. John H. Thomas, and Miss Lucy B. Phillips Mrs. H. Alvin Bradford. There were no attendants. The brides were all three dressed in traveling costumes of black cassimere, with gold ornaments. The grooms were the conventional black. An elegant reception followed the marriages, and tomorrow morning the happy couples leave on the 10 o'clock Kentucky Central train for a brief bridal trip. A number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen from a distance graced the occasion with their presence.

CLYDESDALES.

Partial Hearing in the Case of the Persons Who Seized Col. Holloway's Stock Last Thursday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 15.—Monmouth court-house was crowded full today, the occasion being the examination of the Clydesdale horse-raiders who seized 134 of Col. Holloway's imported horses and attempted to run them off to Sycamore last Thursday. Attorney C. M. Hardy, of Chicago, was present, and assisted Col. Davidson and William Norcross in the defense. Holloway and the people were represented by State's-Attorney John W. Matthews, John E. Alexander, J. M. Kirkpatrick, and the firm of Stewarts & Grier. The prosecution dismissed the larceny case this morning, being doubtful of their ability to make them hold, and took up the riot cases. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified to facts in regard to the seizure, but nothing new was developed. The warrant was amended in the progress of the examination by inserting the following words: "Riotously and with force and violence, away from said stables a large number—to wit: About 100 horses, in the rightful possession of Robert Halloway." It is doubtful if anything further than holding the parties for riot will be accomplished in the examination. The defendants named in the warrant are William Buchanan, James Johnston, Alexander Milligan, Andrew McFarland, J. A. Potter alias Finkbone, Capt. William Turtle, John Peacock, and O. S. Halcomb. Capt. Turtle and Sheriff Holcomb are not present, never having been served with the warrant.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Collector of Toronto Seizes an Importation of Tom Paine's Works—Failure of a Banking Firm.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—Mr. Patton, Collector of Customs at this port, who, judging by his zeal as a heresy-hunter, must be a lineal descendant of Torquemada on the one side and Claverhouse on the other, today confiscated an importation of W. B. Cooke, a bookseller, of Paine's complete theological works. The ridiculous character of the confiscation is illustrated by the fact that hundreds of Chicago newspapers yesterday came freely into Canada by mail containing reports of Ingersoll's lecture last Sunday against Christianity. If the confiscation were impartially enforced there would be no liberty even of the newspaper press. But possibly the present Dominion Government only objects to eighteenth century skepticism, which is much milder than that of the nineteenth.

DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

According to an order of the Lieutenant-Governor, drawing has been removed from the obligatory subjects of study in the lower and intermediate schools. In the subject of English literature Goldsmith's "Traveler" or Scott's "Marmion" may be used by any pupil in the high schools or candidate at the departmental examinations in July next, as the parent or guardian may select.

HANLAN, OARSMAN.

The news from New York that Hanlan intends leaving Toronto to settle permanently in the first-named city is not generally credited.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—Hanlan reached the city tonight. He says the rumor set afloat about leaving Toronto to live in New York is without foundation. Better to be in condition for all comers he intends renting his hotel. Among his early races next season are those of Ross and Kennedy.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Practice has commenced at the observatory for the transit of Venus, at which Prof. Wolverton, of Woodstock; Prof. Bain, of Cobourg; and Mr. Sharman, of Brantford, assist Prof. Carpmael, of Toronto.

SUSPENDED PAYMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 15.—James S. McDonald & Co., bankers and brokers, suspended payment today. Liabilities believed large. Speculations in ranch business in the Northwest no doubt caused their difficulty.

RUNAWAY STRATHROY BOYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STRATHROY, Nov. 15.—Quite an excitement has arisen here over the sudden departure from town of three young lads named Frank Cruickshanks, Charlie Dingman, and Fred Kinder, aged in the vicinity of 15 and 16. The left without warning on Thursday, Nov. 2, taking with them, as was afterwards learned, two guns and three revolvers. It was thought they went away on a hunting frolic, but their long continued absence is causing considerable anxiety on the part of their parents, and it is the subject of much conversation about town. The direction in which they went is unknown further than that they passed their first night away from home in East Williams, and were seen in Ailsa Craig and Parkhill the next day. An Ailsa Craig livery-man sent out a rig which has not yet been returned, and for which he holds the runaway boys to blame. It is needless to say the parents of the boys anxiously desire their return, and any information by telegraph or otherwise addressed to the *Dispatch* office, Strathroy, Ontario, will be thankfully received by their parents.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Nov. 15.—William S. Harding, a lumber surveyer, was arrested today on a charge of bigamy. The second wife caused his arrest. Harding is respectably connected.

BRIBERY AT ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—A penal action has been entered at the suit of Francois Cote to recover $1,800 in fines from L. A. Senecal, a railway President, for bribery at the Vercheres election.

A HISTORICAL AUTOGRAPH.

At the celebration of Archbishop Bourget the other day at Boucherville there was shown an autograph that must be interesting to antiquarians. It is that of Père Jacques Marquette, who discovered and explored the Mississippi River, and is dated May 20, 1668. This is but a sample of many antiquities held by the clergy of Lower Canada, and nearly all of which have historical interest not only to Canada but to the Continent of America.

DISBANDED.

The Jewish Aid Society, which was formed to act here in concert with the Mansion-House Committee, has disbanded. They have handed over their assets to the Montefiore Dramatic Association, which will now undertake the aid society's work.

MRS. SCOVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is stated that a spy sent here from Chicago by Mr. Scoville was present at Mrs. Scoville's lecture, and that he has been making inquiries as to who is paying her board and other matters he is not personally interested in. Mrs. Scoville is advertised to lecture in Hamilton soon.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Lightning Fred and Fiddling Billy, of the Salvation Army, leave respectively for Chatham and Toronto this week. Several cases of mental derangement, said to be due to the excitement incident to the Salvation Army's meetings, have recently come before the courts here.

A MUSICIAN SKIPS OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Nov. 15.—William Heirn, leader of the Grand Opera-House orchestra in this city, has skipped out, leaving a large number of creditors, a broken-hearted wife and family, and taking with him one Emma Scott, who was known here as his servant. He also took $70, the money of the orchestra due as salary. Heirn has been living in open adultery with the woman Scott, and three months ago she bore him a child. He used to take her to the theatre very often, and boasted that she came of one of the first families in England.

A BIGAMIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 15.—Hugh McKenzie was a witness in a case tried here Monday. To break down his reliability as a witness, two women were brought into court and confronted him. He was asked if he had married them both. He at once collapsed, as he could not deny the fact. He was therefore indicted for bigamy, and his case will come before the grand jury now sitting.

NO ONE TO BLAME.

Such Was the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Case of the Six Men Killed Near Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon upon the bodies of the three men killed by the railroad accident at Grain Valley last night. Testimony taken of Conductor Hamelett, Engineer Smart, of the construction train, and one or two other employés, showed that the train was running fifteen miles an hour, had passed through one cut and was just entering another, when a brakeman on the train signaled the engineer to stop. The hand-car then was a few rods ahead of the train, and the men were trying to lift it off the track. The engine was reversed and brakes applied, but too late to avert the catastrophe. Trainmen testified that they were on the lookout for the hand-car, and the whistle was blown three times shortly before the accident. It was quite dusk when the accident occurred. Brakeman Corcoran, one of the killed, was riding on top of the caboose. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict finding the accident was unavoidable.

The wrecking train arrived this afternoon from the scene of the wreck on the Alton Road, bringing the dead and wounded. The list of the killed is Barney Corcoran, Henry Dase, and John Hamilton. The wounded are Philip Leon and Fred Graham, badly crushed and will probably die; James Ingalls, injured internally; Jacob Ludwig, John Dillon, Joel Brady, Hamilton, Edwin Norris, J. M. Montgomery, badly cut and bruised. These were taken to the hospital in this city. Four others were slightly wounded. The track was cleared this forenoon, and trains resumed running as usual.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Special to Cleveland Leader.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 15.—A remarkable case is on trial here, in which it is alleged that a youth named George Grimes, charged with the rape of an esteemed old German lady, has a double, or exact counterpart, who is the actual perpetrator of all the crimes laid to Grimes' door, the resemblance extending even to the clothes, as well as the features of the accused. Today a number of reliable citizens swore positively that Grimes was the man beyond all doubt, while an equally reliable citizen testified that the man was in another place at the time of the offense.

A more remarkable alibi was never set up here. Grimes is assisted by the Young Men's Christian Association of Erie and Titusville, who firmly believe he is the victim of this double. The latest sensational feature rumored tonight is that it is the double who is in custody, and not the Grimes set out in the indictment.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal-Miners Demand an Increase of Wages—Ohio Potters Settling Their Difficulties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—At 10 o'clock this morning forty-three delegates, representing the railroad miners, met in convention in this city to consider the advisability and practicability of demanding an advance for digging. They represented a constituency of 8,000. It was unanimously resolved to demand four cents on and after the 20th inst. If this is not granted they will strike. The four-cent scale is an advance of half a cent above the present price. The convention had so little hope that the operators will yield that the President was empowered to appoint a committee of nine to conduct the lockout which is fully expected, and to levy assessments as they may be needed from time to time. The convention then proceeded to elect a President in place of D. R. Jones, resigned. Three ballots were taken without a choice. The convention will reassemble tomorrow, when Richard Travellick, of Detroit, will probably be chosen. Operators are almost, if not quite, unanimous in resisting the demand of the miners for an advance. Mr. Fisher, of the National Coal Company, said this evening:

"No committee of miners has called on me to ascertain my views concerning the demand for any advance, and so far as I know no other operator has been interviewed on the subject. I feel no hesitation in saying, however, that the Pan-Handle operators will not pay more than the present price, for the reason that we cannot afford to do so. The lake trade closed two weeks ago, and we are now entirely dependent on transient trade. It is impossible to get cars to ship coal west, and only two or three mills are supplied with Pan-Handle coal, so that when I speak of 'transient trade' I mean that we are depending almost entirely on our sales for domestic consumption. The miners know this, and I do not believe those of the Pan-Handle will be foolish enough to go on a strike."

Another Pan-Handle operator said:

"This movement for an advance was originated and is being pushed by the miners of the pits which ship to the East, and which supply the mills of the city. It will be the hight of folly for a general advance to be demanded now."

These gentlemen reflected the views of several others who were spoken to on the subject. The outlook, therefore, is favorable to a long strike and much suffering the coming winter.

President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Association, has been sustained by the association against the charges made against him by the Mechanics' Lodge of the South Side. The committee appointed to examine these charges completely exonerated and indorsed his course during the strike. The story that he was in collusion with the Cincinnati manufacturers was pronounced to be false.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—A largely attended meeting of miners of Tuscarawas County was held at Massillon this morning, when it was decided to insist on an advance of 10 cents per ton. Operators have been notified, and all refuse to accede to the demands. Both sides are united and harmonious, and it is thought today's action will precipitate the biggest strike among the miners for years. At a delegate meeting of Mahoning Valley miners at Youngstown yesterday they also decided on an advance of 10 cents per ton, to take effect next Monday.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Nov. 15.—The strike of potters against the Knights of Labor is believed to be nearing its end. This morning Wallace & Chetwynd started up with all of their old hands, who signed a contract ignoring all committees and outside influence in the settlement of difficulties. The men will be allowed to remain in the Knights of Labor, but will settle troubles occurring between themselves and employers without consulting the order. It is thought other potteries will soon follow.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The striking puddlers at the Laclede Rolling-Mills say the puddlers at Greencastle and Terre Haute, Ind.; Belleville, Ill., and Kimmswick, Mo., will also strike, and stay out as long as they do. The demand of these men is for the wages received before the present Pittsburg schedule was agreed to, notwithstanding the fact that they recently promised to be governed by that scale of prices. Between 500 and 600 men are thrown out of employment by the action of these puddlers. The La Clede will probably not start up again until after the holidays, even though the men should agree to go to work at the old prices.

THE BOOM IN OIL.

The Market at Bradford Comparatively Firm—An Extremely Dull Day at Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 15.—The market, considering the high carrying rates, acted unusually firm this morning, opening with sales at $1.26¼, and advancing steadily under heavy sales of cash oil to $1.28 during the first hour. After delivery bell rang the market brightened up, and sales were made at $1.28⅜, which proved the topmost notch of the morning session. At the close $1.28⅜ was bid, and the market at noon was firm. The afternoon market displayed a fair amount of strength, but not near as much of an advancing disposition as during the morning. Advancing to $1.28⅜ prices relapsed during the last hour to $1.28⅛, recovered to $1.28¼, fell back to $1.27¾, and at the close advanced and closed at $1.27⅞ bid; offered at $1.28. The Produce Exchange is an assured success. The number of shares of stock has been limited to 500 at $100 each. These were quickly gobbled up, and stock is now demanding $25 premium. During the day George W. Ralph, Treasurer of the Committee on Organization, has been receiving the first installment of 25 per cent on each share of stock. Never in the history of Bradford was so much enthusiasm manifested over a business project, and the new exchange will start in with 500 members and $12,500 in the treasury. A permanent organization will be effected next Tuesday.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—This was the dullest day that the oil market has experienced for several weeks. An attempt was made to get up a flurry at the opening, but it was unsuccessful, and after that the market was uninteresting. The opening sales were made at $1.28½, and the market ruled within half a cent of that all day, closing at $1.28¼. The sales and resales today aggregated 6,310,000 barrels.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

Judgment for $50,000 Rendered Against the Cashier of the Defunct Planters' Bank of Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—In the Common Pleas Court judgment for $50,000 was rendered today against J. W. Batchelor and the sureties on his bond as former cashier of the Planters' Bank, which went into liquidation some years ago. Irregularities on the part of Louis Behm Jr., teller of the bank, caused heavy losses and a liquidation of its affairs. Suit was brought against Batchelor and his sureties to recover losses by parties affected, on the ground of lack of close supervision of the teller's accounts by the cashier. On the first and second trials the jury failed to make a verdict. On the third trial there was a verdict for the plaintiff, but the Court of Appeals reversed it and granted a new trial, which resulted as named above. Batchelor and his codefendants are gentlemen of high standing in Kentucky. Behm, the defaulting teller, who caused the trouble for innocent men, was arrested in 1875 charged with robbing the bank of about $90,000 one night in addition to his defalcations. The money taken was recovered. Behm was arrested, gave bail, and ran away. Investigation of the bank's books brought to light his other alleged wrongful transactions, resulting in the suit mentioned.

NEW YORK.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Invoice of Diamonds in Transit from Europe.

Nothing but Paper Found in the Box Supposed to Contain Them.

Quaint Relics under an Old Dutch Church in Course of Demolition.

A Joint Management for the New York and Western Associated Press Agreed On.

LOST DIAMONDS.

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH MISSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—When a box shipped by I. Pickard & Co., of Paris, to Louis Strausburger, No. 15 Maiden lane, New York, which was supposed to contain diamonds to the amount of $32,000, was opened in the presence of Examiner Stevens in the second division of the public stores today, it was found to be filled with paper. An inquiry was at once instituted, and tonight the result of the investigation was sent to Secretary Folger in Washington. The box came by the steamship City of Chester, of the Inman Line. The diamonds were shipped from Paris to Liverpool, by way of London, by express. The purser of the City of Chester said the package was received on board the ship in "bad order." He carefully wrapped it up, tied it securely, and, after impressing his private seal on it,

PUT IT IN THE MAIL-ROOM,

where it remained during the passage. It was in the same condition when received here as when delivered into the hands of the purser. The package was a rough wooden box fifteen inches long, eleven inches wide, and twelve inches deep. The directions were rude, and neither the box nor the inscription corresponded with those of the usual diamond package, which is ordinarily much smaller, more secure, and carefully addressed. The conclusion reached was that the original package was taken entire and the one brought from Liverpool substituted for it while in transit between Paris and that port. Part of an English newspaper was found in the box. Pieces of wrapping-paper when put together showed the inscription, "Continental Parcel Express Company, No. 53 Grace Church street, London," and the address, "Stovely & Co., No. 32 Dame street, Liverpool," from whom the purser of the steamship received the package. The officers were convinced that the work was done on the other side, and will return the box to allow an inquiry to be made in England and France.

OUR ANCESTORS' BONES.

WHAT THEY EXPECT TO FIND UNDER THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Nothing but the thick walls of the old Dutch Church, erected 157 years ago, now remain on the site of the old post-office building in Nassau street. The contractor who is tearing down the ruins says that he thinks the bones of members of some extinct families still remain in the rear vaults. One of the vaults near the southeast corner was in by-gone days utilized by a saloonkeeper next door, in Cedar street, as an ice-house, before ice companies were thought of. Last night one of the workmen engaged in tearing out the top of one of the vaults discovered

TWO SOLDIERS' SKULL CAPS,

which crumbled to pieces at his touch. They were made of blue cloth and had no peaks, but the crowns were made with a "flare," similar to those now worn in the French military schools. In Revolutionary times, it is said, these vaults were used as prison cells, and it is supposed that the caps belonged to some unfortunate prisoners confined there. The finding and opening of the corner-stone of the old edifice is looked forward to with great interest, as many quaint relics are supposed to be contained therein.

THE NEWS-GATHERERS.

CONSOLIDATION OF INTERESTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The negotiations which have been pending for several months between the Western Associated Press and the New York Associated Press culminated today by a unanimous agreement for a joint management. The proposition came from the New York Associated Press, and was accepted by the Board of Directors of the Western Associated Press. The management is placed in the hands of a joint committee, Richard Smith and Walter N. Haldeman representing the Western Associated Press, and Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, and Thomas B. Connery, of the *Herald*, representing the New York Associated Press. Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*, was elected Chairman. The committee entered upon their duties this afternoon.

A FURTHER MEETING

will be held tomorrow, when a plan of service will be adopted. The Western Association Press has, since the termination of the contract between the associations, perfected a cable service which has proved to be superior in many respects to that of the New York Association, and also organized news service in the East. The work of readjustment will continue until all differences are disposed of, and there will be but one general service. A new contract will be made with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

FREIGHT RATES.

THE POOL ROADS DEVISING MEASURES TO SECURE THEIR PERMANENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Another measure designed to secure the permanency of freight rates was adopted by the pool railroads today. The Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines and their Western connections agreed that no short rates should be made between terminal points that were less than the proportion to the intermediate point of the through rate. Complaints have been made that during the summer some of the Western roads have been making special rates to lake ports like Cleveland, Toledo, etc., and to intermediate points like Indianapolis, which, when added to the rate from those places to New York, made a charge lower than the through rate from the point where the shipment originated to New York. These charges were denied at the meeting, yet the admission was general that the practice objected to existed. By conforming all short rates to the proportion of the through rates affected by the former rates,

THESE IRREGULARITIES WILL BE STOPPED.

Sub-committees of the roads centering at the different competitive Western cities then took up the detail work of fixing absolute rates between the principal intermediate points. The Joint Executive Committee will meet again tomorrow. It was said this evening by railroad men that its principal work probably would be to advance east bound rates five cents per 100 pounds.

The committee of the railroads leading eastward out of Chicago also will meet. They will probably devote their session to the consideration of the dressed-meats question. A strong effort is being made to transfer dressed meats from the dead-freight to the live-stock pool of the Chicago roads. It has met the opposition of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad because such a change would work to its disadvantage. By

THE CHANGE PROPOSED,

the Grand Trunk would be compelled to turn into a pool in which its percentage was small a business which mainly goes over its line. Recently the Grand Trunk has received additional traffic of this kind by reason of business arrangements made with Swift & Co. by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and it therefore is even less disposed than it would have been before to take this freight from a pool in which its share is 11 per cent and put it in one (the live stock) in which its percentage is only 6. It is not doubted by well-informed railroad men that the Grand Trunk will resist the change proposed in the Chicago pool unless an increase in its share of the live-stock traffic is conceded by the other Chicago roads. The trunk lines have agreed to take dressed fresh meats from their dead-freight pool and include them in the live-stock division.

THE CHANGE

was not assented to by the Erie Road except under the condition that it should be allowed to appeal for a readjustment of the trunk-line percentages of live-stock traffic. At present this traffic over the Erie is very heavy, and it comes into sharp competition with the shippers and handlers of live Western cattle intended for Eastern consumption. The movement of the Erie Railroad in regard to the dressed fresh-meats business was made in the face of bitter opposition on the part of the other trunk lines, with which most of the stock-yard companies and large shippers of cattle hold intimate relations. It is one which keen observers of railroad affairs believe will lead to interesting disputes among the trunk lines before it is satisfactorily adjusted in the railroad pooling system.

THURLOW WEED.

HIS EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Thurlow Weed awoke in a contemplative mood today. It was his 85th birthday. Dr. Chadbourne had decided that Mr. Weed should see no visitors, but the family kept the day as has been customary, holding a grand reception, at which their many friends were made heartily welcome. There was a continuous stream of callers from early morning until after 11 o'clock at night. Everybody brought flowers, and many added other beautiful gifts. Mr. Weed had every bouquet brought to him with the message of the giver. Mr. Weed would pass his hands over the bouquet and send back some cheerful answer to the kind message of congratulation. When Charles O'Conor called he did not expect to see Mr. Weed, but he sent for him to come to his bedside, saying: "Tell Mr. O'Conor that

I AM BLIND

and can't see him, but I want to take hold of his hand." Mr. O'Conor went to the bedside and shook hands with Mr. Weed, and said a few words of pleasant and cheerful congratulation. Gen. James Watson Webb and Mrs. Webb were also permitted to see Mr. Weed and talk with him for a few moments. Mrs. James Bowen and Mrs. Henry S. Sanford were the only other persons permitted to see him. Mrs. Dix brought a beautiful present of flowers. Mrs. William F. Havermeyer, in addition to a beautiful bouquet of flowers, brought an elegantly illustrated and exquisitly bound copy of the hymn entitled "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Contrary to expectation, the excitement seemed to benefit Mr. Weed instead of proving injurious to him. He took more nourishment than he had for any day for six weeks, and ate his food with a keener relish. Tonight he was calm, and suffered no pain. He fell asleep without taking any anodyne, and both Dr. Chadbourne and the family were encouraged by the prospect of Mr. Weed's passing an excellent night.

MME. PATTI.

A THREATENING LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WRITER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Among the numerous letters from unknown persons which Madame Patti every day receives there was one on Monday morning which caused considerable excitement among the members of the Mapleson opera company. It was written in French, in a woman's hand, and, translated, read as follows:

MME. PATTI: If you sing this evening then you are lost. Take my good advice. Your friend, ***

Mme. Patti herself was frightened at the letter, and her secretary, Mr. Franchi, was sent to the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station to invoke the aid of Capt. Clinchy. The Captain immediately went to see prima donna and assured her that he would take every precaution for her safety. A detective was stationed behind the scenes at the Academy of Music, and the watchman at the stage door was instructed to let in, on no pretext whatever, no one not employed there regularly or belonging to the opera company. The opera for that evening was "Faust," and as the audience began to gather there came in with them

A NUMBER OF DETECTIVES

in citizens' clothes and a number of policemen in uniform. These officials stationed themselves in different parts of the auditorium, and closely watched the faces and movements of the people in the audience. If any one had put his hand into his pocket suddenly or made any other suspicious movement, he would have been pounced upon by the officers in a twinkling. No one did anything of the kind, however, or if he did he was not caught at it. When Mme. Patti came on the stage she naturally did so with considerable trepidation. Col. Mapleson says: "Her hands were as cold as ice, she was so frightened." When the opera was finally ended it was much to the relief of Mme. Patti and all who knew about the threatening letter. Col. Mapleson said today that he was unable to account for the letter unless it came from a "crank" or some disappointed singer. Precautions similar to those of Monday evening will be taken Friday evening.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

THE LAST CALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—This evening witnessed the last of the payments of money made by officeholders in response to the call issued in the name of Edward M. Johnson, Secretary of the Republican State Committee. The payments were made in Room K in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. An officeholder said that there were some peculiar features connected with the purported action of the committee. One was that the call for contributions had been sent out after the election, when to the ordinary mind there did not seem to be any need for money for legitimate purposes. Another peculiarity was that the circulars appeared to be from Edward M. Johnson, the Secretary of the committee. It was a well-known fact that Mr. Johnson had not been near the committee-rooms for more than a week.

J. D. JOHNSON,

of Albany, who sent out the call for money, said this evening that no public accounting would be made of the funds received and expended. He declared that the response from public employés to the call of the 10th inst. had been eminently satisfactory. Not less than $200 a day had been received in registered letters from employés out of the city. Mr. J. D. Johnson is the confidential clerk of Chauncey M. Depew in Albany during the session of the Legislature. Clint Wheeler, member of the State Committee, has exercised a general supervision over the operations of the clerks.

MRS. HAVERLY'S DIAMONDS.

NO TRACE OF THEM YET OBTAINED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Several days ago Mrs. Haverly's loss of diamonds worth $2,800 was announced. Col. J. H. Haverly supposed that the pin had been lost on Twenty-third street, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. An advertisement holding out a promise of reward was placed in the papers. Yesterday a gawky-looking boy dressed in factory clothes slouched into the manager's office at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and in a mysterious manner informed Mr. Mann that may be he could find those diamonds if it was worth his while. Upon being pressed to tell

WHAT HE KNEW

he said that he had a cousin who worked in a button factory, and that his cousin had heard a girl tell another girl that she had found a pretty breastpin full of diamonds. He thought it might be Mrs. Haverly's, and hence his visit. The boy was induced to go with Mr. Mann to police headquarters, where Inspector Byrnes questioned him, and finally put detectives to work to find the diamonds. It turned out later that the whole story was purely due to the extraordinary imagination of the juvenile detective, and consequently Col. Haverly is still looking for the diamonds.

ITEMS.

A CORNER IN COTTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—On the Cotton Exchange today there was some movement toward a corner on November contracts on cotton. The stocks at this port are only about 60,000 bales. The overland movement is smaller than last year, and the cotton received from Southern ports is largely on consignment for through shipment to Great Britain; hence there is little cotton on hand or likely to be available for delivery should a "corner" be attempted. Scarcity of money at the South checks the movement of the crop.

GEN. GRANT PLEADING FOR FITZ JOHN PORTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Gen. Grant's new magazine article, entitled "An Undeserved Stigma," concisely reviews the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, giving the grounds for his former belief in Porter's guilt and his present conviction of his entire innocence, and appeals to the Government and the country for prompt action in Porter's behalf.

BEECHER'S "LIFE OF CHRIST."

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony in the suit against Henry Ward Beecher, growing out of his failure to complete the second volume of his "Life of Christ," counsel for Beecher moved to dismiss the case upon the ground that there was no date fixed for the closing of the contract. Judge Barrett held the plaintiff had failed to make out a case, but he would grant until tomorrow for the production of evidence to show a limitation of the contract, otherwise he would have to dismiss the case.

TAXING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

About fifty representatives of 400 foreign corporations doing business in the State met this afternoon to protest against the present special tax, which requires all corporations declaring a dividend of 6 per cent to pay a quarter of a mill on each dollar of capital stock for each 1 per cent of dividend declared. Resolutions were adopted to consider plans for procuring a repeal or modification of the law governing said taxes.

CORRECTION.

It appears a fraud was perpetrated on the Associated Press agent at Albany Monday night, as the result of which a statement was furnished to the press of the country, and generally published, that an application was to be made for a Receiver for the New York Life-Insurance Company. Attorney-General Russell telegraphs today from Albany that there is absolutely no foundation for the assertion that he was about to apply for a Receiver for that company; that the company is in excellent condition, and, as shown by its last report, one of the most prosperous as well as largest in the country.

SCALPERS AS POLITICIANS.

The Board of Trade adopted the following:

Resolved, That the result of the recent elections is a gratifying response to the work of this board and kindred organizations in educating the people to resist encroachments upon their political and commercial rights, and an earnest that they will in future support such men and such parties as will restrain corporate power and place a limit to its exactions upon the people.

RECEPTION TO A JOURNALIST.

A farewell reception was tendered Dr. John B. Wood, the well-known journalist, tonight at the Astor House. Tomorrow he will start for St. Louis to assume the editorship of the *Evening Chronicle*. Dr. Wood was long connected with the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and *Herald* in this city.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist Congress this afternoon discussed "Christianity and the Poor." The topic was divided into two sections. The first related to the labor question. A. J. Fox read a paper on this subject, and was followed by Judge Wayland and others.

STORING ELECTRICITY.

Articles of incorporation of the Faure Electric Storage & Light Company were filed. The capital stock is stated as $2,000,000.

A DOG FIGHT

between Prince and Grip ended in favor of Grip. The stakes were $500 a side.

THE PARK THEATRE FIRE.

The inquiry into the Park Theatre fire today showed that the fire-alarm boxes on the stage failed to work the afternoon of the fire.

THE JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION

held its annual banquet tonight. Covers were laid for 150. Representatives were present from Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and other cities. The Rev. Dr. Collyer delivered an address.

OBITUARY.

George Rose, Known to the Literary World as "Arthur Sketchley"—Prof. Joseph Milliken, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—Joseph Milliken, a graduate of Miami University, and late Professor in the Ohio State University at Columbus, O., died last night at the residence of his father, the Hon. John M. Milliken, near Hamilton, Butler County, O.

New York World, Nov. 14.

George Rose (better known to the literary world as "Arthur Sketchley"), whose death is announced this morning, was a gentleman of good family, the nephew of Sir George Rose, Master of the Rolls. Returning to the studies which he had temporarily intermitted to try his fortune as a stock-broker, he entered Magdalen Hall, at Oxford, and being graduated, in due course took holy orders, and in 1845 was ordained to the curacy of St. George's, Camberwell. Though he had given proof of his sincere attachment to Anglican doctrines by publishing a controversial pamphlet against the Church of Rome, his leaning towards Puseyism made him unpopular with his parishioners, and later lost him the Readership to which he had been elected by the Benchers of the Temple. After a short tour upon the Continent Mr. Rose returned to England and was received into the Roman Catholic Church, becoming tutor to the present Duke of Norfolk. Later he embraced a literary career, and, adopting the nom de plume of "Arthur Sketchley," made no little reputation with his humorous sketches, "Mrs. Brown at the Play," "Mr. Brown at Paris," and the like. He lectured here and in Australia, publishing a satrical account of his visit to "The Great Country," and became editor of *Fun*, and only three years ago made a decided success on the stage in *Falstaff*, his interpretation of that difficult character being pronounced the best that had been seen by an English audience in modern days.

FINANCIAL.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 15.—J. P. McCall, a wholesale dealer in dry goods and notions, assigned today, with liabilities of $40,000 and assets $75,000. The cause of the assignment was heavy losses in a fruit-canning establishment in Illinois, the creditors of which were about to attach the Chattanooga store, and to protect his partners, Armour & Davis, of Greensboro, Ga, who had no interest in the Illinois concern, from liability for his individual debts. The house was doing a prosperous business. The creditors are principally in New York, Troy, N. Y., and Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 15.—The failure is announced of D. W. Coolidge, commission merchant in grain. Liabilities probably $100,000. Inability to obtain money due from a St. Louis firm is said to be the immediate cause.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—The creditors of Paine & Sackett this morning heard the statement of the firm. The firm's liabilities are $325,262; assets, $153,406.

BOTTLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—The bottlers of the United States, who are holding an international exhibition in this city, met this afternoon and formed an international association, the object of which will be to protect the interests of the trade and promote harmony. An election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. McLyman of Toledo, O.; First Vice-President, Henry Cross of Rock Island; Second Vice-President, Otis Neal of Boston; Secretary, W. D. Keller of New York; Assistant Secretary, Willard M. Lewis of Albany; Treasurer, John A. Seitz, of Easton, Pa.; Trustees, Louis Safs, of Chicago, four years; W. J. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, three years; Robert Hill Jr., of Staunton, Va., two years; J. C. Buffum, of Pittsburg, one year. At present in the United States there are 3,000 soda bottlers and 4,000 beer bottlers, employing on an average ten men each, and having an aggregate capital invested of $9,000,000.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—In the suit of Thomas Southwick vs. the Atlantic Fire & Marine Insurance Company to recover on a policy issued by the defendant company the Supreme Court has affirmed the ruling of the lower court, and has ordered judgment for the defendant. The opinion finds that where there is a mortgage upon the property and the applicant for insurance in violation of the terms of the policy, which requires the insured to be the entire, unconditional, and sole owner of the property, fails to state the fact of a mortgage on the property to be insured, the policy is void, and the insured cannot recover under it. It was further decided by the opinion that one coassignee cannot convey a valid title to a bankrupt's estate.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

A Farmer Living Near Earl Park, Ind., Knocks His Wife and 5-Year-Old Boy Senseless and Then Cuts Their Throats—He Ends the Tragedy by Cutting His Own Throat—Insanity the Cause of the Horrible Deed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOWLER, Ind., Nov. 15.—The rumor of a triple tragedy which flew over Benton County this afternoon caused a commotion hitherto unknown in the annals of the quiet country neighborhood of Earl Park, where the scene of the horror was said to be located. As soon as anything of a reliable nature could be ascertained a special reporter visited the place of the unfortunate occurrence, which was at a neat farm-house about three miles from Earl Park Station. When the reporter arrived on the scene, some time after dark, the house was in the hands of neighbors, who were the watchers with the dead bodies of an entire family, consisting of husband, wife, and a beautiful boy aged 5 years nearly. On entering the room where the shrouded forms were lying there was blood spattered on the walls, and the uncarpeted floor was stained with human gore that had been partially washed out. The meagre facts ascertained as to the deed are as follows: Jasper Spaulding, aged 30, was a thrifty farmer, but somewhat in debt. Quiet, kind-hearted, and until within the last few days exhibiting no signs of mental derangement. A week ago he sold his farm of 120 acres, and placed the money in the Kentland Bank. Last night he called on a near neighbor to make some financial arrangements in connection with the sale, and gave no indications of insanity. The same neighbor saw a light about the premises just before daylight this morning. After that nothing more was seen of the family until 1 o'clock today, when Mrs. Harris, mother-in-law of Spaulding, called, and opening the door beheld the dead boy. The wife was lying in the centre of the group, with her face somewhat mangled, and her throat cut from ear to ear. Beside her lay the boy with his skull fractured and his throat cut, while over the wife, in a semi-kneeling posture, the husband bowed lifeless, with his head nearly severed, and a razor lying by him. The screams of Mrs. Harris brought in the neighbors, and the Coroner was at once notified, who, after inquesting the bodies, decided that Mrs. Spaulding and the boy came to their death at the hand of Jasper, while temporarily insane, and that Jasper suicided. When discovered the room was literally flooded with blood, and the bodies covered with gore. Near by was lying the neck-yoke of a wagon, with which Spaulding had first struck his victims. The breakfast table was still set, the dishes unwashed, and a mirror broken as if done in a fall or struggle. The theory is from indications that Spaulding after eating his breakfast decided to murder his family, and walked to the stable, took the murderous weapon from the wagon, and returned to the house, struck his wife, knocking her down, and afterwards cutting her throat. The little boy, who must have witnessed the deed, became frightened, ran out of the house, was followed by the maniac, and brained. Afterward his body was dragged back into the house, and his head nearly cut off. The body of the husband at 2 o'clock was so much warmer than that of the others that he evidently suicided some hours later. The wife was enceinte, and would have been a mother in less than a month. Curiosity has drawn numbers to the scene, some coming ten and twelve miles, and the affair is causing exciting discussions over the country within a radius of twenty miles. Spaulding has been respected as an honest, honorable, and upright citizen, and is said to have idolized his family. There are rumors of some matters of a private nature hitherto unknown in connection with the affair, but are of such a character that no credence can be given them.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, slightly warmer, fair weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, and stationary or lower pressure, followed in the western portion by local rains.

For the Missouri Valley, colder, partly cloudy weather, with local snows, northerly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, colder partly cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, variable winds shifting to northerly and higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, variable winds mostly from northeast to northwest, and statheary or lower temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather with light rain or snow, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature, and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

The barometer is lower in the Missouri Valley and highest in Idaho and Montana. Fair weather has prevailed. Southwesterly winds prevail in the Lake region and New England, and light northerly in the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the Lake region, and remained nearly stationary in the remaining districts. The temperature in the Southern States is generally below the mean for the month, and the Northern States above the mean for the month. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 50; Norfolk, 57; Savannah, 61; Atlanta, 55; Jacksonville, 67; Pensacola, 63; New Orleans, 64; Galveston, 65; San Antonio, 70; Tucson, 69; Los Angeles, 71; San Diego, 66. Rain is indicated on Friday in the Lower Lake region, Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and East Gulf States.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.102	37.0	82	N. W..	4	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.189	37.1	85	N. W..	6	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.163	43.5	71	S. W..	5	0	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.199	42.9	62	S. W..	4	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.183	40.3	81	S.... ..	4	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 45.0.
Minimum temperature, 35.2.
Mean daily barometer, 30.15.
Mean daily thermometer, 40.1.
Mean daily humidity, 78.0.

SHIPHERD, OF PERUVIAN NOTORIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Jacob R. Shipherd, of Peruvian claims notoriety, appeared in a suit in the United States Circuit Court today. This was an application for a judgment for want of sufficient defense against the recovery on three bills of exchange for $500 signed by Shipherd and held by Catherine Cokefair, of New Jersey. The defendants, John Paules & Co., of Pennsylvania, alleged in their affidavit that the drafts were not purchased for value, and that the suit was brought improperly in Mrs. Cokefair's name. The court decided the defense was sufficient and passed the case to the jury.

RIFLEMEN.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 15.—At Paradise Range today five members of the Newport Rifle Club made a total score of 334 at the Creedmoor target at 200 yards, fifteen shots each, off-hand. This was a match against the St. Louis team, who shot on their own grounds. W. M. Farrow, formerly of the American Rifle Team, shot with the Newport team.

ASPHYXIATED.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 15.—This morning Dr. G. W. Weiner, formerly of Baltimore, where his parents now reside, was found unconscious in his rooms. An argand gas-burner on the table was turned on, but not lighted. All efforts to revive the asphyxiated physician proved futile. He died at 1 this afternoon. It was probably the result of accident.

RELICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—Prof. Palmer, of Washington, D. C., is in this State looking up relics of the "Mound-Builders" for the Smithsonian Institute. Arkansas is peculiarly rich in these curiosities. Some years ago a number of interesting specimens were found on the plantation of Col. Taylor, about thirty miles below Pine Bluff, which are still in a good state of preservation and show more than ordinary skill in the art of manufacture. They consist of a drinking-cup, four vessels for holding liquids, pipe, and hatchet, all made of clay. Other curious relics have been found in Phillips, Saline, Mississippi, and other counties from time to time.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

The Earth's Annual Tour Through the Meteor Belt.

Providence Journal.

There is nothing to make the annual fall of November meteors of special importance at its present occurrence, excepting the fact that everything connected lwth the history and constitution of comets and meteors is now a popular theme for astronomical study, on account of the universal interest awakened by the unexpected visit of the great comet of 1882. On the 12th, 13th, and 14th of November the earth plows her way through the November meteor zone. This is an immense hoop or ellipse revolving around the sun, its perihelion resting on the earth's orbit, and its aphelion extending beyond the orbit of Uranus. When the earth meets this November meteor zone in November many struggling meteoroids impinge against her atmosphere, and being ignited by the tremendous force, descend as shooting stars to the earth. At common times the number of November meteors falling to the earth is inconsiderable, for they are as yet sparsely scattered through the zone. But once in thirty-three years and a quarter the earth encounters the thickest portion of the swarm, and the meteors then descend in a rain of fire that forms one of the most superb displays the heavens present. Those who live until 1899 may hope to witness such an awe-inspiring and magnificent scene. For a long time no one could understand the reason for the grand meteoric shower occasionally, and the very moderate display annually. But the cause is now clear as daylight. It was discovered that a telescopic comet, known as Temple's comet, moved in the same path with the meteors, and that the meteors were simply the comet's tail breaking into fragments. The zone is comparatively of recent formation, and the process of disintegration has only advanced far enough to fill densely about one-fifteenth of the meteoric orbit. When its revolution of thirty-three and a quarter years is accomplished, the earth plunges pell-mell into the vapory nucleus of the comet, and the dense meteor swarm into which its tail is being transformed, while shooting stars cover the sky like fiery clouds, and descend like a fall of snow.

It is supposed we are indebted to the planet Uranus for this erratic member of the system. About the year 126 of the Christian era Tempel's comet chanced to come in the way of the planet. He seized the prize remorselesly, changed its orbit to an ellipse, and has compelled it ever since to revolve in an orbit marked out by his attractive force. Thousands of years hence the meteors will be scattered evenly through the whole zone, and then there will be an annual fall worth looking for, as in the case of the August meteors, while the grand periodic displays will no longer be visible. The astronomers of those days will perhaps delight their eyes with similar displays from the splitting up of other comets caught in the same net.

HAMILTON MANUSCRIPTS.

Germany Gains Possession of a Great Literary Treasure.

London Times.

The entire collection of valuable manuscripts formed by Alexander tenth, Duke of Hamilton, has become the property of the German Government, and is already lodged in the Königliche Museum at Berlin. The negotiation was completed by Dr. Lippmann, the curator of the Fine Art Museum. The manuscripts may be divided into three classes. 1. Those which are specially valuable from an artistic point of view. 2. Those which have a particular antiquarian and critical value. 3. Those whose interest is historical and literary.

Above all others in the first class must be mentioned the manuscript of Dante's "Divina Commedia," written in the fifteenth century, and illustrated with upward of eighty drawings by the hand of Sandro Botticelli. This priceless volume may, without exaggeration, be described as the most valuable manuscript in existence from its artistic interest, for it stands alone as an example of a literary work of the first order, illustrated by an artist of the highest rank. Next may be mentioned a missal executed for Pope Clement VII. shortly before his elevation to the Pontificate. This splendid volume is esteemed as the work of the exquisit but almost unknown artist Antonio da Monza, who flourished at Milan at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century. The caligrapher was Ludovico Vicentino, well known to bibliographers as the author of a work on the art of which he was so great a master.

Petrarch has been much more frequently than Dante the subject on which miniatori have delighted to exercise their art, and the founder of this collection was happy in securing one of the finest ever made. It is a large folio volume containing the poems of Petrarch, with the commentary of Francisco Philelpho, and it was under the care of the commentator that this superb manuscript was completed. It has twelve gorgeous pages, the subjects being enclosed within borders of very beautiful design of the Florentine school of the fifteenth century.

Among the French manuscripts "Les Illustres Malheureux de Jean Buccace" is specially remarkable both for the beauty of its execution and its perfect condition. It is enriched with eighty-four miniatures, nine of which are of a large size, and the whole of them finished with consummate skill. This noble work is dated 1409. The "Roman de la Rose" is a work of which a very large number of manuscripts exist, but probably no other surpasses that contained in this collection for the number of miniatures—no less than a hundred—or the delicacy of their execution.

In the second division, first and foremost, is a manuscript of the Gospels in Latin, dating from the seventh century, and written in golden uncial characters on purple vellum. It is said that only three or four examples of such manuscripts are known, but what gives to this one so great an interest and value is the fact that it was presented to Henry VIII. by Leo X., on the occasion of conferring on him the title of Defender of the Faith. On the first page is the following inscription in letters of gold, surmounted by the royal arms of England:

Fato servatus tibi sum, ter maxime Princeps,
To quoque servarunt aurea fata michi;
Instaurata nitent per te sacra Dogmata heri;
Aureus est author Christus ubique meus.

A psalterium of the ninth century presents a peculiarity very rarely found. It is written in double columns, on the left side the Greek and on the right the Latin; but that which is most noteworthy about it is that the Greek text is written in Roman characters, thus helping us to a knowledge of the pronunciation of the Greek language at the time when the Byzantine Empire was in its literary glory. The date of the execution of this venerable manuscript is discovered in the Greek inscription in capital letters prefixed, showing that it belonged to the monastery of St. Ambrose at Milan when Peter II. was Abbot, who was created in 856 and died in 897.

Biblia Latina—A grand manuscript of the tenth century. An inscription informs us that it was written by Aldibaldus the Monk, by command of Gulielmus the Abbot. The former name leaves little room for doubt that the manuscript is of English origin. The once warmly-disputed text of the three heavenly witnesses, I. John, v., 7, finds no place here in the text, though a much later hand has inserted it in the margin.

A copy of the Gospels in Latin of the eighth century from the library of the Benedictine Monastery at Stavelot, in Belgium, is beautifully written in the characters known as "Minuscules Carlovingiennes." The beginning of each book is executed in letters of gold, and the first page of each Gospel is decorated in the style of the celebrated Missal of Charles le Chauve preserved in the National Library at Paris.

Evangelistarium sive Evangelia IV. per Anni circulum—a Greek manuscript of the eleventh century, richly decorated with thirty-three miniatures by a Byzantine artist, painted in vivid colors on a gold ground.

Among the manuscripts of historic interest, the foremost place is occupied by a collection of English state papers relating to the history of England and Scotland between 1532 and 1585. It comprises upward of 1,200 documents and autograph letters, including several in the hand of James V. of Scotland, and Queen Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., and others from nearly all the statesmen who moved in that important period of English history.

London Club Talk.

London Truth.

Lady Constance Howard, who made a successful début in the literary world early this year with a novel entitled "Sweetheart and Wife," has written another book, which will shortly appear, under the title of "Molly, Darling."

"Alexandros," a five-act drama, by Prince George of Prussia, has been produced at Dusseldorf with considerable success. The piece is to be performed at Berlin during the winter.

M. Koning, the lessee of the Gymnase Theatre, has just refused a piece presented by the celebrated author of "Pot-Bouille." Even Frenchmen may have too much of Zola.

While politicians are discussing the closure and Egypt, "society" is discussing whether lady No. 1 is justified in writing to the husband No. 2 to complain of the affianced young man of No. 1 paying attentions to No. 2. The questions at issue involve alike control and closure.

A novel recommendation is that from the Colonel of the Black Watch, who has mentioned in his dispatches a piper for having played his pipes from the commencement until the close of the action. Doubtless, however, this enthusiast did as much as any one to frighten the Egyptians.

Before Mme. Patti started for America one of the Paris managers offered her a large sum if she would create the part of *Cleopatra* in Victor Massé's opera of that name. The diva has accepted the proposal, and will, therefore, sing in Paris during the winter of 1883-'84.

One of the most notable Newmarket events of last week was the slap in the face administered by Fortune to the American plunger, Walton, who lost £25,000, and, if he is foolish enough to attend the "back end" meetings and to "plunge," he will probably lose back all his early winnings, with interest. The ring can always regard the successes of such speculators with equanimity, as the money is "only lent," and is usually got back with heavy interest.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

What the Companies Are Doing in New York—Statements of Their Officers.

New York Tribune, Nov. 14.

Few persons not directly interested in the subject are aware of the extent to which the system of lighting by eledtricity has been carried within the last few months. More particularly is this due with regard to the distribution of the new illuminating agent over different districts of the city from a central station in each district where the power to develop the electricity is produced. The United States Illuminating Company, which began active work only a few months ago, now has five central stations from which it supplies illumination by electricity to stores, offices, theatres, halls, hotels, etc. The total capacity of the company's stations when completed will run 2,400 lights of eighteen to twenty candle-power.

"We are now furnishing from our stations," said Mr. Lynch, President of the United States Company, "550 incandescent lights. We have under contract 250 more in the vicinity of Wall street, in Washington Market, and in Broadway, from Barclay down to Wall street. Applications have been made for some 600 to 1,000 more lights. It will not be long before we will be able to supply further lights with our present plant. We supply also 511 arc-lights, including seventy-two to the city. At the American Institute Fair we have eighty arc and 200 incandescent lights. The company has 141 miles of circuit wires and 1,200 poles in the city—a pretty large system for a growth of only six months. And we pride ourselves on the fact that there has never been an accident with our Weston machine."

"What are you doing under the isolated lighting system?"

"Our business is constantly growing. We have just taken orders to supply sixty incandescent lights each on five new ferryboats built for the Pennsylvania Railroad, two of which are not yet finished, and on two ferryboats building for the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad. In this city we have 259 arc and between 700 and 800 incandescent lights under our isolated system."

It is understood that the Brush Company has suspended further active operations pending the experiments of Mr. Brush, the inventor, with regard to the storage of electricity. Should these be successful the company proposes to furnish establishments with electrical reservoirs, which can be filled with electricity during the day or night use without any increase in its plant, by using the power from the two present stations that is not required for the day service of the company. An officer of the Brush Electric Light Company said: "We have exhausted the capacity of our central stations, and can put in no more lights unless we increase the number of our stations. That we do not care to do at the present, and we make no boasts as to the future. All our customers say they are satisfied with our service. We now supply the city with sixty-seven lights, we furnish 244 day-lights in large stores like H. B. Claflin & Co.'s and Tefft, Weller & Co.'s, and we have nearly 700 night-lights."

It having been recently reported that the subscribers of the Edison Company, which began the operation of its system of a general distribution of illumination in the First District early in September, were not satisfied with their new light, a *Tribune* reporter recently made inquiries in several of the places of business situated in the district. The proprietor of a store in Nassau street, above Fulton, said that the light was liable to grow dim at times; this had been explained to him as being caused by experiments which were made at the Fulton-street station of the company. He did not think that the lamps gave as much illumination as the same number of gaslights would give. At another store near Fulton and Cliff streets, where the Edison lamps were used, one of the proprietors said that he did not think that the light given was as bright as gas by about one-third, taking each gas-burner as corresponding with one of the electric lamps. He added: "Of course the light is healthier than gas, as it does not consume the oxygen in the air, but I should not want our gas-fixtures taken out until the electric system is more assuredly established. We have been also bothered a little by the electric light growing very red and dim." At another Fulton street store the proprietor said that the light given by the electric lamps was not quite so good as gas. "We like it better than gas," he added, "because it doesn't cost us anything now!" At still another store it was stated that the company had been running its lights at only twelve-candle instead of the standard twenty-candle brilliancy because the company's machinery had not been perfected. So far as it went, however, the light was perfectly satisfactory, and it was bound to be a success in time.

Calvin Goddard, Secretary of the Edison Electric-Light Company, said regarding these complaints: "All the trouble has arisen from our being able to run only one engine at our Fulton street station, and that has been taxed beyond its capacity to furnish power. We have been running 2,300 lamps by this engine when it was designed to run only about 1,200 lamps, with 1,500 as its maximum. The difficulty has been purely mechanical. All the electrical conditions are entirely satisfactory and fully equal to our expectations in every way. The engines we have not been able to govern uniformly, but in a few days we expect to start the whole six engines which we have for the First District, and we will proceed with the work of connecting the houses of our subscribers rapidly. The necessary apparatus is at the station ready to be connected with the engines."

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Sixteenth Annual Session of the National Grange.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—The sixteenth annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry began its sessions in this city today with the following officers present: Master, J. J. Woodman, of Paw Paw, Mich.; Overseer, Put. Darden, of Fayette, Miss.; Lecturer, Henry Essebaugh, of Hanson, Mo.; Steward, William Sims, of Topeka, Kas.; Assistant Steward, John J. Ross, of Milford, Del.; Chaplain, Henry O. Devries, of Marrottsville, Md.; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, of Wayne, N. Y.; Secretary, William M. Ireland, of Washington, D. C. The National Grange is composed of the Masters of State Granges and their wives. Thirty-two States are represented in the convention. Among the delegates present are Gov. Frederick Robie, of Maine, and Congressman Aiken, of South Carolina. The sessions are secret, and will continue till the end of the next week. A public meeting was held at the court-house, at which addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Porter and Mayor Grubbs, and responses made by prominent members of the order. The Treasurer reported the finances in good order, the receipts more than equaling the expenditures, and the Lecturer reported the reorganization of the Louisiana State Grange in September. Grand-Master Woodman's report, a lengthy document, was largely devoted to the discussion of the objects of the grange and urging the members to avail themselves of all the benefits accruing from membership. He recommends the organization of coöperative stores, nearly 100 of which are in successful operation in Texas alone; that united action be taken to secure the elevation of the Bureau of Agriculture into an executive department; that Congress be petitioned to pass a bill for the relief of purchasers of patent-right articles; that just statutory laws be passed regulating transportation; and he shows that twenty States have an increase in membership, five show little variation, and three a decrease. In the year ending Oct. 1 seventy-seven new granges were organized in the United States and fourteen more since then.

LARGE SALE OF TEXAS BEEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 14.—The heaviest cattle transaction this season, as regards price per head, came off last week at Caldwell. Peyton Montgomery sold to Edwin Hewings 1,059 head of wintered Texas beeves at an average price per head of $34.28. The cattle will be carred from Hunnewell. The last season has been one of great profit to the cattle men along the Cherokee strip.

SUIT FOR THE CANONCHET ESTATE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—In the United States Circuit Court today counsel for William Sprague filed an answer in the suit of F. D. Moulton vs. Z. Chaffee and William Sprague for disclosure of title to the Canonchet estate and to turn over the property to plaintiff. The answer sets forth Sprague's title to the estate and claims individuality of the trust-deed.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—For some days past the merchants and clubs in the wholesale part of the city have been quietly subscribing to the stock of the Nicaragua Canal. The subscription was started by the Board of Trade. About $100,000 has thus far been taken.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The Chinese Minister and party, including Attorney-General Brewstsr, visit the large manufacturing establishments of Pittsburg this week.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Mayor Green entertained the Duke of Newcastle today, visiting the public schools and other institutions.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Arrived, the Bothnia and the Bavarian, from Liverpool.

Climate in Old and New England.

Letter in Boston Journal.

Taking a broad and comprehensive view of the English climate the year round, I do not know how I can better describe the situation than by saying each month in the English year is but a reproduction of the corresponding New England month very much milder drawn. This is best shown by going a little into details. The hottest months in England are July and August, the same as with us; yet in England the mean temperature of July and August is about 60 degrees. January and December are England's coldest months; yet the mean temperature is about 30 degrees. It is said that the temperature that is the most conducive to the physical prosperity of the human race is between 50 and 60 degrees. The temperature of Great Britain, year in and year out, comes nearest to the standard of any country on the face of the earth. I should say that September and October in England were very much like September and October in New England, with the exception that October is not quite as cold as our October; and that their September is not liable to show in its early days any of those hot spells that so often characterize the first part of our September. November in England, as with us, is a gloomy month, but colder there than here; February in England is a chilly, damp month; March is a warm edition of our March.

There are some common English sayings which emphasize some of its characteristics. For instance, "March: Many weathers"; another expression, often heard in England among out-of-door workers, which is a very apt one as applied to an English March day is, "Ten fine days in one afternoon," an expression well calculated to give one an idea of the way sunshine and clouds, rain and fair weather rapidly alternate on an average English March afternoon. I found as I traveled and studied England that I had somehow imbibed at home very many false ideas about the country. For illustration, I had always supposed that an immense amount of rain fell there, and that a large proportion of the days of almost any season there were rainy ones. I suppose that the impression was deepened by the constant reiteration of the story of some gentleman going to England to see the country for ninety days, and finding every one of those ninety days rainy ones. I spent about ninety days in England in the spring of 1882, and in all that time I had for the most part clear skies above me, and saw but little rain. What rains there were light. When it does rain in England it seems to rain easily and quietly, and their rains do not seem to penetrated as ours. Figures prove that the rainfall in England is less than in the United States. The average annual rainfall at Cambridge, Mass., is reported at thirty-eight inches; in Ohio, thirty-six inches; in England, thirty-two inches.

Bogus and New Nobility in France.

Paris Letter.

The *Voltaire* has introduced an ingenious novelty into French journalism. One of its contributors, signing "Toison d'Or," an ancient herald is passing in review the titles of nobility found so plentifully just now in French society. Nothing is sacred to this sapper of social dignity. He selects some well-known name and challenges the bearer of it to prove his right to ownership. This has been going on for [illegible], and the example has proved contagious among other contributors to the journal, one of whom has undertaken a little campaign of his own against the Sagans and the Greffulhes, whose names are so often mentioned in connection with the visits of the Prince of Wales to Paris. Here, indeed, the *Voltaire* does not endeavor to prove that they have no right to their titles, but only that the titles are almost as new as everything else in their houses, and that the Prince for once must have waived in their favor his well-known penchant for good blood. "Who is this Princess who exchanges the title of Prince with the heir of England? She is the sister, daughter, and granddaughter of cloth manufacturers for the army. I see no harm in it, and I think that the cloth, if it were good, quite entitled the maker to the dignity of Baron, which he received under the Restoration. As to M. Vicomte Greffulhes, his origin is more original still. The founder of this family was a small shopman in a house at Amsterdam. His master one day had an inspiration of genius. He bought up all the herrings on the Dutch boats as they came into the Zuyder Zee and sent his shopman to manage the affair. It was done; but, before returning, the young fellow found means to buy up on his own account all the herring-barrels in Amsterdam. The first speculator could command his own price for herrings, but, as the last could command his for barrels, the other had to consent to a transaction which was the foundation of the immense fortune of the Greffulhes. The family afterwards settled in France, and the Government of the Restoration, anxious no doubt to import brains as well as blood into the order of nobility, gave it its title of Count."

Hunting Expenses in England.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Judging from the recently published lists of hounds, hunting shows no signs of decaying during the season of 1882-3. In England one pack of stag-hounds—the Norfolk—has been given up, as the late master has taken to keeping harriers. Two packs of fox-hounds—the Vale of Gwyllt and the Haldon—must also be scratched out of last year's list; but any loss in this respect is counterbalanced by the foundation of a new pack or two of harriers. Ireland, in spite of its disturbed state, keeps up the same number of stag-hounds. Some idea of the money spent in hunting may be gathered from the annual table. First on the list come the stag-hounds, of which there are in England ten packs, containing in the aggregate 215½ couples of hounds and requiring the services in the field of nineteen professionals. Of English fox-hounds there are 144 packs, made up of just upon 5,700 couples of hounds; there are 109 huntsmen and kennel huntsmen, and 275 whippers-in. These packs give 423 meets per week, and, allowing that each pack costs as many times £800 as it hunts in a week, we get a total of £255,000 as an approximate amount needed to keep the various establishments going. To this large sum must be added the amount spent by those riding to hounds on the purchase, keep, and shoeing of their horses, and the requisit saddlery. Say that on an average there are not more than 100 men in each hunt who follow the hounds, and that they have but two horses apiece at the low figure of £50 each, that gives 14,400 men with 28,800 horses, and their value £1,440,000. The keep of these horses amounts to a very large sum, which finds its way into the farmers' and corn-dealers' pockets. Then as regards labor. There are at the different kennels stablemen, feeders, second horsemen, and stud grooms, while the followers of the hounds must, of course, keep their grooms and helpers. Earth-stoppers and gamekeepers have also to be provided for, so that in one way or another hunting causes a vast sum of money to be circulated every year, much of which would, were it not for sport, be spent abroad in more pleasant climates.

Queen Victoria's Present to the Zulu King.

Cape Times.

Cetywayo has brought back from England many handsome and costly souvenirs of his visit, including a stick with silver head and silver ferule given to him by the Prince of Wales, beautiful Cashmere shawls from great ladies for his wife and female suite, superb railway rugs, and piles of prints and other dress-stuffs for the use of persons who prefer the garb of Nora Creina. But of all his mementoes that which he values most is a great silver goblet presented to him by the Queen, and bearing the inscription: "Presented to H. M. King Cetywayo by H. M. Queen Victoria, Aug. 14, 1882." In addition to the goblet the Queen gave him with her own hands a photograph of herself, rather larger than cabinet size.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. The Boston Ideal Opera Company. "Patience."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Kiralfy Brothers in "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. George H. Adams in "Humpty-Dumpty."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Lawrence Barrett in "Francesca da Rimini."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. The Original Big Four Company.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. "My Hebrew Friend."

Kohl & Middleton's Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. The Kellogg-Brignoli Concert Company.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1882.

PARTLY cloudy weather, light rain or snow, and stationary or lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE great Fat-Stock Show begins at the Exposition Building today. It promises to surpass all its predecessors in point of extent and interest, and to bring together the largest and finest display of fat cattle and sheep ever seen in America.

THE abolition of tolls on the New York canals has had a salutary effect upon the Canadians, who perceive the necessity of adopting a similar measure in order to secure their proportion of the grain-carrying and grain-handling trade. The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade yesterday adopted a resolution to petition the Dominion Government to abolish all tolls on the Canadian canals at the opening of navigation next year, and it is believed the Government will acquiesce in the proposition.

FOR the first time in the history of Dakota an Indian suffered the death penalty in the regular course of the administration of civil law. Brave-Bear, a Sioux, in May, 1879, lay in wait for, killed, and robbed Joseph Johnson, a white man, who, with $1,000 on his person, was traveling alone to join his mother and brother. The crime was especially atrocious and the evidence conclusive, but for all that there were numerous sentimental persons who labored strenuously to secure a pardon, but who happily failed to do more than prolong the existence of the crime-stained savage by means of respits.

TWO United States Senators were elected by the Georgia Legislature yesterday—one to fill out the unexpired term of the late Benjamin H. Hill, and the other for the new term beginning March 4, 1883. For the short term Pope Barrow was elected, his opponent being B. H. Hill, son of the deceased Senator, while for the full term ex-Gov. Colquitt was chosen. The latter was elected by the aid of Republican votes, and it is also asserted that he bought five votes at $1,000 each. Colquitt's election is denounced by many Democrats as a triumph of the Bourbon bosses, and an extensive revolt is threatened two years hence.

THREE days *after* the election in New York the Republican State Committee issued a summons to the clerks who had not been "voluntarily" robbed to empty their pockets. The explanation of this at first inexplicable step has now come out. This committee have decided to pay the fine of $1,000 inflicted by the United States courts upon Gen. N. M. Curtis for violation of the United States statutes against levying assessments. The Supreme Court has decided the law constitutional, and this Republican committee calls upon the clerks to pay the fine imposed for the violation of one of the laws of the Government that employs them!

WE are assured by the Hon. E. S. Miner, one of the State Senators in the Ninth Congressional District of Wisconsin, that THE TRIBUNE's Madison dispatch announcing the defeat of Mr. Stephenson is erroneous, as that gentleman is elected by a comfortable majority. The Madison dispatch reports the election of the Democratic lawyer Park by 126 majority, and to make this out only gives Stephenson 165 majority in Florence County, whereas he received 316 majority, and in Marinette County 912 majority, where his majority was 1,079. There are also understatements in other counties. The result in Wisconsin was wretched enough without sacrificing the Ninth District.

FRESH cause for uneasiness among the class of people who lie awake nights worrying about the morals of their neighbors will be found in the announcement in a Pittsburg dispatch which we print this morning that a process has been discovered whereby a strictly prime article of "old rye" can be turned out in two or three hours from the time the grain is put on to boil; and that the product of the process is a compressed cake which can be carried around in the vest pocket like a plug of tobacco and by mixing with a little water in a tumbler converted into an elegant article of whisky straight. The new process is seriously represented as a most important discovery in the manufacture of liquor, and one which when perfected will work a revolution in the distillery business.

WITH the peculiar faculty of laboring-men generally for selecting the worst possible time for the inauguration of a strike for higher wages, the railroad coal-miners in the region of Pittsburg, 8,000 in number, have demanded an increase of half a cent per bushel in the price for mining coal. Coming at the very close of the season of water transportation, when the operators must depend almost entirely upon domestic consumption for their sales, the demand would appear to be unwise and most untimely. It is understood that the operators will unanimously refuse the increase, and if the threatened strike follows it means, not an increase of wages, but no wages at all, during the long winter close at hand.

THE Collector of Customs at Toronto yesterday seized and confiscated a consignment of the works of Tom Paine imported by a bookseller of that city, on the score of their heretical character; at least such is the explanation given of the seizure. If heresy were the worst that could be urged against some portions of the writings of the noted infidel the Canadian Collector might properly be criticised for inconsistency in failing to seize and confiscate the large importations of Chicago newspapers containing full reports of Col. Ingersoll's lecture of last Sunday. There is to be found in the works confiscated matter that is objectionable on far more serious and reasonable grounds than that of their heretical teachings.

THE failure of Tennyson's latest play, "The Promise of May," in one respect is pitiful, for it is not pleasant to see the poet who has held so high a place in the esteem of the world subjected not only to disappointment but to ridicule in his old age. He appears to have learned nothing from the failure of his two previous plays, "Harold" and "Queen Mary," which not even Irving's genius could save. He appears to have learned nothing from the failure of his recent poems, which have only been mournful illustrations of his decadent powers. In his latest play, however, he has gone from bad to worse, and has not only once more shown himself incapable of writing for the stage, but has degraded his fame by the selection of a beastly subject for his stage poem, in which a seducer is the hero and vice receives a veneer of gilt. It is surprising that some among his many influential friends do not induce him to withhold his hand and rest upon his laurels before they are irretrievably smirched. Had they done so before this play was produced, at which both pit and gallery laughed, the Promise of May would not have resulted in the Failure of December, and we should have been spared the pitiful spectacle of the poet laureate of England, the man who wrote "In Memoriam" and the "Idylls of the King," competing with Sardou if not with Zola for a place on the stage of today, where art is sacrificed to questionable show, and vice does not even care to wear a mask.

THE STAY-AT-HOME VOTE IN CHICAGO.

In its local columns THE TRIBUNE has printed some figures comparing the Chicago vote in the late election with that of the Presidential election in 1880, which show on their face that more than 12,000 Republicans kept away from the polls in the county election this year, and that apparently 3,400 Democrats failed to vote. This statement would indicate superficially that the election of a portion of the Democratic ticket and the reduction of the Republican majority for the other candidates was owing entirely to the apathy prevailing among the Republicans. But there were other conditions which exerted an important influence, and one especially which changes the bearing of this comparison.

The Hesing anti-prohibition resolution in the County Convention will account largely for the apparent discrepancy in the proportion of stay-at-homes on the Republican and Democratic sides. The liquor question had been ignored by all the preceding Republican nominating conventions which might with propriety have given it consideration. The State Convention and the various Congressional and Legislative Conventions in the State had declined to make any expression on the subject, because the issue was not fairly before the people of Illinois or Cook County, and because it raised a false or side issue which might be avoided. This wise course did not satisfy Mr. Hesing. For some reason best known to himself he determined to throw a bombshell among the Republican ranks. To this end he had Mr. Raster frame and employed one Burke, a Deputy-Sheriff, to introduce a resolution which was intended to cut into the Republican vote from both sides—from the abstract prohibitionists who could not fail to resent a blow of this kind in the face, and from the Germans, who were sure to be aroused by the prohibition agitation and thrown out of the party.

The effect of the Hesing resolution may be traced very clearly. It was the most extravagant expression of ultra pro-liquor views ever presented in a convention. Not merely did it pronounce against every form of prohibition legislation, but it actually denied the right of a majority of the people to vote on the liquor question. The result was precisely what might have been expected, and what was intended. There was a general and vigorous protest, not only from the prohibitionists, but from thousands of conservative people who, though opposed to prohibition legislation, still maintain that the popular will has jurisdiction over the subject. The prohibitionists, who had been inert, immediately proceeded to organize an independent ticket. The Hesing resolution was denounced from many pulpits, and an active agitation within the Republican party was aroused. Many Germans took alarm at this sudden exhibition of "temperance" activity. They did not attach nearly so much importance to the Hesing resolution against prohibition as they did to the manifestation of resentment in certain Republican circles which that resolution had called forth. In this way the Republican ticket was deprived of several thousand votes, partly among those who resented the Hesing resolution, and partly among the Germans, who were alarmed at the prohibition protest. Hesing had got in his work only too successfully.

The Independent Prohibition ticket polled over 2,000 votes in the city, 99 per cent taken from the Republican, and it is entirely within bounds to estimate that from 3,000 to 4,000 German Republicans went over to the Democratic ticket who would have voted with their party if the Hesing resolution had not aroused the prohibitionists to active demonstrations.

The losses from these two classes of Republican voters account for between 5,000 and 6,000 of the 12,000 deficiency as compared with the Republican vote of 1880, and there remain but 6,000 or 7,000 stay-at-homes. At the same time the 3,500 German Republican voters who went over to the Democrats swelled the Democratic vote in that proportion, and consequently the deficiency of 3,400 in the regular Democratic vote must be reckoned at double that number, because, if no German Republicans had voted with the Democrats, the total Democratic vote would have fallen off fully 7,000 votes instead of 3,400, as shown by the returns.

These conditions warrant the conclusion that the stay-at-home vote was of about the same proportion, and the influence of political apathy about equally damaging in both parties.

There were other features of the campaign which operated more or less to the advantage of the Democrats and to the disadvantage of the Republicans. Discontent among the Republicans at certain party abuses induced many voters to remain away from the polls. The contest for Congress in the Second District was narrowed down to Sheridan, regular Irish Democratic candidate, and Finerty, Independent Irish Democratic candidate, and this rivalry of factions brought out almost the entire Democratic vote of the district, which was given solid for the rest of the Democratic ticket with two exceptions, though divided between the two Congressional candidates. Some of the Republicans who supported Finerty also swallowed the Democratic ticket, with the two exceptions of Sheriff and Senator, at the same time. There were also dissensions among the Republicans in the First Ward in the case of Bradwell, candidate for the Legislature, who excited the opposition of the trades-unions, and among the Scandinavians because Matson was not nominated for Sheriff. All these conditions were calculated to reduce the Republican vote in the aggregate, both by defection and by apathy. It is rather surprising, therefore, that the stay-at home vote on the Republican side did not actually, as it did apparently, exceed the stay-at-home vote on the Democratic side; and the fact that it was about the same in both cases is an evidence that, so far as Chicago is concerned, the two parties hold about the same numerical relations now that they had two years ago. The Democrats have made no real progress in this community.

VOLUNTARY BLACKMAIL.

Secretary Henderson, of the Hubbell committee, follows his chief with a defense of the voluntary-assessment business. Like Hubbell, he argues that it is entirely proper for a faction, for its own purposes, to tax the employés of the people. He reiterates the stale evasion that the contributions were "purely voluntary." Fortunately the public have other means of information. They have not forgotten that in New York, for instance, those clerks who were lucky enough to have superiors not in sympathy with blackmail had to be protected by the peremptory exclusion of all the Hubbell soliciting agents from their department.

The papers all over the country have been filled with authentic accounts of the threatening methods by which the employés were dunned. On Aug. 15 Henderson put an extra turn on the screw with which he was compressing partisan bread and butter for Hubbell, Folger, and Mahone out of the clerks. He issued a circular to the doorkeepers and scrubwomen in which "your failure to respond," etc., "is noted with surprise." The wording of this tax-levy was velvety, to evade public indignation, but its point was hardened iron. It was in substance a threat to the officials addressed that their tenure of office depended upon compliance with the demand for tribute. It is a pitiful evasion to make any other pretense.

Mr. Henderson has been elected to represent his Iowa constituents in Congress. This is proof conclusive that none of the Hubbell fund was spent in his district. Where these brigands have been most active their party has fared worst. What good has been accomplished with the money so iniquitously wrung out of the most necessitous classes in the Government service it would be hard to discover. One would suppose that the overwhelming avalanche that has slid down on the machine would have silenced these engineers. For very shame they should hide their heads and stop their mouths in the presence of the party they have so calamitously wrecked. But shame is not a possible emotion with them.

The Hubbell committee have repeated the fable of the dog who grasped at the shadow of a bone reflected in the water and lost the meat he had. Special efforts were made by them to carry the South. They have failed to get the South, and they have lost the North. The results of the Southern election are worth analysis. Alabama, which has given the Republicans one vote in the present Congress, will henceforth be solidly Democratic. A gain of one Republican in Kentucky, one in Maryland, and two in North Carolina is offset by a loss of the four Missouri Congressmen who have acted with the Republicans. The Texas delegation is increased from six to eleven, but the Republicans lose as much as they gain. Inasmuch as the additional Republican member is Tom Ochiltree, the result is perhaps overstated for the Republicans, who will henceforth be without the aid of George W. Jones, the ablest Greenbacker who ever sat in the House. Tennessee loses one Republican. In Virginia, where Hubbellism and Mahoneism had everything their own way, the apportionment is increased from nine to ten. Five Readjusters have been elected in place of two in the present House. But the present representation of two straight Republicans—Dezendorf and Jorgensen—who have upheld the Republican banner in that State through evil and through good report, in times of prosperity and adversity, is wiped out. West Virginia gains one Republican.

The fruits of the Hubbell-Henderson Bourbonism may be summed up in the statement that in the present Congress there will be a working Administration majority of about fifteen. In the next the opposition will have about seventy-three votes more than the Administration.

Nothing in Secretary Henderson's apologies, as stated by our Dubuque correspondent in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is more astounding than his whimpering plea that the committee had done no worse than the Democrats. Is not this pretty logic for the Secretary of a Republican National Committee? The old party has come to this! It is all right, if it does no worse than the Democrats.

What Hubbell and Henderson have done with this blood-money will never be known. What they have not done can be read in Tuesday's election figures and on the roll-call of the next House. Their unfortunate victims have lost their money, and the prospects are good that it will not be long before they lose their places. Everything these "practical" politicians have touched has been blighted.

THE Fort Worth (Tex.) *Live-Stock Journal* occupies a column of its valuable space in attempting to account for the marvelous advance within the past five years in the price of range cattle. It places the advance at 140 per cent, and credits increased market facilities with 40 per cent of the gain; increased quality of cattle, 40 per cent; increase of population over quantity of cattle, 25 per cent; increased beef consumption, 5 per cent; investments owing to improved security, 30 per cent—total, 140 per cent. These several influences have unquestionably contributed to the enhancement of values, but not to the extent that the *Journal* imagines. It seems to be ignorant of the fact, or to have forgotten it, that within the period named the beef-canning business has developed into its present enormous proportions, and that through that channel alone is disposed of fully 75 per cent of the cattle product of the plains. But for the operations of Chicago canners, who during the range cattle season (which extends from June to November inclusive) require from 4,000 to 6,000 head per day, these Western cattle would have been a drug on the market at $3.50@3.00, instead of meeting with quick sale at $4.00@5.00, as has been the case during the present season. The plains cattle generally are of poor quality. They are unfit for the export trade, and only a small proportion is good enough to meet the requirements of the Eastern markets, but when put up in cans a market for the beef is found in every country on the globe. Chicago only demands the credit due her.

THE HUBBELL BUSINESS.

Col. Henderson, who has been serving as Secretary of the Hubbell Congressional Committee, has been interviewed at his home in Dubuque, Ia., in regard to the Republican defeats this fall. His theory is that they were due to "side issues of a moral character, like the liquor question and quarrels among the leaders as paramount reasons." He estimates the total number of stay-at-home or non-voting Republicans at not less than 1,500,000 in all the States. This would indicate a degree of apathy and resentment on the Republican side which is not sufficiently accounted for by Col. Henderson's generalization. It is undoubtedly true that factional quarrels, boss-rule, and the prohibition agitation have had much to do with the series of defeats that have overtaken the Republican party this year; but there were also other reasons for the widespread popular indifference to Republican success. Prominent among these was one which Col. Henderson, of all persons, should not have overlooked. It was the Hubbell business.

The Secretary of the Congressional Campaign Committee cannot be any more ignorant than its Chairman that the assessment system which it carried forward in the face of the most violent public protest aroused an immense amount of disgust which served to extend and enlarge the public apathy as to the maintenance of Republican ascendency in an "off year." This assessment business assumed the character and dimensions of a public scandal. Mr. Henderson explains now that when the circulars of his committee found their way into the hands of the Congressional pages they were withdrawn; that when a woman acting as Postmaster had received one she was notified that no money was expected from her; that Government employés had been uniformly excused whenever they pleaded poverty, and that not a dollar had been collected from any woman, boy, or needy employé of the Government. If all this be true, it does not change the effect which the persistent policy of the Congressional Committee had upon the public mind. It was evident to everybody that a committee of Congress was doing precisely what an officer or employé of the Government was forbidden to do by act of Congress. Added to this was the impression that an immense fund was being collected, for a purpose by no means specifically or satisfactorily explained, under the implied threat of dismissal of employés who should refuse to contribute, and with the approval of the Chief Executive of the Government. This was a policy which was bound to excite condemnation and opposition among all people who believe in civil-service reform, but the Hubbell-Henderson committee adhered to it perversely, in spite of every warning and to the utter neglect of the general welfare of the Republican party.

The amount of money which Col. Henderson is represented as reporting from the contributions levied upon Government employés is $100,000. There is considerable public anxiety to know what use has been made of this or any larger sum which may have been collected. These circumstances suggest that there should be an investigation of this assessment work, and a complete showing made of the methods pursued by the committee, the amount realized from the contributions, and the use made of the money.

THE RUSSIAN DEBT.

Among all the woes which press upon the terrorized Czar the Russian debt must be one of the most appalling. Among all the dangers that surround his precarious throne it is questionable if one of them is more menacing than the financial. Nihilists can be put down by force when discovered, for a time at least. Mines can be revealed by an alert police. Land disquiets can be allayed by apparent concessions. Bogus claimants to the throne can be nipped in the bud, as witness the Princess Dolgorouki's "Prince" George. Debts, however, cannot be shot, or imprisoned, or suppressed. They confront the throne with ever-increasing magnitude and with fatal persistence.

The figures of the Russian debt are simply appalling. The Czar has just concluded a new loan for $40,000,000, which brings the total of the outstanding debt to $2,765,905,000. This is a doubling of the debt in ten years, while during the same period the expenditure has been just 40 per cent over the income. The tabulated statement for forty years shows that the revenue during this period was $8,550,000,000; the expenditure, $11,130,000,000; deficit, $2,580,000,000.

This amount of deficit has been met during this period by three forms of public debt—foreign loans, internal loans, and paper money. The foreign loans, including the one just negotiated, amount to $995,000,000, emitted at a little over 82, bearing interest at a rate equal to 5.66 on the net amount received. The internal loans foot up $1,365,000,000, carrying for the most part 5 per cent interest. The paper money out is $457,500,000, worth just about 20 or 30 cents on the dollar. Down to January, 1881, Russia had paid in forty years to the bondholders of her foreign debt $755,000,000.

The London *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent corrects the general impression that the most of this debt has been incurred in railroad construction, and says that "the existing railroads have cost $1,310,000,000, of which amount the Government contributed one-half, holding at present securities of the roads amounting to $660,000,000. It has paid on guarantees to shareholders $105,000,000, and, adding $12,500,000 for telegraphs, we obtain a total of $787,500,000 spent in this manner." The rest of the enormous debt has been wasted in wars in the most profligate manner, as the following statistics show: Crimean war, $710,000,000; Turkish war, $665,000,000—and by the way no indemnity has yet been received from Turkey; the conquest of Khiva, $427,500,000. For last year alone, in a time of comparative peace, the army and navy items absorbed no less than $117,500,000, which, as the *Times* correspondent intimates, is an enormous burden for a country where 92 per cent of the inhabitants are almost paupers. We have stigmatized the expenditures on these wars as profligate because, as is well known, there have been no checks or curbs in the Russian system on the disbursal of money, and thousands upon thousands of dollars have been stolen by officers of all ranks—from those of petty grades up to members of the royal family, one of whom is now in disgrace upon this account.

The exact condition of the debt is thus stated: Foreign debt, $944,050,000; internal 5 per cent, $550,880,000; land and serfs 5 per cent, $416,535,000; credit notes 5 per cent, $39,800,000; Polish debt, $34,965,000; internal 4½ per cent, $108,000,000; internal 4 per cent, $142,730,000; internal 6 per cent, $21,825,000; uncovered paper money, $457,150,000; total, $2,765,905,000. To extricate himself from this financial slough the Czar is making a desperate effort. He has ordered that hereafter there shall be no further disbursements except with his personal sanction, and he has ordered stringent penalties for embezzlements and stealings which have been so plentiful during the last ten years. He has also ordered the new Minister of Finance, Prof. Bunge, one of the most skillful financiers and economists in Russia, to stop the tremendous outlay and retrench in every possible direction, and to this work the Minister has devoted himself, but as yet without any satisfactory result. At the present rate of the debt increase, however, it will not require more than another decade to plunge Russia into universal bankruptcy and financial anarchy, which means in that country of Nihilists and seditious paupers political anarchy and revolution. Would it not be strange if in that revolution, or in one even sooner, the Princess Dolgorouki's son should appear as the central figure?

THE Hon. C. B. Farwell was yesterday asked the question: "How do you account for the sweep of the country at the recent elections by the Democrats?" He answered:

"Bossism, sir; bossism, pure and simple. The people were tired of boss rule, and rose in their might and put an end to its sway with one stroke."

"Did the passage of the River and Harbor bill enter as an element into the elections at all?"

"It may have in some cases, but the one main thing was that the people everywhere were tired of boss rule."

Bossism undoubtedly had much to do with it in some of the Eastern States, such as New York and Pennsylvania, but it was not "bossism" that caused 4,000 German Republicans to bolt and vote the Democratic ticket in Cook County and 2,500 Republican Puritans to fly off at a tangent and vote the Prohibition ticket, unless Hesing's ultra pro-liquor resolutions can be called "bossism." It was not "bossism" that turned Ohio over to the Democrats by 20,000 majority, but Sunday prohibitory laws—causing a bolt of 25,000 Germans. It was prohibition and not bossism that lost Indiana, and it certainly was the hostitility to Prohibition that defeated St. John for Governor in Kansas by 8,000 majority, who had been elected two years ago by 61,000 majority. It was certainly the 12,000 Christian prohibition votes subtracted from the Prohibitionist Strattan and thrown away for Madame Brown, that rendered it possible for a bolt of 5,000 Germans to elect the anti-temperance infidel Raab. It is very true that all the Democratic temperance Christians in the whole State voted against the temperance man Strattan and for the liquor-drinking, anti-Sunday, free-thinker Raab, but they could not have elected the infidel beer-bibber Superintendent of Public Schools but for the help of the 12,000 Perfectionist Christian Republicans who seceded from the support of the temperance man, Strattan. No bossism caused the defeat of Strattan and the election of Raab—nothing but pig-headed perversity and holier-than-thou Phariseeism did this.

IN the Fourteenth Ward the Republicans only polled 1,890 votes at the recent election, whereas they gave Garfield 3,521 votes, being a fall-off of 1,631. This was altogether the worst loss the party sustained in any ward in the city. A portion of the deficiency can be accounted for by the anger of the Scandinavians over the defeat of their favorit countryman in the Republican Convention for Sheriff. Several hundred of them absented themselves from the polls, and quite a number in revenge voted for McGarigle and the whole Mike McDonald ticket. But a large part of the total decline of 1,631 was caused by the excitement engendered by Hesing's intemperate anti-temperance resolutions. Several hundred Germans were scared off from their party and voted the Mike McDonald ticket to save their "personal liberty." A heavy loss from the same Hesing scarecrow occurred in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards, and in a number of the country towns. The Hesing ultra pro-liquor resolutions stampeded at least 4,000 Germans into the Mike McDonald camp, which made a change of 8,000 on the ticket, both county and State. The scared Germans were coming back every day for a week before the election, and had the time for voting been a week later fully one-half of the 4,000 abscondants would have got over their scare and returned to the ranks and supported the whole ticket.

THE Chicago correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes to that paper as follows:

In discussing the causes of what, under the circumstances, must be regarded as a Democratic defeat, the cold naked fact about the matter is that this city and county, while ready to welcome Democratic ascendency if represented by the clean men of the party, peremptorily decline a distasteful Harrison-McDonald combination, and it is certain that, while thousands of disaffected Republicans voted here Tuesday against their own party, a still greater number of respectable Democrats gave Messrs. Harrison and McDonald to understand by their votes that hereafter these two men could not "boss" or hope for gain from the party. McDonald, personally, is a splendid fellow and a square man. He has been a gambler, and is recognized as the leader of the gambling element here. He takes the defeat of his candidate for Sheriff, on whom the heavy fight was made, like a gentleman and a man of sense. He will hereafter attend strictly to his business, which is far more profitable than a political alliance with Harrison. The latter, however, "bobs up serenely" as a perennial candidate for Mayor. The election occurs next spring, and Harrison's plan evidently is to refuse to yield his grip upon the party machinery until he is reëlected as Mayor or is allowed to name his own successor. If he should continue to persist in this insane purpose he will be snowed under by a tremendous defeat. This city contains in the Democratic ranks more men of real ability and tried statesmanship than all the rest of the State of Illinois, and these men, who are very much in earnest, are determined, in convention if it can there be done, and at the ballot-box if that shall be necessary, to eliminate Mr. Harrison and the objectionable men with whom he effects political *liaisons* from party management here. This done, Chicago and Cook County will roll up a majority for McDonald [not Mike, but the Indiana fellow] and Cleveland in 1884 that shall not fall short of 10,000 votes.

THE first results of the late election may be seen in Missouri, where the old Rebels are coming out of their holes and sunning themselves like so many mud-turtles on a log. Following is the invitation to the barbecue at Plattsburg Mineral Springs today:

GRAND OLD-FASHION
DEMOCRATIC REUNION
and
BARBECUE!
PLATTSBURG MINERAL SPRINGS,
THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1882.
Come Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, and celebrate your release from the ruinous policy that has been grinding you down for twenty years.
FEAST! FEAST! FEAST!
Twenty head of Cattle, Seventy-five head of Sheep, Fifty head of Hogs, and over $500 cash have been contributed with which to make this a grand success.
Senators Vest and Cockerill, Gov. T. T. Crittenden, Gov. George W. Glick, the Hon. James N. Burnes, the Hon. A. M. Dockery, and Dr. Allen, of Liberty, Mo.,
Will be present to address the assembled throng. Tell your wife, tell your sons, tell your neighbors, and keep mum about the "silver spoons."
COMMITTEE.

The allusion in the last line to "Gov." Butler, of Massachusetts, is touching in the extreme; he has come back to the Democratic fold, and Democrats must learn to forget these "spoons."

THE introduction of hansom cabs with low fares in Philadelphia, chiefly for passengers to and from the railroad-station, has proved to be a successful experiment, and the demand already exceeds the supply. Ladies find them convenient for shopping purposes, and gentlemen like to go to the theatre in them. Their general employment for all kinds of service seems to be among the probabilities of the near future.

CHARLES T. VANSANT, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad the other evening, was the hero of one of the most gallant episodes of the late War. He bore the colors of his regiment at Ball's Bluff, and when, during a desperate charge, his Colonel was shot, he bore him from the field, and then returned, amid a ball of bullets, to rescue the flag. Five times was it captured by the Rebels, and regained by Vansant in a hand-to-hand struggle. At last he broke away with the flag and reached the river. His enemies were at his very heels, but he plunged into the water, dived to the bottom, placed the flag there under a stone, and then swam to the other shore and escaped. Afterward he revisited the spot, and succeeded in finding and restoring to the regiment the flag he had so desperately defended.

THE following is the official vote of Philadelphia, the count of which was completed Tuesday:

Governor—Beaver, Rep., 70,875; Pattison, Dem., 67,411; Stewart, Ind. Rep., 7,092; Armstrong, Labor, 672; Pettitt, Proh., 99.

Lieutenant-Governor—Davies, Rep., 71,998; Black, Dem., 65,224; Duff, Ind. Rep., 8,803; Howard, Labor, 524; Williams, Proh., 120.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Greer, Rep., 71,976; Africa, Dem., 65,343; Merrick, Ind. Rep., 8,897; Dewoody, Labor, 532; Crossman, Proh., 107.

Congressman-at-Large—Brosius, Rep., 72,470; Elliott, Dem., 63,798; McMichael, Ind. Rep., 10,150; Tomlinson, Labor, 386; Peirce, Proh., 78.

Sheriff—Keim, Rep., 70,197; Grim, Dem., 61,329; Hoffman, Ind. Rep., 14,880.

The vote in 1881 for State Treasurer was: Bailey, Rep., 55,866; Noble, Dem., 42,357; Wolfe, Ind. Rep., 14,722.

It will be seen that except on Governor the Republican majority runs from 7,000 to 9,000, notwithstanding the loss by the Independent ticket.

WHEN the Democrats look at the size of their victory they may feel as Ben Wade felt about Judge Taney, that they have overdone the business. There were apprehensions that the Judge would die before Lincoln's nomination, and that Buchanan would appoint a Democrat with a prospect of equal longevity in his place. So, as Wade said, the Republicans prayed ardently and earnestly that his life might be spared. Taney lived on, and, as Lincoln's first Administration was approaching its close and the Presidential succession was somewhat uncertain, the Republicans were keenly apprehensive that the Judge might live to see another Democrat in the chair, and Wade said he'd be blankety blank blank if he didn't believe the Republicans had overdone the business.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.).*

FOR the purpose of ascertaining the average weight of men and women living in that section of the country of which Cincinnati is the centre, a thorough test was made during the recent industrial exhibition in that city. No fewer than 22,155 adults were weighed, of whom 7,467 were men and 14,688 were women. The average weight for the former was found to be 154.02 pounds, and for the latter 130.87 pounds. A similar record of the weights of 20,000 men and women was made in Boston in 1864, by which it appeared that in that latitude the average weight of a man was 141.5 pounds, and of a woman 124.5 pounds—a marked inferiority as respects avoirdupois compared with their Western brothers and sisters.

MR. VOORHEES expresses the opinion that Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, and other Republicans who have been elected by good majorities, will have their seats contested, and will be unseated by the large Democratic majority in the House. Thanks, gentlemen. Nothing else will do more to convince the people that the Democratic party is still as dishonest and unpatriotic as ever. A few instances of disregard and defeat of the popular will, a few illustrations of the readiness of Democrats to disfranchise districts that do not see fit to favor them, will improve the situation wonderfully.

CONGRESSMAN BARR is one of the few Cameron candidates who succeeded in getting elected in Pennsylvania last week. His near approach to disaster seems to have made him despondent, for he says that the Republican party is dead—has, in fact, committed suicide. But the Philadelphia *Press* tells him that he is mistaken; that "the Cameron end of the party, to which Mr. Barr belongs, has had a stroke of paralysis, that's all."

THE Wisconsin Prohibitionists do not seem to have advanced the temperance cause much by the course they pursued during the recent canvass. They aided in defeating the reëlection of Congressman Williams, an advocate of prohibitory ideas, and gave the Democrats control of the Legislature. The chances of getting a prohibitory amendment submitted to the people are not particularly bright at present.

FRANK JAMES' life in jail at Independence, Mo., is one of ease and luxury. By the gifts of admiring fools his cell has been handsomely furnished, and women daily send flowers and delicate food to their hero, who now admits visitors only when it suits him and after an examination of their cards. Altogether the spectacle is one of the most shameful and disgusting exhibitions ever offered to the world.

"HOW do you loike the new school, Mickey, me son?" "Purty well; but, mother, phat makes the boys at school think I'm Oirish?" "It's meself doesn't know, but I've been often suspicted av bein' Oirish meself, when devil a hint av it they iver had from me."—*Texas Siftings.*

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Cincinnati is going to spend $1,000,000 on sewers. There is a Democratic paper in Cincinnati.

There are ninety-four female servants in Queen Victoria's household. The policeman on that beat believes in royalty.

Michigan claims to have gained 50,000 new settlers in her northern counties this year. The Sweet Singer of Michigan, it will be remembered, moved to Kansas in 1881.

Night in St. Louis.

Seated in the parlor of her father's magnificent residence, Lurline Loosehair allowed her taper fingers to wander idly over the keys of the piano, and, obedient to her delicate touch, there floated forth upon the air the strains of that beautiful *miserere*, "Since Papa Tore His Pants." And as she sat there, absorbed in the sad reflections to which the music gave rise, the door opened softly, and Berwyck Hetherington entered the room. Lurline, all the senses of her passionate nature absorbed in the music, continued to play, not knowing that the man she loved, and to win whose pocketbook in return she would have hustled around with dread earnestness, was standing by her side. But at last Berwyck placed his hand gently on her shoulder, and by that indefinable sense that tells us of a human presence, although we see it not, she knew that somebody was around. Turning quickly, she saw Mr. Hetherington.

"I did not know you were here," she said, a blush flooding the face that such a little time ago was pale and calm, "or I should not have played so confidently."

"Can you not favor me with something more?" he asked.

The blush grows deeper and more vivid now, and the drooping eyes are moist with tears. But in an instant she recovers her self-possession, and looks at him in the frank, honest way in which Cincinnati girls ask for more pie.

"I cannot play any other piece," she says, half sadly, half defiantly.

"Are you sure of this, Lurline?" Berwyck asks, bending over her in a loving way. "Think well before you speak," he continues, "for on your answer may depend the future happiness of two young lives."

"I am quite sure," she says.

"Then you must be my wife." And as he speaks these words Berwyck Hetherington's face lights up with a rapturous, Schuyler Colfax smile. "Do you love me?" he asks.

For answer, she puts her arms around his neck, kisses him coldly behind the left ear, and then a great silence falls upon them.

Presently Berwyck rises to go. "You will come again tomorrow evening?" she asks.

"Yes," he replies, "you may tie the dog at 8."

"And you will not regret your choice?"

"Never," he says, in clear, steady tones. "I have spent the best years of my life looking for a girl who could play only one tune on the piano."—*From "Her Dearest Foe," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

Dr. John B. Wood, a well-known journalist of New York City, on Monday, Nov. 20, will assume editorial control of the St. Louis *Evening Chronicle*, the cheap evening paper of that city.

Mrs. McElroy, the President's sister, who is now visiting at the Soldiers' Home, will return to New York shortly and prepare to come to Washington again after the social season opens and assist her brother in entertaining his guests. She is a brilliant conversationist, and will prove a great acquisition to the Presidential household.

The post-mortem examination of a mulatto who died recently in Cincinnati revealed a brain weighing sixty-one ounces. There are on record but two brains heavier than this—that of Cuvier, weighing sixty-four and thirty-three-hundredths ounces, and Abercrombie's, which weighed sixty-three ounces. The mulatto was not considered bright intellectually, yet is described as becoming, late in life, "thoughtful and reserved." He had been a slave.

WASHINGTON.

Arguments Yesterday Before the Geneva-Award Court of Claims.

Funeral of the Daughter of Justice Harlan—Wiard's Heavy Ordnance.

The Potomac Flats and Sharps—District Commissionership—Postal Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The Geneva Award Court held its first open session today. Arguments in two test cases were begun. Mr. Clifford, of New Bedford, presented the case as to the right of the ship's husband to represent to all the factional owners of a vessel covering the same points already outlined in these dispatches. Mr. Beaman, of New York, presented a case differing in some particulars from that of ship's husband. His case was this: A deceased merchant in New York, Edward Mott Robbins, carried for himself and others a very large amount of insurance in California, and he insured way risks to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. He is dead. His executors, under the advice of

MR. BEAMAN,

have raised the question that he having paid these war-risks, his estate can now claim to recover them in his own name, and to divide them pro-rata among the parties for whose benefit he took out the insurance, retaining, of course, to his own estate, such proportion of them as was for his own benefit. The case will be argued farther. It was suggested that the merely formal parts of the insurance policies shall not be ordered printed in the record of evidence. Gen. Creswell, for the Government, was willing to agree that only the essential parts of the policies should be printed, but there was a rule of the court which says that all the evidence in cases involving over a certain sum shall be printed. The importance of the modification of this rule was illustrated before the court today. In one case, the record of which was eighteen printed pages, there were five pages taken up with the formal parts of the insurance policies. In some of the cases there were forty policies of insurance in different companies.

THE FUNERAL

of Edith Harlan Childs, daughter of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and wife of Mr. Frank Lineus Childs, who died at Chicago Sunday, took place at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock today. The church was filled with the friends of the deceased lady and her family, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and District, and attachés and members of the bar. The funeral cortége, which entered while the organ sounded a dirge, was headed by Chief-Justice Waite and Associate-Justice Miller, Justice Field, and ex-Justice Strong, Justices Wood and Bradley, Justices Mathews and Gray, Justice Blatchford, Solicitor-General Phillips, and Gen. Sherman. Then came the casket, borne by six young men whose faces betrayed the affection they bore the lady in life. They were her brothers and nephews. Justice Harlan and Mrs. Harlan headed the family mourners, followed by the stricken husband and other relatives.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

did not meet today, nor will it meet at present. Judge Kelley, the Chairman, was here. The resolution of Congress authorized the committee to meet on the call of the Chairman. He is not disposed to call the committee, and said today he saw no reason why the Ways and Means Committee should meet to consider tariff matters when the Tariff Commission was sitting in New York.

THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE,

Gen. Logan, Chairman, will meet here on Tuesday of next week to enter upon the special inquiry as to the condition of the ordnance which was ordered at the last session. This inquiry proceeded from Southern Senators, who are said to have been instigated to it by Norman Wiard, who has a grievance against the administration of the navy, and who thinks the millions of money which the Government spent at the time Wiard was influential in obtaining Government contracts ought to be continued to be expended in his interest. If the committee proceeds with its investigation far enough, it will discover that the United States has few fortifications that a British ironclad could not batter down in a few hours.

THE POTOMAC.

The contracts for dredging the Potomac, to begin the improvement of the river, which was ordered by Congress, has been awarded to a Mr. Ross, of New Jersey, who is next to the lowest bidder. It was claimed that the lowest bidder was not a responsible person, and for this reason the strict letter of the law has been violated. It is to be regretted that, at the very outset of this improvement, a disappointed contractor should be able to make the claim that the contract has been awarded to Ross through favoritism. The *Evening Critic* makes the editorial statement that Mr. Ross paid a handsome fee to secure this result, and intimates that Congress will hardly make any further appropriation until the facts can be investigated. The difference between the lowest bid and the bid which was accepted is about $24,000 for the entire work. Secretary Lincoln was fully convinced of the irresponsibility of the lowest bidder, Adams, while the Major of Engineers in charge of the improvement insists that Adams is incompetent. The engineer officers and Secretary of War are confident that Congress will sustain them in having awarded the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, instead of to the lowest bidder irrespective of his responsibility.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERSHIP

is renewed. The term of Morgan, one of the present Commissioners, expires soon, and among the candidates to succeed him are ex-Public Printer Clapp, J. R. Obeirne, who has just been defeated as a candidate for Congress in New York, and Simon Wolf, ex-Consul-General to Egypt.

HOWGATE.

A letter is said to have been received here from Capt. Howgate, in which he states that he will certainly be here to stand his trial in the spring.

SENATOR SHERMAN

is here to urge, it is said, the appointment of Warner M. Bateman, of Cincinnati, to the vacant United States Judgeship of the Southern District of Ohio.

SENATOR LOGAN

has gone to New York, but will return Monday.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Charles S. Bundy today entered a suit against the Bar Association of this District claiming $50,000 damages. The suit grows out of the action of the Bar Association in recommending that Bundy be not appointed to act as Judge in the Police Court.

THOMAS B. FORD (COLORED),

charged with jury-fixing in the star-route trial, surrendered himself this afternoon, and was released on bail.

A NEW MAP

of the United States, prepared under the direction of Mr. Roeser, of the General Land Office, is now in the hands of the printer in New York, and will soon be ready for distribution. The new map is said to be the most complete and accurate one compiled by the Government. It contains over 4,000 places not on the old map. These additions are mostly in the West. The rapid strides of that section render the map now in use almost valueless.

SECRETARY TELLER

Secretary Teller will not take up the pending cases of Indian Inspector Pollock and Agent McGillicuddy or the case of the Receiver of the Land Office at Mitchell, Dakota, charged with irregularities in his office, until some time next week.

THE NAVY.

The Naval Advisory Board held a meeting this morning, during which a consultation was had with the Secretary of the Navy and several officials regarding the propriety of beginning the work on the new vessels at an early date. A sufficient sum of the amount appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Construction yet remains unexpended to warrant the beginning of the work.

INDICTED.

The grand jury this morning returned five more indictments against B. F. Bigelow, late teller of the Bank of the Republic of this city.

APPOINTMENT.

F. N. Bassett, stenographer to Postmaster-

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The Chicago Tribune.
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argued farther. It was
merely formal parts of
policies shall not
ed in the record
reswell, for the Govern-
agree that only the es-
licies should be printed,
of the court which says
in cases involving over
be printed. The impor-
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court today. In one
which was eighteen
were five pages taken
parts of the insurance
of the cases there were
rance in different com-

FUNERAL.
ds, daughter of Justice
States Supreme Court,
nk Lineus Childs, who
nday, took place at the
Presbyterian Church at 2
church was filled with
deceased lady and her
th the Justices of the
the United States and
es and members of the
ege, which entered while
a dirge, was headed by
and Associate-Justice
and ex-Justice Strong,
Bradley, Justices Mat-
ice Blatchford, Solicitor-
Gen. Sherman. Then
orne by six young men
the affection they bore
ey were her brothers and
Harlan and Mrs. Harlan
ourners, followed by the
other relatives.

MEANS COMMITTEE
nor will it meet at pres-
the Chairman, was here.
Congress authorized the
on the call of the Chair-
posed to call the com-
he saw no reason why
Committee should meet
atters when the Tariff
in New York.

LITARY COMMITTEE,
man, will meet here on
k to enter upon the spe-
condition of the ordnance
at the last session. This
from Southern Senators,
been instigated to it by
o has a grievance against
of the navy, and who
of money which the Gov-
time Wiard was influen-
vernment contracts ought
be expended in his inter-
nitts proceeds with its
nough, it will discover
tes has few fortifications
nclad could not batter

POTOMAC.
dredging the Potomac,
ement of the river, which
gress, has been awarded
Jersey, who is next to
it was claimed that the
not a responsible person,
n the strict letter of the
ed. It is to be regretted
outset of this improve-
ted contractor should be
im that the contract has
oss through favoritism.
tic makes the editorial
Ross paid a handsome fee
and intimates that Con-
make any further appro-
ects can be investigated.
ween the lowest bid and
was accepted is about
entire work. Secre-
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bility of the lowest
hile the Major of Engi-
of the improvement in-
is incompetent. The
nd Secretary of War are
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instead of to the lowest
of his responsibility.

THE DISTRICT COMMIS-
ONERSHIP
erm of Morgan, one of the
ners, expires soon, and
tes to succeed him are ex-
, J. R. Obeirne, who has
as a candidate for Con-
ork, and Simon Wolf, ex-
Egypt.

OWGATE.
have been received here
e, in which he states that
here to stand his trial in

TOR SHERMAN
s said, the appointment of
an, of Cincinnati, to the
s Judgeship of the South-

ATOR LOGAN
ork, but will return Mon-

OR DAMAGES.
ern Associated Press.
C., Nov. 15.—Charles S.
ed a suit against the Bar
District claiming $50,000
grows out of the action
ion in recommending that
inted to act as Judge in

FORD (COLORED).
y-fixing in the star-route
himself this afternoon,
n bail.

NEW MAP
s, prepared under the di-
ser, of the General Land
e hands of the printer in
ll soon be ready for distri-
map is said to be the most
urate one compiled by the
contains over 4,000 places
map. These additions are
st. The rapid strides of
r the map now in use al-

TARY TELLER.
will not take up the pend-
an Inspector Pollock and
dy or the case of the Re-
Office at Mitchell, Dakota,
ularities in his office, until
ek.

HE NAVY.
sory Board held a meeting
ting which a consultation
Secretary of the Navy and
egarding the propriety of
k on the new vessels at an
cient sum of the amount
the use of the Bureau of
remains unexpended to
ing of the work.

NDICTED.
this morning returned five
against B. F. Bigelow, late
k of the Republic of this

POINTMENT.
enographer to Postmaster-

General Howe, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Post-Office Department, and B. S. Boswell has been appointed stenographer, vice Bassett.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The foreign mail office of the Post-Office Department is informed by the Postal Union Convention that Autofagosta, in Bolivia, and the entire seacoast has been annexed to Chili and that the port will hereafter be a station from which postal union correspondence will be delivered. Mails for Peru are still handled by Chilian authorities.

"NOT GUILTY."

Messrs. Reid and Hackman, the publishers, today entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment charging libel against Alonzo Bell, ex-assistant Secretary of the Interior.

TRANSFERRED.

Deputy-Commissioner Tribetts, of the Revenue Marine Service, who had a difficulty with Maj. Clark, of Ohio, the Commissioner, was today transferred to a position in the appointment division. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, succeeds Mr. Tribetts.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

The Jeannette court continued the hearing of Engineer Melville's testimony this morning. He described the meeting between himself, Noros, and Ninderman, who had been sent ahead by De Long. Upon landing, Noros exclaimed, "My God, Melville, are you alive? We thought you and all of those in the whale-boat party had gone to the bottom of the sea." There were no new developments.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE

arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY

says he shall at once urge upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury the propriety of their recommending to Congress an abatement of excessive revenue.

FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of a Handsome Residence at Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Conflagrations Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 15.—The handsome frame residence of Dr. Mayer, on Franklin street, in this city, was almost entirely destroyed by fire today. The third story was completely destroyed and the rest of the house greatly damaged both by fire and water. Much valuable furniture, etc., was also ruined. The total damage is estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000, and is partly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

SHUBUTA, Miss., Nov. 15.—Nine stores in the business centre of the town burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; insured for one-half that sum.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 15.—The express car attached to the express train going west last night took fire near Lancaster and burned to the trucks. Only two parcels were saved.

IN CHICAGO.

The still to Engine Company No. 17 and Chemical No. 1 at 10:52 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a small fire on the roof of No. 22 West Randolph street, a tailor-shop occupied by Joseph Myers. Damage slight.

A defective chimney in a dwelling at No. 11 Ward court caused a $25 fire and an alarm from Box No. 269 last evening. The loss falls upon John Fitzkinsky, the occupant.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire appeared on the top floor of the oatmeal mill at No. 66 North Halsted street and an alarm was turned in from Box No. 335. The flames were confined to the floor where they started, and the damage to the building will be about $500. The damage to the stock of grain by fire and water is estimated at $2,000. David Oliver owns the building and the business, and is insured. The fire was caused by the over-heating of grain on the upper floor.

The alarm from Box 393 at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in J. P. Matthews' woolen mattress factory, on Bradley street, at the North Branch. Damage, about $300; no insurance.

Flames made their appearance upon the roof of the Rush Medical College at the corner of Wood and Harrison streets last evening, and an alarm was turned in from Box No. 493 at the same corner. Some one else, discovering the flames from Jackson street, turned in an alarm from the corner of Robey and Jackson streets, Box No. 420, and a third discoverer of the fire pulled Box No. 496, at the corner of Wood and Twelfth streets. These three boxes in quick succession caused a great deal of excitement and the calling out of twice the force of fire apparatus that usually responds to an alarm. After arriving at the fire the firemen had great difficulty in getting at the flames, which were almost inaccessible owing to the condition of the stairways leading to the roof. They managed to get there eventually and extinguished the fire after a $200-hole had been burned in the roof. The fire originated from an overheated chimney. There is a full insurance. Engine Company No. 31 had a "still" on the fire before any of the boxes were pulled.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

Three Men Killed and Several Cars Demolished Through the Criminal Carelessness of Train Hands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—A Hudson special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: Another of those frightful catastrophes too frequent in the freight-railroading of this vicinity was experienced at 12:20 this morning out at Roberts Station, some twelve miles east of here on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway. It seems the train pulled by Engine No. 54 was running in the same section with that hauled by No. 49, about twenty minutes apart, and both going west. The former train, being in the lead, arrived at Roberts' and laid upon the main track waiting for orders. Neglecting to take the necessary precautions, such as putting out the red lights and side-tracking, the conductor, head and second brakemen laid down in the caboose with a herder, who happened to be traveling with the train, and were soon sound asleep, when, in due process of time, Engine No. 49, with her heavily-laden train, came thundering into the station at the rate of twenty miles an hour, dashing against the ill-fated caboose with lightning fury, carrying death, destruction, and anguish in its wake. The caboose, a car loaded with trucks, and another with oil were riddled to splinters and instantly fired, while engine No. 49 was rendered almost a total wreck, entailing, with the other spoliation, a loss that cannot fall short of $15,000 or $20,000. But this ruin was slight compared with the sickening fatality which was visited upon the sleeping men—Conductor John Coulin in charge, Traveling Engineer Flinn, who was showing a new man over the line, and the fireman. Both of the latter escaped with merely light scratches, but poor Flinn sustained internal injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal. He was taken to the St. Paul Hospital this forenoon in charge of Dr. Johnson, who, in company with Dr. Farnsworth, of Baldwin, did valiant service at the wreck. Flinn has a family at Afton, Wis. Conlin and Gavin were single, and made their homes the former at Eau Claire and the latter at Black River Falls, where their remains will be sent from Roberts. Of Wray's antecedents your correspondent could not learn, but the poor fellow seems destined to a sad end. Last Sunday a very similar accident took place at Woodville, in which some seven car-loads of merchandise were damaged. Two car-loads of coal and a car-load of valuable horses, some twenty-seven in all, were burned, while the colliding engine was badly used up. There were, besides, two other car-loads of horses, which were let loose to escape the flames. These were in charge of Mr. Wray, who, after the accident, remained at Woodville to collect them on the cars again, and had started out to complete his journey when he was overtaken by the grim destroyer in this terrible form.

WILL ACCEPT 100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—A meeting of the creditors of W. H. Dunlap of Co., boot and shoe dealers, of Keokuk, Ia., was held in this city today. A. T. Sinclair, who has been to Keokuk to investigate affairs in behalf of the creditors, presented a statement as to the firm's business career. The statement alleged that at various times when seeking credit the firm made false representations as to its financial condition—that it commenced business with a capital of $28,000, whereas it really had less than $2,000. The creditors voted that they were ready to take into favorable consideration an offer of 100 cents on the dollar.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15.—Present indications point to the possible recovery of A. Bronson Alcott.

FOREIGN.

Confession of Suleiman Daoud Pasha, a Noted Egyptian Liar.

He Was Ordered by Arabi to Burn Alexandria and Kill the Khedive.

President Grevy Was Very Ill, but Is Now Much Improved in Condition.

Spain Moving on Morocco—English Jealousy of France—Russia's Hostile Attitude.

The Missing Steamship—A Tale of Cannibalism from the United States of Colombia.

EGYPT.

THE CONFESSION OF SULEIMAN DAOUD.

CAIRO, Nov. 15.—Suleiman Daoud was before the Prosecuting Commission today. He confessed to giving an order to fire Alexandria after having received a peremptory command from Arabi Pasha. As the conflagration did not at first appear to be general Arabi Pasha sent repeated orders through Mahmoud Samy to fire more places. Suleiman also states that Arabi Pasha the 12th of July ordered him to take soldiers to Ramleh Palace and murder the Khedive. While on the road to execute the order he met the President of the Chamber of Notables, who prevailed upon him to return and remonstrate with Arabi Pasha. Nouri Bey, the officer who had charge of the troops at Ramleh Palace, corroborates Suleiman's statements.

BOTH ON RECORD AS LIARS.

Suleiman Daoud's assertions and Arabi Pasha's denials by themselves are valueless, as both have equally wide reputations as liars.

TREATMENT OF A PRISONER.

The English Consul here has complained to the Khedive of the harsh treatment of a prisoner at Zagazig, who was formerly a cotton proprietor, but who had been set to watering the streets and doing other degrading labor.

THE PORTE

has informed the Khedive that any convention made with England must first be referred to the Sultan.

LORD DUFFERIN

has approved the proposal of Cherif Pasha to create a Council of State, to be composed of leading Notables having legislative and administrative rights.

THE DEFICIT

in the current financial year is estimated at £120,000, as against an expected surplus of £282,000. The deficit, together with the cost of English occupation and the Alexandria indemnities, will constitute a heavy charge upon the future revenues of the country.

PALMER'S MONEY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Admiralty has received a telegram from Suez stating that an Arab took the Palmer search expedition party to a place near where Palmer and his companions were murdered, and there were found buried in the ground Palmer's dispatch-boxes and a bag containing £1,200.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT GREVY ILL.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—President Grévy has been seized with sudden illness. He has had two attacks of rush of blood to the brain, caused primarily by indigestion. The attack is apoplectic in its character. The excitement in official and political circles is intense, and the situation in Government circles is still further complicated by this unexpected factor. President Grévy's resignation, which has been foreshadowed by certain papers, may be expedited by his illness.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—President Grévy is much better. He drove out today.

A DUEL

was fought by Cornudel, a Deputy, and Delignieres, a journalist. The latter was wounded, but not seriously.

AFRICA.

Duclerc, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, today at a reception promised several Deputies that the Government would in a few days present in the chambers a bill ratifying the treaties concluded by de Brazza with the Chiefs on the Congo River.

HOLLAND.

France has reopened negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Holland.

THE MINISTRY IN COUNCIL.

A council of Ministers is now in session discussing the reply which shall be made to the proposal of Great Britain that the Presidency of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission be granted to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In the House of Commons today debate was resumed on the resolution to provide against unnecessary adjournment motions. Gladstone said he had decided to accept Randolph Churchill's proposed amendment that the House might take a division on the question of adjournment if fewer than forty members and not less than ten should rise up in its favor. The rule was then agreed to, with the addition made by Churchill's amendment.

this afternoon, debate opened on the third resolution of the closure—viz.: that no member having spoken to any motion be entitled to move or second a similar motion during the same debate.

The discussion covered a number of amendments of minor interest, and the debate adjourned.

It is expected that the House will be prorogued at the end of the month.

THE TURKISH COMMISSION TO EGYPT.

Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, has informed Musurus Pasha that England opposes thoroughly and radically the idea of a Turkish Commissioner going to Cairo. It is believed in official circles that Turkey will not insist on sending her representative.

THE TURF.

The race for the Shrewsbury cup was won by Falkirk. Vista and Wallenstein ran a dead heat for the second place.

SLAVERY.

At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society today, Forster, member of Parliament, moved a resolution, which was seconded by Cardinal Manning, to urge the Government to use its influence for the suppression of the slave trade, with the abolition of the legal statutes of slavery throughout Egypt. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

KAVANAGH,

whose name became famous in connection with the siege of Lucknow, is dead.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The rumor of Ministerial changes is semi-officially denied. Gladstone contemplates retiring from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, but will retain the Premiership. All subsequent reconstruction of the Ministry is unsettled.

MADAGASCAR.

The Radicals have formed a committee of defense for the natives of Madagascar against the French. Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, has asked explanations from Duclerc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the action of France towards Madagascar.

DE BRAZZA.

It is reported England, Portugal, and Belgium are prepared to object to French acquisition of territory on the Congo River.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.—The jury in the trial of Patrick Joyce, for the murder of the Joyce family at Cong, returned a verdict in court here this morning of guilty. Judge Barry sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Dec. 15 prox.

A fresh jury was impaneled for the trial of the remaining prisoners charged with the murder of the Joyce family, and the trial of Patrick Casey was begun. He is accused of murdering Bridget Joyce.

SPAIN.

SHE WANTS HER SHARE OF NORTH AFRICA.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The Spanish Government is preparing to send a force to occupy Port Santa Cruz Demar, on the coast of Morocco, to protect the fisheries. The Sultan of Morocco has protested against the occupation.

THE OCEAN MYSTERY.

WAS IT THE NEDERLAND?

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The crew of the missing boat from the steamship Westphalia have landed at New Haven, and report that the other steamer, with which the Westphalia was in collision, went to the bottom with all on board.

ANXIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 15.—Much anxiety is arising in regard to the collision in the English Channel early Monday morning, and fears are entertained that the steamer which was so suddenly sunk with all on board was the big emigrant ship of the Red Star Line, the Nederland, which sailed from Antwerp on the 11th inst. The agents of the line in this city, Peter Wright & Sons, are confident that the ill-fated vessel is not the Nederland, assigning among other reasons for that confidence that if the Nederland had not been signaled along the various points on the English channel coast word to that effect would have been wired to Antwerp, and they would have been advised by cable of the delay.

NO SUCH NEWS

has reached them from the Antwerp agency, which is kept well informed of the movements of outward-bound vessels, just as the Philadelphia agency is of all vessels leaving this port. But, more than this, it is believed that the Nederland was fully 250 miles west of the place where the collision occurred. She sailed from Antwerp at 1 p. m. of Saturday, and from Flushing four hours later. Dover, the first signal-point, is eighty-four miles from Flushing, and Beachey head, the scene of the disaster, fifty miles from Dover. This entire distance of 134 miles the Nederland could make by 5 a. m. Sunday morning, and she ought to have sailed fully 250 miles west up to Lizard Point by 1 o'clock Monday morning, when the collision between the Westphalia and the unknown vessel took place. This consideration of the questions of time and the vessel's sailing capacity, together with the absence of all advices from the Antwerp agency, convince Peter Wright & Sons that the unfortunate ship is not the Nederland.

COLOMBIA.

A YOUNG MERCHANT AND HIS FRIENDS COOKED AND EATEN UP.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—A young merchant of Barbacoas named Portes, in company with some friends, established himself on the bank of the River Putumayo, among the virgin forest, which there covers every foot of the ground. They erected a house, made a small clearing, and already saw their way to a profitable business, when they were visited by a number of Gevenetos Indians, who came ostensibly to trade. They were received well, and were apparently satisfied, but suddenly they attacked and killed the Colombians, and afterwards cooked and ate them. The Indians never visited Putumayo before, and no one had ever fallen in with them on the Amazon. Other tribes also made their appearance in different places, and it is believed some of the more powerful tribes are driving the weaker ones from

THE HEART OF THE UNKNOWN FOREST,

or that they are voluntary emigrants who will murder and plunder whenever opportunity offers. The residents on the frontier also suggest that they may have been driven from their homes, wherever these may be, by slavers, whose vessels ascended several tributaries of the Amazon a few months ago in search of slaves and produce. The *Star and Herald* says of the suggestion: "The Indians are captured on all the interior rivers and carried off to different out-of-the-way regions, where they are compelled to work on plantations established far away from anything bearing even the semblance to civilization. The probable death of Portes and his friends will attract the attention of the Colombian Government to those long neglected regions of the Republic."

GERMANY.

SAXONY WANTS A NEW CANAL.

LEIPSIC, Nov. 15.—The Saxon Chambers have petitioned the Government to construct a canal to the River Elbe, on Prussian territory.

SHYLOCKS.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The police were ordered to keep surveillance of usurers, as they have been offering inducements to officers of the army to incur debts.

LITERARY.

Negotiations are progressing for a Franco-German Literary Convention.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Greece has sent Germany copies of the antiquities found at Olympia.

The abolition of the Russian Legations at the minor German Courts is due to representations of Bismarck that Russia should have an Ambassador only at the Capital of the German Empire.

The officers of the Prussian Parliament certain of election Thursday are: President, Von Kaller, Conservative; First Vice-President, Von Heereman, Ultramontane; Second Vice-President, Von Benda, National Liberal. There are no opposition candidates.

TURKEY.

SHE GIVES UP SLOWLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—It is reported the Russian Ambassador has informed the Porte that Russia is willing to take the initiative in proposing an early European conference for the settlement of the Egyptian question.

The Sultan perseveres in the resolution to send a Commissioner to Cairo, and also claims the right of investment of the Bey of Tunis.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS

is becoming acute. Said Pasha is trying to strengthen his own position by a modification of the Cabinet, and has the support of Osman Bey, Chamberlain and first favorit of the Sultan.

THE FINANCIAL REFORM COMMISSION

has invited all the Government departments to appoint delegates to assist in an examination of the expenditure of the departments.

MONTENEGRO.

The Porte has issued a circular to the Powers, inviting them to send Commissioners to settle the delimitation of the Montenegrin frontier.

ITALY.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The steamer Egypt, arriving at Brindisi, was put into quarantine twenty-four hours on account of cholera at ports on the Red Sea.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The King and Queen and the Prince of Naples arrived today, and were received at the railway station by the Ministers and all the municipal officers. The streets were decorated with flags, and thronged with enthusiastic crowds.

MEXICO.

RAILWAYS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 15.—John Schullen, of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed General Manager of the Mexican National Construction Company.

The mercantile and national banks have advanced their rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent, and the rates on accounts current from 7 to 8 per cent.

AUSTRIA

TALK.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Baron Hubner, President of the Austrian Committee of Foreign Affairs, says thoroughly friendly relations exist with Russia. The Emperor shows by deeds his pacific intention, thus defeating the fears raised by transient occurrences.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE

is extending, and several newspapers were again unable to appear today. The authorities are trying to induce the strikers to reduce their demands on the ground that it is beyond the power of the owners of the newspapers to grant them. No disturbances have occurred.

THE NEW ROUMANIAN MINISTER

has been instructed with a mission to arrange a visit of the King of Roumania to King Humbert of Italy.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Mary Booth's Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment for Life—Fearful Crimes.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—Much interest is felt in the action of the Governor in the case of Mary Booth, a negress of 14 years, sentenced to be hanged Friday at Surry Court-House for poisoning Mrs. R. C. Gray and Travis Jones last April. The Governor this afternoon decided to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life on account of the youth of the prisoner. The jury also made a recommendation for mercy, the evidence being circumstantial, and doubts created by subsequent events as to who was the principal actor in the tragedy. The poisoning of Mrs. Gray and E. A. Jones occurred on the 7th of April last, the poison having been put into bread made up by Mary Booth, a servant in Gray's family, and eaten at breakfast. The husband himself did not eat, remaining abed on a plea of sickness. The girl's elder sister was also arrested at the time, but subsequently discharged. Later Mr. Gray poisoned himself. Many think the girl but the agent of others.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 15.—Burglars entered the residence of William A. Pool, Clerk of the Superior Court of Alexander County, bound and gagged him, and made their escape with $700 belonging to the county.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15.—Ellery Albee, defaulting cashier of the Ashuelot Savings-Bank, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, was taken to prison today.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 15.—The inquest over the bodies of Charles H. Garber and Ivins Steinbright, who died from eating poisoned pies, shows the arsenic was placed in the flour from which the pie was made during the temporary absence of Mrs. Garber. The others poisoned are expected to recover.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 15.—In De Witt County two escaped Mexican convicts met James E. Spargo on the road and shot him. They then beat out his brains with a gun and robbed him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—Jack Radford, the Bellevue wife-murderer, was arraigned before Justice Tyler, at Fremont, this morning. Three witnesses for the State were examined. Radford was bound over to the next term of the Common Pleas Court on a charge of murder. The room was packed today, and there were rumors of a disposition to lynch him.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—Charles Purtelle, the man who went with the Butler brothers, who were killed in attempting to murder Charles Hervey on Red River, Texas, below Texarkana, has been arrested and jailed at Texarkana. Hervey, who killed the Butlers, was released, self-defense being proven.

EL PASO, N. M., Nov. 15.—Ex-Mayor Navin, the bond forger of Adrian, Mich., was here about ten days ago, but being recognized he skipped into Mexico and cannot now be taken.

PUTS AND CALLS.

Testimony Given Before the New York Senate Committee Investigating the Subject of Grain Gambling at Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Senate Investigating Committee having under consideration the question of corners, options, and futures, especially with reference to the grain trade, held a long session today and examined a large number of witnesses. Three millers characterized the system as gambling, against two who held that it was the legitimate outgrowth of trade, and affected their business favorably as much as it did unfavorably. None of the witnesses had any remedy to suggest, holding that legislation was entirely inefficient in such a case. Several grain brokers were on the stand, and, while condemning bucket-shops, they held that they were engaged in a perfectly legitimate business themselves. The scalping system connected with canal transportation came in for a large share of attention, and the committee will doubtless recommend legislation making middlemen agents for canalboatmen, so they and not the middlemen will get the benefit of the difference between the through rate from the West and the actual carrying rate by canal. It will then remain for the legislation to prove effective, as all on the wharves think if any such law is passed it will prove a dead letter. Mr. P. G. Cook, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Elevating Association, was called to refute the statements made yesterday in regard to the integrity of the organization. The committee, who are apparently ready to report "Never mind the testimony," did not ask him in regard to discrimination, and no chance was given him to put the association fairly before the public. Of the thirty-six elevators here, he testified, only twelve or thirteen had been opened this season. Had those running not been compelled to pay dividends they might have been able to reduce the rate from three-fourths to one-half cent per bushel. So far this year 47,500,000 bushels of grain have been handled. E. P. Fish, broker and commission merchant, doing business in Buffalo and Chicago, held that grain was as much a speculative commodity as anything else. Bucket-shops in no way affected the market, but their abolishment would be a benefit. The committee expect to complete their labors here tomorrow.

FROZEN BEEF.

Vanderbilt Roundly Denounced by a Troy Paper for His Supposed Intention of Ruining the Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The *Times* editorially denounces Vanderbilt for his attempt to crush the Western frozen-beef enterprise. After refering to the benefit which the community has reaped from the decline in prices since the introduction of Chicago beef, and the apparent fairness of the parties engaged in the business, the *Times* says:

But, if rumor be true, a powerful enemy is organizing a movement the object of which is to destroy the new business and restore the old order of things. Should the new method of supplying meat to the East supersede the old, one of the greatest sources of revenue to the railroads will be materially affected hence it is said several gentlemen more or less closely connected with railroad interests here undertake to break up the traffic by means of a combination with the cattle shippers. If such a combination should actually be formed it would of course possess a power which the dressed-beef dealers would probably be unable to resist. It could bring about an advance in transportation charges that would effectually prevent these dealers from realizing any profit on their ventures, and thus force them to retire from the business. Doubtless Mr. Vanderbilt and others have a great deal at stake, and naturally they desire to protect their own interests and avoid loss on their invested capital. But the interests of the public are greater than those of any man or set of men, and if Mr. Vanderbilt and his associates attempt by arbitrary means to deprive the people of advantages to which they are entitled, to force up prices of food and thus lay tribute upon every home in the East, he will find such an outburst of popular indignation that he, even with his reputed disregard of the public and his unprecedented financial power, cannot successfully withstand. The people are still the rulers in this country.

A Specimen Tariff Absurdity.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A case was brought to my attention some time ago where a party had been making corsets out of some wild beast's horn from the East Indies, and a benignant Government had given him a big duty, on which he made his $500,000 or more. It then occurred to him that he might use old cow-horns on the plains in place of the special horn heretofore used for splints in the corset. So our friend rushed before the Tariff Commission and asked that the ibex-horn be shut out by a duty that he might make an inferior article out of cow-horns. So this person had first got his ibex-horns free and made one fortune, and now he proposes to shut it out and make another. Such is one of the absurdities of the tariff; and the Committee of Ways and Means allows men to strip the country of fortunes by such turns as this, and perhaps leave it forever to spend their money in Europe, whence they came.

Henry II. and other styles in furniture at Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

THE GRAND JURY.

An Ex-Member Gives an Idea of the Way in Which It Is Run.

Influences Brought to Bear from the Outside—A Fat Job for Somebody.

Need of Reforming the Criminal Law—Ridiculous Cases from the Justices.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter met a gentleman who within a few months had served a term as member of the Cook County grand jury. After talking for a while about indifferent matters the reporter said to the gentleman:

"Now that you have had some experience with the workings of the grand jury, what do you think of the system, at least as far as its workings in this county are concerned?"

"I can hardly tell you," said the ex-juror, "how much I was surprised and shocked at what I saw during my two weeks' term of service. I got on the grand jury quite involuntarily. My name was put in the hat by a Commissioner whom I hardly knew and with whom I had never exchanged a word on the subject. I found, however, after I got into the grand jury room that quite a number of my associates were there for some particular purpose, and found out that they had asked for their positions, either because they wanted the pay, or because some particular case was coming up in which they took an interest. My idea of a grand jury used to be that it was a grave body of men who sat in secret session, removed from outside influences, and tried to do as near as they could their duty to the community and to the individual. I found, however, that it was a sort of ward club, in whose deliberations everybody seemed to take a part. There were jurors who were specially interested in certain cases; there were policemen, unexpectedly turning up, who were trying to get off or punish some person against whom they had a grudge or in whom they took an interest. Individuals—the friends or the enemies of the man whose case was before us—turned up as witnesses—the Lord knows who summoned them—knowing nothing of the case, but eager to impress on the jury the importance of either finding an indictment or returning a "no bill." Then there were mysterious underground influences from some of the employés around the building. It seemed as if certain cases had been settled down-stairs before they were brought to us—as if certain parties had gone to employés in the building and made arrangements to have indictments railroaded through, right or wrong.

THERE WAS ONE CASE, AMONG OTHERS, WHICH STRUCK ME PARTICULARLY.

An individual in this city had been sued for damages in a civil proceeding, and had been stuck for a considerable sum. His attorney moved for a new trial. In order to break the force of the prosecution, an attempt was made to get an indictment against the plaintiff in this civil suit. Some of the people down-stairs made a ferocious attempt to have this man indicted. There was no evidence against him—hardly a color of evidence. It was simply an attempt to influence a civil suit by a proceeding in the Criminal Court. It was all wrong, and had it not been for the standing of the defendant in the civil suit, nobody would ever have lent himself to an attempt to get through an indictment. We agreed soon after we met to take up nothing but jail cases. There were a large number of them on hand, and we thought it was only common justice and humanity that those persons who were unable to give bail should have their cases heard first, should be given a speedy trial if they were seemingly guilty, or should be released from confinement if they were plainly innocent. Notwithstanding that resolution, this case of which I have spoken was forced upon our consideration in spite of the protests of several jurors."

"Was the man indicted?"

"No, he was not. The case was too flagrant, but yet he barely escaped it, for a number of the jurors were influenced by the pressure brought to bear upon them."

"WAS THAT THE ONLY CASE YOU STRUCK?"

"No, there was another where the police authorities were the ones at fault. That was a case where an indictment had been found by a former jury against three men for rape. The indictment was faulty because the name of the prosecuting witness was spelled incorrectly. The consideration of this case was absolutely forced upon us. The evidence was unsatisfactory and inconclusive, but the arguments made against the accused were strong and convincing, and they were indicted. The next day some of us became satisfied of the injustice of the finding, and a reconsideration was moved. That brought about a thorough investigation of the facts, and when they all came out it appeared that only one of the three men had ever been arrested. He had been in jail seven months without trial, and was the least guilty of the accused, if there was any guilt in any of them. But this was not all. The evidence showed that the woman in the case had been married ten months, and that, at the time she brought the charge, she had a child 3 months old. The indictment was finally reconsidered, but it was done in the face of the strongest influences from outside to have the accused reindicted. Another case I remember will show you how the grand jury can be used to make

A NICE JOB FOR SOMEBODY.

An individual was charged with murder. The evidence showed that a certain person was killed in a mêlée. There was one witness who saw the affair, but his recollections of it were very vague. The witnesses upon whose testimony alone a conviction could be had were absent—one was in Milwaukee or somewhere else—and the accused, so an officer swore, was supposed to be in Montana Territory. Nevertheless we were urged to find an indictment, and one was finally found, and the next morning an officer was on hand urging that it be returned into court without delay, and the jury did as they were bidden. On thinking the matter over I am of the opinion, as were some of the other jurors at the time, that the whole thing was simply to give this officer a chance to get a requisition for the fellow and make an excursion to Montana, getting a pass over some railroad and then charging up the cost of his trip to the State, as is, I understand, the frequent custom, and a plan too often adopted by officers as a means of making money.

"There was another case I remember where an indictment was found by a previous grand jury for embezzlement. The evidence was incomplete, and the thing was irregularly forced upon us. We found an indictment for conspiracy, though there was very little evidence presented. We were informed, however, that we must find an indictment, and the majority of the jury acquiesced.

THE JUSTICES AT FAULT.

"But it is the Justices who really lay out most of the work for the juries. In about half the cases bound over to the Criminal Court, notwithstanding the influences brought to bear one way or the other, 'no bills' are found. The whole system of preliminary hearings in criminal cases should be changed, and the law on this point materially amended, so that the Justices could dispose finally of most of the cases brought before them. In one case a boy was bound over to the Criminal Court for stealing a package of cigarets and lay a month in jail. In another case a father had his son bound over for pilfering from his store. But when the grand jury met he owned that what he wanted was to get the boy sent to the Reform School as he was unable to care for and control him. He would not say that the boy had committed any crime, whatever he might have asserted before the Justice, and the boy was, of course, discharged. A man was found asleep in a barn and held to the Criminal Court for burglary, although there was not one scintilla of evidence against him. A boy who was suspected of pilfering pennies was kept in jail several weeks.

"My experience in the grand-jury room has been full of interest and instruction, and I have formed some decided opinions as to

WHAT CHANGES ARE NECESSARY.

Nobody should be allowed in the jury-room beside the jurors and the witnesses, and the contrary system which prevails is a positive evil. Look at the influence which an outsider can exert on inexperienced persons if he so desires. Such an influence has been exered over jurors, although not with any evil purpose. In cases which came before us the memory of witnesses was refreshed and arguments for or against the finding of an indictment made, convincing men that the witnesses had been examined on the outside and impressions formed in their minds which were brought before the jury through these channels. The criminal code needs reforming in the directions which THE TRIBUNE has so often pointed out. There should be a provision for the correction of errors in indictments, for we spent several days in rehearing cases to correct errors in names and technicalities. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace should be extended, so that they could dispose of two-thirds of their cases without sending them to the grand jury at all. I am not sufficiently well versed in legal lore to suggest the exact amendments necessary, but the standard of the Justices should be raised, and they should be given final jurisdiction in many minor cases. This would save the State thousands of dollars every year, would insure speedy punishment for the guilty, keep the jail comparatively clear of prisoners, relieve the Criminal Court and the grand jury of much labor, and get rid of a great deal of the legal machinery which now obstructs the administration of justice. The County Commissioners ought not to use their power to create places for their friends, but should select jurors from among the most intelligent and honorable members of the community without regard to party or nationality."

A MUSICAL DISCOVERY.

An Oil Country Young Woman Who Sings Bass Beautifully.

Correspondence Cleveland Herald.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 13.—In all your correspondent's musical experience he never heard anything to equal the voice of a young lady who sang in this city at a concert last week. Her friends call her voice "bass." To your correspondent this seems rather an unscientific classification of a female voice, but no woman he has ever heard sing came so near to deserving this vocal classification. The young lady's name is Annie Wilt, and she is but 16 years of age, yet she makes a full, round tone as low as D flat on the bass clef. What her voice will be when its tones develop their full powers I cannot pretend to say. The young lady's mother is dead, and with her three sisters and their father they live out in Cranberry Township, on a farm near the little oil district known in petroleum circles as the "Cranberry Patch," about six miles from this city and an equal distance from Franklin, the county-seat. These four girls have long been famed among the country folks for their singing, and their services have been in great demand at the camp-meetings of the vicinity. Only recently has their fame extended beyond the country people. It chanced, however, that in his travels through the country, S. H. Prather, Superintendent of the schools of Venango County, heard them sing. Astonished and delighted he soon brought them before a Franklin audience, where they created a decided sensation. The W. C. S. U. of this place brought them here, and their voices, that of Annie in particular, was a matter of no little astonishment to the musical people of this place. With proper cultivation this phenomenal voice would challenge the wonder and admiration of the world, and there is talk among the lady's admirers among the musicians of this vicinity of organizing benefits, the proceeds of which will be devoted to giving her a thorough musical education.

GILT-EDGED.

A Chance for a Permanent Investment.

Receiver Otis, of the defunct State Savings Institution, has issued a circular announcing the sale of the remaining assets of the concern, which will be disposed of at public auction to the highest cash bidder at his office, No. 142 La Salle street, beginning at 11 a. m., Dec. 2. The assets consists chiefly of promissory notes which are valuable solely to antiquarians. At the head of the list stands D. D. Spencer's note of Dec. 31, 1875, for $479,177, with $268,339 of accrued interest. This will doubtless be eagerly sought after by bank officials, as it would make such a nice souvenir to frame and hang in the office. Next in the roll of honor comes the name of Sydney Myers, with seven notes aggregating $23,000 exclusive of interest. F. B. Gardner figures to the extent of $21,650, and Ben Guyton is credited with $10,075 and interest. The names of Frank W. and James L. Campbell appear on notes aggregating $6,500. Barney Caulfield has one note of $3,750, which is unsecured, and another of $851 guaranteed by H. H. Honoré. Alfred Spink, who was Bank Examiner at the time the bubble burst, is debited with notes aggregating a face value of $7,750. A. C. Cameron figures on a number of small notes aggregating $550, and Dan Cameron is in for $400. Judge M. R. M. Wallace is down for $1,200, Judge E. S. Williams for $4,000, and Judge W. W. Farwell for $27,635 and costs.

The number of notes offered is large. Many are against dead men, others against bankrupts, and almost all are worthless. In the list of judgments is a decree against D. D. Spencer for $30,000 and another against Thomas Foster for $15,662. The list winds up with a miscellaneous lot of assorted securities, tax certificates, and shares in deceased companies. The Receiver, with fine irony, closes his announcement with the statement that he has for sale "also a number of desperate and uncollected debts due upon promissory notes and otherwise."

The Chicago Historical Society will doubtless be an active bidder.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 22 Lake street. 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In all forms of fever the patient needs easily-digested, strengthening nourishment, and generally cool, slightly acid drinks. All these qualities are combined in Arend's Kumyss, the most grateful and nutritious relish for an invalid ever made. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

On its merits Electro-Silicon has gained a world-wide reputation as the best silver polish.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Special Importation

Of the Celebrated

"Jersey Waists"

Now Open,

In the following popular shades:

Bronze Green,
Navy Blue,
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Seal Brown,
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All Sizes,

FOR

Ladies and Misses.

This lot of Jerseys are superior in fit and quality to any heretofore received.

Mail orders should give bust measure and state whether desired with or without buttons.

Chas. Gossage & Co.



IT SEEMS STRANGE

TO SOME VERY INTELLIGENT PEOPLE THAT WE CAN SELL $35.00, $40.00, AND $45.00 OVERCOATS, READY MADE. "WHY," THEY SAY, "IF I EXPECTED TO PAY THAT "MUCH FOR AN OVERCOAT I CERTAINLY "SHOULD HAVE IT MADE FOR ME." WOULD YOU, INDEED? SUPPOSE YOU FOUND OUR $28.00 FRIEZE OVERCOATS, IMPORTED GOODS, WERE MADE, TRIMMED, AND FITTED AS WELL AS COATS YOU HAVE PAID $40.00 FOR ELSEWHERE. SUPPOSE OUR $35.00 CARR'S ENGLISH TREBLE MILLED MELTON OVERCOATS WERE FOUND IN EVERY PARTICULAR AS GOOD AS $50.00 CUSTOM-MADE COATS. WOULD THIS INFLUENCE YOU? AGAIN, WHEN WE SHOW YOU AT $45.00 AN IMPORTED ELYSIAN FUR BEAVER, SILK OR SATIN LINED OVERCOAT, SUCH AS ARE MADE TO ORDER FOR $60.00 TO $75.00 BY THE BEST TAILORS, ABSOLUTELY PERFECT IN STYLE AND FIT, WOULD YOU CHANGE YOUR MIND?

WE HAVE THIS CLASS OF TRADE HERE. PEOPLE WHO DEPEND ON US REGULARLY EACH SEASON FOR THESE GRADES OF GOODS IN MEN'S OVERCOATS AND SUITS, BOYS' OVERCOATS AND SUITS, &c., &c. IF YOU WANT THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE, DEPEND ON *US*. BUSINESS SUITS FROM $12.00 TO $30.00, AND GENTS' OVERCOATS FROM $8.00 TO $38.00, ARE TOO NUMEROUS HERE TO BE MENTIONED IN DETAIL.

N. B.

THE PUZZLE MANIA STILL CONTINUES WE CAN NOW SUPPLY ALL WHO CALL FOR THEM, AND ALL WHO SEND BY MAIL IF THEY INCLOSE A TWO-CENT STAMP.

F. M. ATWOOD,

Successor to A. J. NUTTING & CO.,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

ONE GOOD BARGAIN!

Among many others now being offered in the

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

OF

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

WE HAVE REDUCED TO

$9.75 EACH!

An elegant lot of new imported Combination Dress Goods in patterns; plain and checked materials, with silk embroidered figured goods to match; about 8 yards of the plain and 4 yards of the figured. The styles are very desirable and seasonable, the fabrics strictly first-class in quality, and the price from which they have now been reduced was $18.00 each, making them an unusual

BARGAIN!

HASKINS'

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY!

Inspection is invited to a large and varied collection of choice selections of the best designs and colorings in all classes of goods usually found in a first-class department of this nature, including many specialties not to be duplicated.

REASONABLE PRICES.

DRAPERIES,

OVERSTUFFED

FURNITURE, and DECORATIONS,

FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL

TAKE ELEVATOR.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1882.

The firm of Barker & Swett, heretofore doing business as Dealers in Coal and Wood at 86 Washington-st. and 76 Jackson-st., Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Cyrus A. Barker retiring. The business will be continued by Fred C. Swett at the above numbers, and he will collect all accounts due and pay all claims against the

CYRUS A. BARKER.
FRED C. SWETT.

RAILROADS.

The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central to Be Sold under the Mortgage.

The Nickel-Plate Asks to Be Let into the East-Bound Pool—Trouble Apt to Follow.

Sale of the Fort Worth & Denver Road—The Rock Island and the Other Western Roads.

Nov. 19 May Witness the Inauguration of a Freight War in the Northwest.

The Recent Order of the Iowa Pool Lines Regarding Freight for Nevada.

Foreclosure Decree Against the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad.

A final decree was entered yesterday before Judge Drummond in the case of J. A. Roosevelt and W. R. Fosdick against the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company and others. The decree finds that the company is a consolidation of other organizations, and owns a main line from Chicago, Ill., to Columbus, O., besides branch lines, making altogether about 586 miles of road. That on the 20th of February, 1868, the road executed a trust-deed to Roosevelt and Fosdick on all its property to secure $15,000,000 of bonds, running forty years at 7 per cent per annum. Of the whole issue $10,478,000 of bonds have been issued. That default has been made since 1875 in the payment of the interest and the bondholders are entitled to a foreclosure. In January, 1869, the whole road was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company for ninety-nine years for 30 per cent of the gross earnings of the road, with a guarantee that the rent should equal the interest on the bonds, and if not that the lessee should make up the deficiency. The performance of the lease was also guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company. The decree finds that there is now due on the mortgage $10,478,000 of principal and $4,834,230 of interest, and orders that the property of the road be sold by W. P. Fishback, Master in Chancery in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana. The road is to be sold as an entirety in accordance with the expres wishes of the bondholders, at a price not less than $13,500,000, and the purchaser is to have the right to affirm or disaffirm the ninety-nine-year lease with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Thirty days' notice of the time and place of sale is to be given by publication in papers in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and the sale is to take place at Indianapolis.

The Application of the Nickel-Plate for Admission into the East-Bound Pool Causes Serious Trouble Among the Trunk Lines—Vanderbilt's Game Not Likely to Win.

A private dispatch received here yesterday announces that the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee at New York was an unusually stormy one, and that serious trouble is likely to result. The trouble was caused by the application of the "Nickel-Plate" for a share of the east-bound business. It was not stated in the dispatch how large a percentage the "Nickel-Plate" demanded. Vanderbilt wanted that the percentage to be given to the Nickel-Plate should be taken proportionately from all the roads. The roads not controlled by Vanderbilt would not listen to such a proposition, claiming that the road was really owned by Vanderbilt, and whatever percentage was given it should be taken from the Vanderbilt roads—the Lake Shore and Michigan Central.

This would account for the anxiety of Vanderbilt to have his connection with the purchase of the Nickel-Plate kept secret. He evidently meant to hoodwink the managers of the other roads and get them to allow the Nickel-Plate a share of the business without reducing the unduly large percentages already awarded to his Lake Shore and Michigan Central. Mr. Vanderbilt's game, however, is not likely to work, as the managers of the roads not controlled by him are just as smart as he is. These roads are not now satisfied with the percentages aworded them by Commissioner Fink and approved by Arbitrator Adams, and they will not submit to a further reduction of their percentages simply to help Vanderbilt's schemes and interests.

The action of the Joint Executive Committee at its meeting Tuesday in pooling the Joliet business and making the rate on business from Joliet 4 per cent higher than from Chicago is also a lick at Vanderbilt, whose Michigan Central has heretofore controlled nearly all of that busineess. It is quite probable that when the division of the Joliet business comes up for consideration there will be more trouble. The Michigan Central claims to be entitled to about 95 per cent of that business, as it has been carrying about that amount from that point over its Joliet division. The other roads will probably object to granting such a large percentage of that business to the Michigan Central, as it would leave but 5 per cent to be divided among them.

Rumors that the Fort Worth & Denver Has Been Purchased by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad.

A rumor is current in railroad circles that the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway has purchased the Fort Worth & Denver Road, which is built and in operation from Fort Worth, the initial point, to Wichita Falls, a distance of 116 miles. It is stated that the line will be immediately extended to the Canadian River at a point where it will intersect the Denver & New Orleans Road. The latter part is now completed some 200 miles southeast of Denver, and is to be extended at once to a connection with the Fort Worth & Denver, thus giving it a through line from Denver to Fort Worth. If the report turns out to be true, and it is generally believed to be, the Denver & New Orleans will occupy a different position from what it has heretofore and become an important factor in Colorado railroad matters. The Denver & New Orleans has thus far had uphill work on account of the obstacles thrown in its way by the other Colorado roads, which all combined against it. It has thus far been unable to form any connections with other roads, and consequently had to confine itself to local business on the completed portion of its road, principally between Denver and Pueblo. When the Colorado roads joined in the formation of a pool a short time ago the Denver & New Orleans was entirely ignored, and no representation was given it in the pool. Mr. Gould, who is said to have been friendly to the Denver & New Orleans, because he could use it against the Denver & Rio Grande, to which he has shown great enmity during the last two years, is believed to have been the power behind the throne in effecting the purchase of the Fort Worth & Denver for the Denver & New Orleans and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Roads. At Fort Worth the new road will connect with Gould's Texas Pacific and will find an outlet from there to all points in Texas via Gould's Texas system of roads.

The Conductors' Mutual Aid Society.

The eighth annual convention of the Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Society of the United States and Canada begun its session yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel, with President John G. Sherman, of the Michigan Central Road, in the chair. There were about ninety delegates present from all parts of the country. After calling the convention to order, the President appointed the following-named gentlemen a Committee on Credentials: O. L. Lemon, C. D. Spalding, H. H. Beals, C. D. Kenyon, and George Harris. The committee retired, and the convention listened to the President's annual address, which was an able production. It referred to the association, which eight years ago was merely an experiment, as an assured, permanent institution, and each year the members of the society were becoming stronger in their faith in the great benefits to be derived from their efforts. While the material benefits produced by the society were worthy of consideration, there was still a higher principle involved in the work which they had undertaken—the underlying principle of love for their fellow-men, which he looked upon as a religion in itself.

Mr. W. S. Sears followed the President with a very excellent and quite eloquent paper on "Influence," which treated almost entirely of the influence which they exercised upon each other and those about them for good or evil, particularly emphasizing the reference to the beneficial influence they were able to exercise by a cheerful disposition. A vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman for his paper, and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock to allow the Committee on Credentials an opportunity to prepare a report.

At the afternoon session the committee reported, and the Secretary and Treasurer presented his annual report. It showed the receipts to have been $45,654, and expenditures $42,522, leaving a balance of $3,132 in his hands. When $1,137, the amount of assessment No. 80, is paid there will be but $1,995 on hand. The number of members in good standing at the present time is 1,409. The whole amount paid out for deaths since the foundation of the society in 1874 is $189,239, and for expenses and disability funds $25,497.

Resolutions upon the death of E. D. Latham, who was Chairman of the Board of Directors from the time of the formation of the society to the day of his death, which occurred on the 8th inst. at Bloomington, were passed, and the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Iowa Trunk-Line Association Will Meet in This City Today to Adjust Various Matters of Contention.

The Iowa Trunk-Line Association will hold a meeting at Commissioner Midgley's office today, the principal object of which is to settle a misunderstanding between the Iowa pool lines and the Union and Central Pacific Roads regarding a division of rates on business to interior Nevada points. Mr. S. H. H. Clark, General Manager, and Mr. E. P. Vining, Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, will attend the meeting.

The Pacific Roads have been in the habit of exacting California divisions on business to Nevada points from the Iowa pool lines, which the latter thought to be unjust. There has been considerable wrangling about this matter for some time past, but the Pacific roads refused to recede from their position. Therefore the Iowa trunk lines threatened to accept no business for such points unless it was prepaid. As the Pacific roads threatened to retaliate if such action was taken by directing business over lines not in the Iowa pool, it was deemed best to arrange this meeting in order to compromise the matter. It is thought that the difficulty will be readily adjusted.

Charges against one or two of the roads for cutting Omaha rates will also be investigated at today's meeting.

Although the Iowa pool has lately been reorganized and percentages fixed for the various roads, yet the affairs of the pool are not running smoothly. The troubles are principally caused by the war going on between the Northwestern roads, the effects of which are beginning to be felt by all the Iowa lines.

It is quite probable that the managers of the Northwestern roads will come together within a few days and try to effect a cessation of hostilities, as the war between them on St. Paul and Minneapolis threatens to do serious injury, and if not stopped at once may spread to all prominent Western points.

The Sale of Transferable 1,000-Mile Tickets by the Rock Island Likely to Create Trouble Among the Western Roads.

The rule prevails among all the railroads leading west, northwest, and southwest from this city to issue 1,000-mile tickets to commercial travelers at the rate of about two cents per mile. Some of the local roads also issue 1,000-mile tickets to country editors to pay for advertising. These tickets are made non-transferable on all the roads except the Rock Island. This, it is claimed, gives the Rock Island an advantage over its competitors, and all efforts thus far made to change its system of selling 1,000-mile tickets to make it conform with that of the other roads have been unavailing, the Rock Island claiming that it does not care who uses those tickets after they have been sold or issued.

A conference between the General Passenger Agents of the Northwestern, Burlington, and Rock Island Roads was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel the day before yesterday to see if some uniform arrangement could not be made regarding the sale of these tickets by their respective roads. The subject was fully discussed for some time but no understanding was reached. The Burlington and Northwestern Roads claim that the Rock Island's system of issuing thousand-mile tickets is greatly injuring their regular passenger business, and especially the Council Bluffs business, as a large number of the Rock Island's tickets find their way into the hands of scalpers who sell them to regular passengers at greatly reduced rates. If a uniform arrangement between them and the Rock Island, they say, cannot be made they will be compelled to sell and issue 1,000-mile tickets on the same plan as is being done by the Rock Island, although they believe that such action will result in a general break in passenger rates to Western points.

Transportation of Bonded Freight Between the East and Points on the Pacific Coast.

General Freight-Agent Courtright, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, has issued the following circular to agents and connections regarding bonded freight business between the East and points on the Pacific coast.

Much trouble having been experienced in transacting the bonded freight business between the East and points on the Pacific coast, connecting lines are respectfully requested to comply with the following suggestions relative to the above:

Cars should be in good order and as nearly new as possible. They should be of the four feet eight and one-half inch gage. Adjustable gage cars will not be taken. Custom-house manifests should in all cases accompany the cars or be sent on to arrive at Kansas City before them. Full car-loads should be made up when practicable; but, when necessary, freight not bonded should be put into the same car to complete the load. All the freight in each car should be consigned to the same city. Freight for Sacramento and San Francisco should not be loaded in the same car. Car-loads with less than 10,000 pounds therein will not be taken unless the goods are so bulky as to fill the car with a less weight, and in such case no mileage will be paid for the use of the car.

No Freight-Rate War in the Northwest Probable Until After the 19th of This Month.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 15.—The most interesting subject of discussion among railroad men here at the present time is the pending freight-rate war between the lines leading east from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Since the opening of the war in passenger rates from those points to Chicago a break in the freight rates has been looked for, and it has been rumored that the Rock Island had already begun to cut. To ascertain the facts in the case your correspondent this afternoon called upon W. G. Swan, General Traffic Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. In reply to the question as to whether a freight-rate war has yet been inaugurated between the points named, and if not, whether there was likely to be such a war, Mr. Swan replied:

"There has not been any freight-rate war between any of the lines running between Chicago and St. Paul since the agreement to maintain rates was entered into by all the lines interested on Oct. 2. I cannot say what the future will bring forth, although if trouble is inaugurated it will be through the cutting of the east-bound rate by one of the other lines after the 19th of November, the pooling arrangement ending on that date."

"Will the Rock Island, which is accredited with precipitating the passenger-rate war, be the first one to reduce rates, or are the other lines as anxious for the termination of the agreement?" asked your correspondent.

"There are four initial roads running to St. Louis from Chicago, two of which—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Rock Island—make but one line west of West Liberty, Ia., and each of the four lines—the other two being the Northwestern and the St. Paul—is bound by an agreement to maintain rates on all west-bound freight until 1883. Therefore there is no danger of rates becoming irregular in that direction during the period referred to. It is possible for either of the three lines to make their own freight rates in easterly direction after the 19th inst., but as to what the policy of the other two lines will be at that time I am unable to say."

"What will be the policy of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company at the termination of the pooling arrangement at St. Paul?" was asked.

"It will depend entirely upon the action of the other lines," said Mr. Swan. "The rates now current from St. Paul and Minneapolis are lower than ever before at this season of the year, and the people are perfectly satisfied with them, while the business-men of the Northwest are not anxious that the roads should make and maintain other than fair rates. This company is prepared to protect itself and them from the attacks of any of its competitors. Its policy has been to treat the people fairly, and if any trouble ensues it will be responsible neither for the making of it nor for the consequences that may result to those who have without cause or provocation deliberately brought it about."

Freight for Nevada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15.—The order issued by Commissioner Midgley, of the Iowa Trunk Line Association, directing the pool lines not to receive freight for Nevada unless prepaid, and even then to bill only to Council Bluffs, was the topic of conversation today. Mr. Shelby, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Road, said that the circular was doubtless issued through a misunderstanding of the facts in the case, and said further that he did not anticipate that it would remain in force long. Mr. Shelby said that the statement made in the Associated Press report that the trouble arose from the refusal of the Union Pacific Company to make a joint tariff to points in Nevada was erroneous. On the other hand, it was his company which had been trying to get the pool lines to join in such a tariff. His statement of the case is that owing to the low rates offered by the water routes to San Francisco much of the through rail-freight to that city is carried at a loss, and in order to protect itself the Central Pacific Company made a rule in 1873 that all Nevada freight must be billed to San Francisco at San Francisco rates, and pay in addition the tariff from Sacramento back to the point of destination. In order to lighten the charges a little the Central Pacific in September made a reduction of this back rate to $1.10 per 100 pounds on all classes of freight to all points in Nevada. Following this the Union Pacific published a schedule of rates and instructed their agents and all connecting lines to bill freight at their proportion of the net Sacramento tariff. If the present order should be continued in force, which is not likely, it would tend to drive business to San Francisco, greatly to the detriment of Chicago and other Eastern merchants, many of whom have built up a paying business in Nevada since the reduction.

Circular of the Canada Southern Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Following is the text of a circular which the stockholders of record of the Canada Southern Railroad Company are receiving:

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Nov. 11.—SIR: A special general meeting of shareholders of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be held at the offices of the company in St. Thomas Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1882, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to consent to an agreement with the Michigan Central Railroad Company under the provisions of Sec. 60 of the Railway act of 1879 and for other business consequent thereon. If you cannot personally attend, you will oblige by executing the inclosed proxy and sending the same to C. F. Cox, Assistant Secretary of the Grand Central Depot, New York. Yours faithfully,
NICOL KINGSMILL, Secretary C. S. R.

Provisions of Sec. 60 of the Railway act of 1879 of the Dominion of Canada referred to, authorize the lease of the Canada Southern Railway for a term of twenty-one years, the lease to be renewable at the end of that time. The controlling owners of the Michican Central as well as of the Canada Southern, estimate that the proposed lease to the Michigan Central will be worth about 5 per cent per annum to the Canada Southern shareholders, although no fixed rate will be agreed upon.

The Bridges Over the Streets of Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—There is considerable stir among the owners of property regarding the West Shore Railroad bridges over the streets. It is claimed the bridges are lower than the agreement between the city and the railroad calls for, and the effect is damaging. At a meeting of the Common Council Mayor Ward, who is a member of the firm of Ward, Mackin & Co., West Shore contractors, transmitted a message stating that the President of the company assured him the contract with the city would be carried out to the smallest detail, and the bridges placed to a hight agreed upon without changing the grades of the streets. The Common Council, however, directed the Corporation Counsel to immediately take whatever legal proceedings were necessary to prevent the railroad placing the bridges over any street at a less hight than authorized by the Common Council; also to prevent the cutting down of any street below the present level. It is believed the matter will be settled amicably.

Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—Upon the petition of the holders of the second-mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, R. S. Ashurst and George Walker, of Philadelphia, trustees, have taken possession of the property, and will continue until various matters in connection with the readjustment of the debt of the company are settled. This will not interfere in any manner with the lease to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and its operation by the latter. This operation was a necessary precedent to the debenture bonds for the liquidation of the floating debt, which it is the intention of the mortgages to provide for. It is believed the Indiana, Bloomington & Western will buy these bonds as a preliminary step to final purchase of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield.

Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The committee of Directors and bondholders of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad appointed to definitly fix upon some plan for the completion of the road voted this afternoon to put the road in first-class condition; to accomplish which $800,000 will be raised by subscription in the syndicate, to be covered by bonds to run five years, the company to have the option of paying the same after two years. They have assurances already from several members of the committee and bondholders that they will take large amounts. Mr. Phillips, President of the Eastern Road, still withholds his decision as regards the Presidency of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road.

A New Road from Van Wert, O., to Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—Articles of incorporation of the Columbus, Fort Wayne & Northwestern Railroad were filed today. The road is projected to run from Van Wert, O., to Fort Wayne, Ind., thirty-five miles. This is to be a short cut connecting the Hocking Valley with the Nickel-Plate at Fort Wayne. The link between Columbus and Van Wert is already in existence. William Fleming, who resigned a seat in the Nickel-Plate Directory Monday to give Gen. Devereux a place, heads the Directory of the new road.

The Worst Case of Wrecked Road on Record.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—James A. Eades, Receiver of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Road, yesterday filed his bond, and today made an inspection of the road. He is accompanied by Attorney Fairbanks, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, which is a straw as to the intentions of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western towards the Danville, Olney & Ohio River. They find it in bad repair, with no rolling-stock. No trains have been run for two weeks. It is about the worst case of wrecked road on record.

Railroad-Aid Bonds Declared Illegal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—Some years ago the Township of Clintonia, De Witt County, voted $100,000 to aid railways. A decision has now been made that the bonds are illegal, and therefore null and void. The decision was made in the Circuit Court of the county a few days ago.

Lose Their Commission.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—In the United States Circuit Court today in the suit of Lucius L. Hubbard vs. the New York, New-England & Western Investment Company, to recover $38,598 as commission alleged to be due under a contract on account of the sale of the Kansas, Burlington & Santa Fé Railroad bonds to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant by direction of the court.

Hannibal & St. Joe and Union Pacific Directors in Council.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Directors of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad are in session. It is said an amalgamation with the Missouri Pacific, under the Gould system, is under discussion.

The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Directors was held today. President Dillon denied any knowledge of the cutting of rates by some of the pool lines. There is some trouble in the pool, but the question in dispute affects only the adjustment of freight receipts.

The Earnings of the Philadelphia & Reading for October.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 15.—The October statement of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will show receipts for the month of about $1,340,000. Deducting from this $75,000 for the renewal fund leaves $1,265,000 for the interest account. The net receipts of the company up to the 1st of November were $9,645,048, an increase of $549,135 over the profits of the corresponding period last years.

The Grand Trunk Extension Between Jackson and South Lyons, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 15.—The contract for constructing the road-bed, bridges, and putting down ties of the Grand Trunk extension between Jackson and South Lyons has been given to T. C. Brooks, of this place. The distance is fifty miles. The work is to be completed in thirteen months. The people here are jubilant at this assurance of the extension of this important line.

A New Eating-House at McGregor, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 15.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company are fitting-up the second-story of the Cambrian-Hall Block here for an eating-house. When completed it will be the finest dining-room on this line. Within two weeks it will be ready for occupation.

Connecticut Central.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 15.—The annual meeting of the Connecticut Central Railroad reëlected the old Board of Directors. The report of the New York & New England Road, lessee, shows a net loss of $524 for the year. Interest on the first-mortgage bonds is not paid, the terms of the lease not requiring the lessee to pay interest unless the road earns it.

Canada Railroad Magnates.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—A number of railroad magnates left for New York today. The Canadian Pacific Directors were among the number.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in one car-load of European emigrants. The Lake Shore also brought in one car-load.

Mr. C. H. Orr, of the Allan Line Steamship Company, is in the city to open a regular office for that company in this city. An office has already been rented at No. 114 Washington street, corner of Clark.

Vice-President Caldwell, of the "Nickel-Plate," gives notice that after this date Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, and Conneaut, O., and Girard, Pa., will be regular Red Line billing stations east-bound, issuing Cleveland divisions of rates.

Mr. Decatur Axtell, Vice-President of the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Company, announces that Mr. J. P. Williams has been appointed Paymaster, Fuel and Tie Agent, and Property Agent of the road. Mr. M. Sweeny has been appointed Purchasing Agent, vice Mr. J. P. Williams assigned as above.

The Missouri Pacific informs agents and connections that Harwood, Mo., on the Parsons Section, has been made a regular station, with C. S. Coate as agent. Prepayment of freight will no longer be required on goods consigned to that point. Walker rates will apply between St. Louis, Carondelet, and Hannibal and Harwood.

Mr. G. W. Prescott, Chief Engineer of the Texas & St. Louis Narrow-Gage Road, is in the city to procure new rolling-stock for his road. Mr. Paramore, the President of this road, has gone to New York to arrange for the construction of new extensions in Texas and also to perfect arrangements for the consolidation of the Missouri and Texas divisions of his road, which have thus far been operated separately, having been organized under different charters.

Mr. F. O. Wyatt, General Manager of the Humiston & Shenandoah Railroad, is in the city. Mr. Wyatt states that the road is now virtually completed, but is only doing local business at present. This road was built jointly by the Burlington and Wabash, and is to be used by the former as a shortcut for its line between Chicago and Council Bluffs. It is expected that the Wabash will begin to run its Council Bluffs trains from Chicago over this road about Dec. 1. The Burlington will also use this line for some of its through trains to Nebraska.

Mr. William Pingree, who for the last twenty years has been Ticket Agent for the Chicago & Northwestern in this city, and who, as announced in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago, has resigned his position on account of the failing of his eyesight, left for Los Angeles, Cal., accompanied by his family, yesterday, where he intends to reside hereafter. Just before leaving he was presented by his friends with a very valuable solitaire diamond pin. Mr. Pingree was taken completely by surprise, and expressed his thanks for the token of friendship and esteem.

Mr. A. Manvel, General Manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, has just issued the following circular: "Mr. A. H. Bode is appointed to the position of Controller of this company, with office at St. Paul. His special duty will be to supervise, examine, and certify accounts pertaining to other companies with whom this company has contract or traffic arrangements, and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him by the President or General Manager. Heads of departments will supply him with statements or information as he may request."

Mr. George Olds, General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, has issued a circular to agents and connections informing them that hereafter it should be understood that the maximum hight from the top of the rails to which a flat-car can be loaded is fourteen feet. The hight of bridges and tunnels on these lines will not permit of flat-cars being loaded to a greater hight with safety. When flat-cars are loaded with agricultural implements or other machinery care should be taken to have no shafting or other parts project beyond the width of common box-cars, and in all cases where stakes are used they must be stregthened by cross-pieces securely fastened from top to top.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular: "At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee held Thursday, Nov. 9, 1882, the recommendations of the East-Bound Classification Committee regarding the minimum weight per car on shipments of base bullion was adopted, and it was resolved that the action taken Sept. 23, 1880, regarding minimum weight per car on shipments of base bullion, etc., is hereby rescinded, and, commencing Nov. 15 1882, the lines east of the Mississippi River will charge a minimum of 24,000 pounds per car on shipments of base bullion and pig lead, and the same on other analogous property, and when carloads exceed 24,000 pounds actual weight will be charged for."

Mr. S. B. Jones, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, who has just made a trip over the completed portions of the Oregon short-line, now being constructed by the Union Pacific Company, states that this extension of the Union Pacific will be the most direct railroad in the world from American Falls to Shoshone, eighty miles. The track is laid on a lava-bed the entire distance, and there is not a drop of water between the two points. In spite of this fact this eighty miles will be the best track the Union Pacific will own when completed. The contractors are doing their level best to push the line to Shoshone before winter sets in. Every available man is at work, and from one to one and a quarter miles are laid daily. About 1,500 men are at work on the grade between Shoshone and Hailey, and ought to complete it in six weeks. The Wood River region on the line of this road, he says, is superior to Colorado as a mining country, and thousands of tons of ore are now awaiting shipment and new mines are being constantly opened. All the mines thus far opened, he says, produce unusually rich ore.

BRAVE-BEAR HANGED.

Execution of the Indian Who Murdered a White Man Named Johnson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 15.—Brave-Bear's spirit has gone to the happy hunting-ground. His execution took place today shortly after 12 o'clock, and the details were all so perfectly arranged that the program was carried out without a break or a jar. For a week past, with now and then a relapse, Brave-Bear was comparatively cheerful, though he had lost his former buoyancy of spirit. His appetite had been good, and he smoked a good deal. The Sisters labored with him regularly, and Brave-Bear no doubt received a tolerably clear impression of Christianity from them. Last night he sent for Assistant District-Attorney Palmer, to make his will. He has all along liked Mr. Palmer, as it was he who carried to him the news of President Arthur's reprieve. Brave-Bear stated that he had a quantity of furs and other valuable goods

BURIED NEAR A TREE

at a certain spot up the river, and quite a sum of gold and paper money, and some gold-dust, the probable value of which is between $2,000 and $3,000. Something he said in describing the money caused Mr. Palmer to suspect that it was the money taken from Joseph Johnson, but Brave Bear denied this. He wanted his property divided among several persons, probably his relatives, and he mentioned an Indian who knew where the property is concealed. Brave-Bear was up early this morning to hear mass said by Father Willard, which was done at 6 o'clock. He ate but little breakfast, probably because he ate so much fruit and nuts yesterday and last night. The Sisters of Mercy were with him some time, bidding him a sad farewell. Just before 10 Mr. Palmer also had another conversation with Brave-Bear, who kept cool and cheerful. Toward noon, however,

HE GOT NERVOUS.

He walked about constantly, lit his pipe several times, and asked frequently for water, and was uneasy generally. In the meantime, the final touches to the scaffold were being arranged and the details of the execution carefully considered by the Marshals. A crowd gathered outside, but could see nothing through a board fence twenty feet high. About 100 persons were present by invitation. Shortly before 12 the priest held services in the corridor of the jail, after which the warrant was read. Promptly at 12 the Indian was led up to the Marshal's office. There he requested that the newspapers say that the Indians must not blame the white men for his death, nor attempt to avenge it, for it was all right.

HE REQUESTED HIS RELATIVES

not to kill any horses, and asked that the President be informed that he died happy. He also stated that if he had the choice of being hanged today or of being kept in the guard-house, he would choose the former. When asked if he killed Joseph Johnson, he hung his head and made no reply. However, from one or two conversations that have taken place with him, he dropped several things which leave no doubt that he did kill Johnson. He was then conducted to the scaffold by Father Willard and the Marshals. He stepped along without the slightest hesitation, and took his position on the trap. He looked up at the spectators, smiled good-naturedly, and said, in a clear, ringing voice: "Well, good-by." He was dressed in black pantaloons and a long linen duster. As the priest stood by with his book before him, Brave-Bear repeated the words, and once or twice glanced up to see how the spectators appeared. This lasted about five minutes, and, just as the priest moved away, the black cap was hastily put on, the trap sprung, and Brave-Bear

DROPPED QUICKLY OUT OF SIGHT.

A heavy, dull thud was the only sound heard. The body fell into a closely-boarded cage about ten feet square, and was completely concealed from view. In a moment or two the physicians went inside. They reported that the body made two convulsive movements and hung perfectly still. His pulse at first rose to 100, but in fifteen minutes no pulsation of the heart could be detected. In thirty-one minutes the lifeless trunk of Brave-Bear was cut down and placed in the coffin. The final services were soon read, and the remains were carried to the Catholic cemetery for burial. Brave-Bear earned his name while living, and in dying he was still worthy of it.

The crime for which Brave-Bear, the Sioux Indian, was hanged here today was one of a cold-blooded and atrocious character. Joseph Johnson, who had long been in the employ of the post-trader at the Cheyenne River Agency, and having saved nearly $1,000, started in May, 1879, for the Upper James River, more than 100 miles distant, where his mother and brother had made a pioneer settlement, taking with him the savings of several years' hard labor. He was a quiet and inoffensive man, but he was doomed to never reach his destination. His brother, becoming uneasy at his non-arrival, and knowing that he had started, went to Fort Sully, and, with the assistance of parties there, made search; and some distance out upon the lonely prairie found the dead and putrefying body of Joseph Johnson, with a bullet through his brain. His pockets were empty, and the horse he had ridden, his revolver and rifle, were gone. Brave-Bear was afterward seen in possession of a rifle and horse which were identified as the property of Johnson. Just as steps were being taken for his arrest he fled to the hostile camps, but was compelled to come in

WHEN SITTING-BULL SURRENDERED,

when he was arrested and tried for the murder. The evidence was such at the trial as to leave no doubt of his guilt. His own confession, made secretly to confidential friends, exhibited the bloodthirsty character of the assasin, who laid in wait for his victim. He is known to have committed other crimes. He has few sympathizers here in the West. When Brave-Bear was brought into court at the time of his trial, to hear his sentence, he looked upon the floor, sighed a little, and then, touching his forehead with his finger, said: "I have brains and intelligence, and I know better than to point a gun at a white man." The Judge replied that that was reason, and continued: "The sentence of the court is that you, Matooplike, alias Wapel, known in English as Brave-Bear, be removed to the place from whence you came, until the 13th of November, upon which day you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul." The Indian seemed to take the sentence coolly, though he appeared to be very serious all the way through. He made several efforts to take his own life.

THE RESPIT.

The first Indian upon whom a death-sentence was ever passed in Dakota was Brave-Bear, who was convicted last winter and sentenced to hang March 9. His motion for a new trial having been denied by the Supreme Court, he was in May sentenced to hang July 20. The Sisters of Mercy and other Catholics took great interest in Brave-Bear. Not only did they give religious instructions, but they labored diligently to secure a pardon. Though they had been told that Brave-Bear was a bad Indian, that there was no reason to doubt that he killed Johnson, and was bloodthirsty, and would destroy other lives if let loose, they persisted in their cause, and two months ago a telegram was received from the Assistant Attorney-General to Judge Campbell announcing that the President had given Brave-Bear a respit of sixty days. C. S. Palmer, Assistant United States Attorney, conveyed the tidings to Brave-Bear. The Indian had a slight knowledge of English, and with words and signs he was given to understand that the great Chief had delayed the time of his death. He was a happy and joyful savage. He rushed to his cell and brought out a photograph of himself, which he presented to Mr. Palmer, expressing his thanks in half-broken English, by many signs and grunts.

TURF NEWS.

CONEY ISLAND, Nov. 15.—First race today, seven furlongs, won by Pride, Cromwell second, Jersey Maid third; time, 1:32.

Three-quarters of a mile, Amazon first, Nimblefoot second, Red Fox third; time, 1:17¾.

Mile, Caramel first, Little Phil second, Nina third; time, 1:43½.

Mile and an eighth, George McCullough first, Little Dan second, Jim McGowan third; time, 1:58.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Second day of the fall meeting of the Pacific Blood-Horse Association, attendance good, track fast, and weather favorable.

First race, Ladies' Stake, three-quarter dash, won by Satanella, Lou Spencer second, Marian third; time, 1:16¾.

Second race, free for all, three-quarters of a mile and repeat, first heat won by Premium, Forest King second, Frank Rhoades third; time, 1:14½; second heat won by Jowell Howell, Premium second, Rhoades third time, 1:14½. Howell took the third heat in 1:15.

Third race, Vestal Stakes, mile and a quarter dash, won by Precious in 2:12½, Duckess of Norfolk second, Sister to Lottery third.

Fourth race, handicap for 2-year-olds, mile dash, won by May B. in 1:45, Lou Spencer second, Clara W. third.

CONDENSED BUG-JUICE.

A New and Extraordinary Process for the Manufacture of Rye Whisky—The Material for a Big Drunk Put Up in Cakes and Carried Around in the Vest-Pocket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—An old gentleman who has been engaged in the manufacture of whisky since his boyhood, and who lives in the upper part of this county, has, after several years' labor and the expenditure of a large sum of money in making experiments, succeeded in inventing a process for making whisky which, it is believed, will revolutionize the business. He does not want his name made public until after he has received his patent, for which he made application last week. The invention or discovery is known to very few persons, not more than four or five, and this brief and necessarily unsatisfactory account of it is the first that has been given to the public. The facts herein narrated may be relied upon as strictly true in every particular.

"About ten years ago," said the old gentleman to your correspondent today, "I was impressed with the idea that perfection had not been attained in the manufacture of whisky. I was then working in a distillery in this county, which has since acquired National reputation for the production of Monongahela rye of a quality that is not surpassed, if equaled, by any other establishment in the State. I at once set to work to develop a plan which I had previously thought of, which should do away with the slow and unsatisfactory process of distillation, as then and now employed by distillers. I encountered many reverses and discouragements. So unsatisfactory were the first experiments that I made, that I gave up in despair, and did nothing more at it for two or three years. Finally I got together some money, and went to work again with better apparatus, and at length succeeded in perfecting a process for the production of whisky which I have no doubt will supersede all others as soon as it shall have become generally known. I cannot for special reasons give you all the details of the process just now, for I have not secured my patent yet, and there are some minor changes in the apparatus which I wish to make before putting my invention before the public in its entirety. I can safely say, however, that the principle of my invention is fully worked out, and that the results so far are entirely satisfactory to me and to the three or four other gentlemen—all largely interested in the liquor business—to whom I have intrusted my secret."

The old gentleman then led the way to a small building which he had fitted up as a workshop and distillery, where, he said, the improved apparatus could be seen at work. Two liquor-dealers from the city, who had been admitted to the secret, arrived at this time, and the party of four persons proceeded to the "distillery" to examine the new process.

On a table was a copper kettle holding probably five gallons of water or other fluid. An iron or copper pipe connected this kettle with another of about the same size. This, in turn, was connected with another vessel, something like a large bread-pan, which had a closely-fitting top, operated by a lever. About a peck of rye was put into the first kettle and boiled in water for about an hour. This was then drawn off into the second kettle, where it was boiled again, until the contents acquired the consistency of sugar-house molasses. This was then transferred to the third vessel, where it was subjected to considerable pressure and allowed to cool.

In about an hour and a half from the commencement of the process the lever was released, the top of the pan-shaped vessel removed, and a solid cake of straw-colored matter turned out upon the table. This was the process as witnessed by the spectators, who were not permitted to examine the apparatus minutely, nor could they ascertain what ingredients had been used except the rye and water. In these, it is said, even more than in the machinery employed, lies the secret which has thus far been zealously guarded, and which will not be revealed until fully protected by letters patent.

The next thing in order was the sampling of the product. The old gentleman brought in tumblers and a pitcher of water. He broke off small pieces of the cake which he dropped in the tumblers, into each of which he poured a small quantity of water, stirring slightly. The two liquor men, after long and careful tasting, pronounced the contents equal to the best rye whisky of any age on the market. The liquor was of a rich golden color, perfectly odorless, and of the regulation strength. The experiment was pronounced a success, and the visitors withdrew.

Coming to the city, your correspondent interviewed another gentleman, who had visited the old man a few days before. He had a piece of the product in his vest pocket, a small portion of which he put into a tumbler, poured a little water on it, drank it off, and said it was as good liquor as could be purchased at any saloon in the city.

It is simply solidified whisky, and can be carried in the pocket the same as plug tobacco, to which it bears a striking resemlance. It leaves no taint upon the breath. It will produce intoxication as quickly and as effectually as any other liquor. In short, it has all the good and bad qualities of whisky produced by the ordinary process of distillation.

The three gentlemen above mentioned, who are proprietors of one of the largest wholesale liquor houses in the city, have offered the old gentleman $20,000 for a one-fourth interest in his invention or discovery, but he has not quite concluded to accept the offer, as he believes there are millions instead of thousands in it. The opinion of the few who have been admitted to a part of the secret, nearly all of whom are practical liquor men, is that it will supplant all other processes of whisky-making, being both cheaper and more expeditious. It will also, it is feared, largely increase the army of drinkers, as the product can be carried without fear of detection and made immediately available wherever water can be obtained.

As soon as the inventor receives his patent he will make the entire process public, and at the same time make arrangements to go into the business of manufacturing by the new process upon a large scale. He is assured of all the financial backing he may require.

PROHIBITION.

Another Discovery in Regard to the Proposed Amendment to the Indiana Constitution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—A counter-discovery in regard to the law on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution has been made which rather takes the wind out of the assertion that the prohibition matter is not pending and will not come before the next Legislature for action. After the amendment proposed to the Constitution in relation to the settlement of the Wabash & Erie Canal debt had passed the General Assembly of 1873 it was found that the text of the document had been omitted from the printed journal, as had that of the prohibition amendment. In discussing this subject in his message to the General Assembly at the called session in 1874 Gov. Conrad Baker said:

An inspection of the printed journal will show that the yeas and nays were called for and recorded on the passage of the resolution in both Houses. The joint resolution was duly enrolled, signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and was printed and published with the laws passed at the same session. Under these circumstances I am clear in the opinion that the omission to spread the amendment at large on the journals does not vitiate it. The provision which says that the amendment shall be entered on the journal, if indeed it means that it shall be copied at full length, is at most only directory and not mandatory, and, consequently, the amendment, if passed by the present General Assembly and ratified by the people, will be valid as a part of the Constitution.

The Legislature took the same view, as the amendment was again agreed to, submitted to the people, and duly ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution. The precedent is directly in line in every particular so far as to cover the case now under consideration.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:
LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.
Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:
"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."
And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

FAT STOCK.

The Great Cattle Show Opened at the Exposition Building.

Some of the Beautiful Animals Which Are Among the Attractions of the Display.

Fine Showing of Short-Horns and Herefords, of Sheep and of Swine—The Entries.

In answer to numerous letters from people who are not personally acquainted with Chicago, her resources, and her ways of caring for the stranger within her gates, and asking for information as to

HOW TO LIVE WHILE IN TOWN,

it will be enough to say that Chicago can house and feed larger crowds than can be comfortably cared for upon short notice by any other city in the Union. No matter how great the number of visitors, there is always a comfortable room for each, and as to feeding everybody and his wife there has never been any difficulty, nor do the hotels and restaurants rob the visitor by charging higher than the regular rates. When the city was full to overflowing by those who came to see and take part in the Grant reception in 1879, and when in August of 1880 the Knights Templar conclave drew to Chicago vast crowds, there was no advance in prices for food nor for lodging. On the contrary, many, if not all the reputable hotels make concessions where a number of people wish to put up at one place.

A large class of visitors prefer to board at those hotels which furnish meals and lodgings for a specified price per day or week. This is especially true of those people who, having a common interest in some branch of business, or some organization, wish to lodge and eat under one roof, thinking their opportunities for meeting are thereby increased. Others prefer houses conducted upon what is popularly known as the European plan, although there is, luckily, no resemblance between the Chicago and the ordinary comfortless European hotel except in the one circumstance—that both furnish rooms but do not furnish meals to guests. The latter pay a stipulated rate per day or week for room and attendance, and get their meals whenever and wherever it may be convenient for them to do so.

At the respectable hotels one can get bed and board at rates ranging from $2 to $4 per day. Very comfortable quarters and good meals can be had for $3 per day. This covers all charges for ordinary attendance from servants and, of course, free use of parlors, reading-rooms, and the many other conveniences of a good hotel.

In houses conducted on the European plan the patron pays from $1 to $2.50 per day for a very comfortably furnished and warmed room, necessary services, and use of the general conveniences of the house. For his meals he goes, at almost any hour of the day between 6 in the morning and 10 at night, to any one of the hundreds of restaurants to be found in all parts of the city. In each of them a bill of fare is furnished to each customer, and in this bill of fare the price of each dish is stated, so that one may fix for himself the amount his meal is to cost him.

The difference which exists between these restaurants is much greater than is the difference in the prices charged. It is true that in some of the lower class steaks at 10 cents per plate are advertised, but there is little likelihood that any who have read in recent numbers of THE TRIBUNE the articles showing what becomes of diseased animals received at the Chicago Stock-Yards will patronize these cheap John restaurants. Certainly none will do so when they learn that by so doing they can save only five or 10 cents at most on the price of a full meal.

In almost any restaurant in the city a quite good cup of coffee, with milk and sugar, can be had for five cents; for five cents more three rolls, or a plate of bread, each with a pat of butter—or a couple of doughnuts, or a quarter of a pie, will be furnished. The pastry comes from the large bakeries as a rule, and is, therefore, about alike in all restaurants. In oysters there is of course little range in quality betwen the several houses. The greater difference between the restaurants lies in the quality of the meats, fish, vegetables, tea, coffee, and butter served, the skill and willingness of the servants, and above all in the manner in which the general service of the house is performed. In some perfect neatness in every detail is sought and very nearly attained, in others slouchiness in furniture and food give rise to a suspicion that more disgusting practices may be found in the kitchen.

It will be seen that the visitor to the Fat-Stock Show can get along quite comfortably while in the city at an outlay which need not exceed $1.75 per day. If he wishes to be very economical he can pull through for $1.50 per day, but at some loss to personal comfort.

SHORT-HORNS.

Few additions were made yesterday to the number of Short-Horns in the stalls, but the cattle had become wonted to their new quarters, smoothed by comb and brush, and more comfortable generally in appearance.

D. M. Moninger was there looking after the welfare of his crimson herd of Short-Horns, which swept the decks at the Iowa fairs last fall, and of which so much deserved praise has been written and spoken. First in the row of stalls stands the steer Loring, named in honor of the Hon. George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture. He is a large, well-ripened beast, even and smooth, but not so firm in flesh as some of the other members of the herd. Next comes Champion of Iowa, a yearling, full in the crops, even, with good loins, but not quite so well filled out toward the hock as is his companion. Then comes a pair of 2-year olds, not twins, but near enough in appearance and weight to be taken for such. They weigh in exactly the same notch, and have done so for the last six months. Their names are Clarkson—in honor of Father Clarkson, of Iowa, a well-known agricultural writer—and Grinnell, so called in honor of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, author of "Live-Stock Industries of the United States." In a letter received by Mr. Moninger, Commissioner Loring says: "For thrift and excellence a more even lot could not be secured in America." In the next stall is John Porter, 2 years old in September last; he weighs 1,600 pounds or over; was exhibited at the Iowa State Fair as a yearling. These animals are entered for Marshall Field's prize of $250 for the best herd.

HEREFORDS.

Althorne, Ethel, Rosalie, and Beatrice, bred by A. P. Turner, of Pembridge, Hereford County, England, are four evenly-matched heifers imported by George Leigh for C. M. Culbertson, and now in the stalls in the first alley. Of their breeding and prize-winning full account has been already given to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Culbertson's steer Solemn, the first steer the visitor meets as he enters the cattle department, is a remarkably well developed animal, unusually firm in flesh, with not a trace of that flabby softness which indicates an abundance of oily tallow rather than solid, and above all eatable, meat. He is to be slaughtered next week, and if his carcass does not rank first for quality it is tolerably certain not to be far behind. Curlycoat is another of the steers under sentence of death, to be executed next week. The other animals shown by Mr. Culbertson are deserving more extended notice than space can be spared for.

The T. L. Miller Company show a goodly number of animals which do credit to this, as they would to any herd, but the company also show a number which are not deserving of especial honors, particularly at an exhibition like this. The champions of rival breeds may be expected to give attention to any plainly noticeable weak points in the stock shown by a competitor, and so detract from the credit which the breed generally might win. One of the most meritorious animals shown by the company is Conqueror 2d. He is out of a common cow, and does great honor to the Hereford bull which sired him, is big through the heart, very short in neck and legs, filled well down to the hocks—in fact, there is practically no waste to him. He is, however, not quite so smooth as some of his fellows in the Miller exhibit. The steer Beecher is perhaps the heaviest 2-year-old in the lot, bred from a common native cow; his weight is 1,815 pounds; he will be killed Tuesday afternoon. Another animal worthy of especial notice is the cow Princess Alice Maud, a pure bred, of 1,800 pounds of hard flesh. The noble old bull Success is welcomed by many who appreciate the work he has done for the improvement of the cattle of the country. He is now 9 years old, and a wonderfully compact, short-legged bull. Near him stands Vic, daughter of Victoria and half sister to the famous Dictator. To the bull Winter de Cote rather more than ordinary interest attaches because he is half-brother to Mrs. Edwards' cow Leonora, long acknowledged as the best cow in the world.

The Herefords shown by T. E. Miller attract much attention and praise. He has a number from which it will not be trifling work to take prizes offered on future occasions.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

As noted in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, the Aberdeen-Angus cattle imported by M. H. Cochrane were in their stalls Tuesday night. The most remarkable animal in the lot, if not in the whole show, is the cow Vine 2d of Skene. She is simply a marvel of compactness and symmetry, as nearly perfect in every point as cow can be. The two heifers, Marjory and Grace 3d, are most promising young things, and the Pride bull standing beside them is deserving of all the notice he attracts. He will certainly make many an exhibitor struggle hard at future shows for sweepstakes, and go away swearing the judges were unfit for their places. Early yesterday morning the four Aberdeen-Angus cattle from Iowa arrived. They were not fitted for show as fat cattle, and contend for no prizes, but serve to show what some families of this breed may be expected to do under such treatment as any farmer can give to his stock.

ENGLISH SHIRE-BRED DRAFT-HORSES.

The exhibit of horses is as yet confined to the English shire-bred draft stock owned and imported by J. H. Truman. The fillies are the 3-year-olds Beauty, a bay; Gipsey Girl, black, and Brown Duchess 1st. Of 2-year-olds there is Brown Duchess 2d, and Mrs. Langtry, a magnificent roan. The stallions are the yearling Sir Edward, a glossy black; the 2-year-old bay Harlequin; Bouncer, a rich brown; 3-year-old Brown Prince; 5-year-old black, Atlas, and a noble brown, Huntingdonshire Duke, a 6-year-old. These animals are in the stalls nearest the Michigan avenue entrance, and receive much notice from admiring crowds. It may not be generally known to the public, but Mr. Truman is one of our largest importers of draft-horses, and the pioneer in the work of introducing into America the English shire-bred horse.

Simon Beattie, of Annan, Scotland, will exhibit a number of imported Clydesdales, which have not yet arrived. Nothing is at this time known as to the number he will show.

SHEEP.

In the northern part of the Exposition Building is an exhibition which will have for all lovers of good mutton an absorbing interest. There is no branch of live-stock farming which has been more neglected in America than has the raising of sheep for the shambles. It would possibly be putting the case rather strongly to say that the condition of the mutton-breeding interest in the United States has been very discreditable; but within the last three years great enterprise has been shown by breeders and others who have sought in other countries for the highest type of mutton sheep, and have brought to America many valuable representatives of the best breeds. Among those now here are to be counted the two pens of Shropshires and Oxford Downs shown by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane; the twenty-nine exhibited by J. H. Truman; the Shropshires and Oxford Downs sent in by Mr. Simon Beattie, not a few of these prize winners in the old country. J. H. Potts & Son, who took the grand sweepstakes prize at the Fat-Stock Show of 1881 for the best fat sheep on exhibition, are prepared with a grand lot of evenly-fattened Southdowns.

James A. Brown & Son, Illinois, who, at the first show of this kind held here, won the first challenge cup with their Cotswolds, are on hand as usual with some large and handsome Cotswolds which it would be an honor to any flock to beat in the show ring. Of fat Merino wethers there is an exhibit by E. Peck & Son, of Illinois.

B. Waddel, of Marion, O., has made a number of entries of merino and grade merino sheep which show skillful feeding and good breeding.

Taylor Bros., of Waynesville, Ill., enter a few good fine-wool sheep.

Mrs. Annie Newton, of Pontiac, Mich., is the only lady exhibitor, and her show of sheep is a credit to the show and the State of Michigan. This exhibit includes Cotswolds, Lincolnshires, Shropshires, and merinos.

Messrs. Morgan & Cobbon, of Rockford, well known as extensive importers of Shropshire sheep, have added no little to the attractions of the show by their entries of Shropshire sheep.

J. H. Truman, Peterhead, England, makes a splendid show of Shropshires just imported. They are very fine specimens.

M. N. Hood, of Guelph, Ont., has a varied and large lot of well-bred sheep that show good handling. This lot embraces Cotswolds, Shropshires, Oxford Downs, Leicesters, Southdowns, French merinos, and their grades and crosses. A large number of leading Canadian sheep-owners, including the Ontario Agricultural College, are well represented. The lot shown by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane is the largest entered by any one exhibitor.

SWINE.

So far as quality is concerned the collection of swine is a decided credit to their exhibitors, but the swine interest of the country is, in numbers only, poorly represented. Still, the management is to be congratulated upon the fact that the number of entries is larger this than it has been in previous years; yet there is many a herd, well known to the public, which should have sent representatives to compete for the liberal prizes offered.

One of the most attractive lots on exhibition is shown by J. A. Countryman, of Rochelle, Ill., who has been the most successful competitor at previous shows for prizes in this class. Mr. C. is the only exhibitor that has been able to retain the Grand Challenge Cup for the best fat hog. Harry Davis, of Dyer, Ind., is the youngest exhibitor at the show, but the little fellow has entered a prize-winner in the Poland class. J. A. Brown & Son, of Decatur, will sustain their good reputation as feeders with their lot of Chester-Whites. Taylor Bros., of Waynesville, Ill., make a large show that will enable them to get away with their usual number of prizes. These gentlemen show Berkshire, Poland-China, Chester-White, Essex, and their grades and crosses.

G. W. Stoner, of La Place, Ill., has some of the finest Jersey Red swine that have ever been exhibited at the Fat-Stock Show. Mr. Stoner is not only a good breeder, but an excellent feeder—some of his hogs are so fat that their eyes are closed with fat. Thomas Bennett, of Rossville, Ill., has some fine specimens of the same breed on exhibition. Schudt & Davis, of Dyer, Ind., the originators of the Victoria breed of swine, are on hand as usual with a superior lot of this new breed of swine, which has so successfully competed at former shows with the established breed of swine. Frank Wilson, of Jackson, Mich., has a choice lot of Essex on exhibition that will not be overlooked by good judges when the ribbons are distributed.

THE MANAGEMENT.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture, in the membership of which there were in the last five years very few changes, has the management of the fat-stock shows. For the vast amount of valuable work these gentlemen have done they are deserving of great praise, and for the influence which their labors will have upon the live-stock industry of this country for all the future they are entitled to the gratitude of the Nation and of generations unborn. The following gentlemen are Superintendents of the several departments: Cattle, William Smith; Horses, David E. Beaty; Sheep, E. B. David; Swine, David Gore; Poultry, H. D. Emery; Mechanics, William Voorhees and B. Pullen; Marshal, J. W. Judy; Superintendent of Building, D. W. Vittum; Superintendent of Stalls, J. S. Moore.

The increase in the number of cattle entried this year over previous entries is very gratifying to all the friends of this most commendable enterprise, which has for its object the encouragement of the production of the best meats at the least cost.

The Western and several of the Eastern States have been represented as well as the Canadas at each of the preceding shows, and the increased interest manifested by cattle-breeders and feeders throughout the country is conclusive evidence of the popularity and necessity of these fat-stock shows.

The entries of cattle in the several rings for the five shows are as follows:

THE ENTRIES.

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Short-Horns, Thoroughbred.					
Steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years	5	3	4	2	2
Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years	..	7	5	4	5
Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years	3	..	1	6	3
Cow 3 years old or over	8	4	3	8	6
Herefords, Thoroughbred.					
Steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years	1	2	1	2	3
Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years	3	..	3	1	1
Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years	1	..	1	3	..
Cows 3 years or over	2	3	1	2	3
Devons, Thoroughbred.					
Steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years	..	2	2	1	2
Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years	..	3	1	..	..
Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years	..	..	..	1	..
Cow 3 years old or over	..	3	2	1	..
Other Pure Beef Breeds (Not Named).					
Steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years	1	..	..	..	..
Cow 3 years old or over	..	..	..	..	1
Grades or Crosses.					
Steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years	30	31	18	29	10
Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years	33	33	20	31	12
Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years	29	5	22	14	2
Cow 3 years old or over	4	2	1	1	..
Sweepstakes Rings. (Open to All.)					
Steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years	44	25	18	20	8
Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years	36	27	22	21	13
Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years	26	6	15	14	5
Cow 3 years old or over	11	8	5	10	6
Grand sweepstakes. (Open to all.)					
Steer, spayed heifer, or cow in the show	91	30	58	63	21
Car-Loads.					
Lot of 8 cattle 3 and under 4 years old	4	4	2	3	2
Lot of 10 cattle 2 and under 3 years old	3	2	1	3	2
Lot of 12 cattle 1 and under 2 years old	1	..	1	1	..

Dressed Carcass.

Not less than two entries in each ring will be considered. Only one entry for each premium can be made by the same exhibitor.

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Carcass of steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years	7	3	3	..	..
Carcass of steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years	3	2	2	..	..
Carcass of steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years	3	1	1	..	..
Dressed Carcass. (Sweepstakes.)					
Carcass of steer or spayed heifer of any age	10	..	..	..	..
Heaviest Fat Steer. (Open to All Ages.)					
Heaviest fat steer of any age	10	10	13	..	..

Early Maturity.

* Steer or spayed heifer showing the greatest average gain per day since birth. Entries to be accompanied by affidavit giving exact age.

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years	15	10	10	..	..
Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years	11	10	10	..	..
Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years	14	8	10	..	..
Cost of Production.					
Steer or spayed heifer 3 and under 4 years old	2	..	..	..	..
Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years old	6	..	..	..	..
Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years old	5	..	..	..	..

RECAPITULATION.

Breed or class.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Short-Horns	16	14	13	20	16
Herefords	7	5	6	8	7
Devons	0	2	2	1	2
Other pure breeds	1	0	0	0	0
Grades or crosses	105	74	61	75	24
Sweepstake rings	117	66	60	65	32
Grand sweepstakes	91	30	58	63	21
Car-loads	8	6	4	7	4
Dressed carcass	13	6	6	0	0
Dressed sweepstakes	10	0	0	0	0
Heaviest fat steer	10	10	13	0	0
Early maturity	40	28	30	0	0
Cost of production	13	0	0	0	0
Grand total	431	241	253	239	106

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

The American Clydesdale Association will meet at 8 o'clock this evening in the Grand Pacific. The American Hereford Breeders' Association will meet each evening this week at the Sherman House. The American Southdown Association will meet next Monday evening at the Grand Pacific. The Illinois Short-Horn Association will meet next Wednesday evening in the Grand Pacific. The Aberdeen-Angus breeders will meet Wednesday evening at the Grand Pacific at 8 p. m. Next Thursday evening, Nov. 23, the Galloway breeders will meet in the Sherman House at 8 p. m. The last two are not meetings of organizations, as has been erroneously stated by some papers, but are informal gatherings, having for their purpose a friendly discussion of ways and means for furthering the interests of breeders of those cattle.

HUMAN DEVILTRY.

The Torturing of a Family of Children by Their Drunken Father.

There was developed before Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning a shocking case of brutality and fiendish beastliness on the part of a father and husband, which is absolutely revolting in its cruel details. For once the brute was punished as he deserved, and the majesty of the law was successfully invoked to protect the defenseless wife and children, a just punishment being meted out in return for years of heartless brutality. The case grew out of the arrest of John Heberthal for disorderly conduct, for which he was fined $100 and costs Tuesday. Again yesterday he was arraigned on a charge of cruelty. The testimony showed that he had for a long time past abused his wife and children in the most outrageous manner. Justice Kaufmann gave him a good start towards Joliet by holding him to the Criminal Court in default of $500 bail.

For the purpose of getting at the story in detail THE TRIBUNE representative called last evening at the residence of the family, No. 238 Hurlbut street, where the story was told him in all its terrible truth. Mrs. Heberthal is a thin, careworn, timid German woman, who bore evidence to her cruel treatment in the quivering lips and frightened air with which she greeted the reporter. She told her story with the assistance of Mrs. Annie Dixius, who lives in the same house and was a witness to many of the scenes of ill-treatment.

They had been married, she said, for fourteen years, and had five children. Almost from her marriage day her husband had treated her roughly. As his appetite for liquor increased his brutality took new and strange forms. He grew worse year by year, until finally he seemed to take an inhuman delight in torturing the children, inventing new methods to satisfy his fiendish delight in their sufferings. For the past six years the poor mother had lived in a hell upon earth. His cruelty of late became so outrageous that the neighbors interfered and persuaded the poor woman to institute a criminal prosecution, which at last was the means of relieving her of her unnatural husband.

Mrs. Dixius related her version of the story. About two weeks ago she was called up-stairs by Heberthal to see what fun he was having with his two little sons, the elder 13 and the younger 9 years old. He had tied them together so tightly with a clothes-line that their flesh was actually cut. Then he amused himself driving them up and down stairs on their hands and knees, striking them with the rope's end until they fairly quivered with agony. This lasted several hours, and meanwhile the cruel father was in a perfect paroxysm of delight over the suffering he was inflicting. The brute seemed to revel in every sob and moan of his children. Mrs. Dixius attempted to interfere, but was rudely repulsed. The mother cowered in a corner, completely overawed by the ferocious temper of her husband. At last he tired of his amusement, and left to drown his joy in more whisky. When the mother and the neighbors dared to come to their relief the children were found to be nearly dead with pain and fright. Their flesh was deeply cut with the tight ropes, and their bodies showed long red furrows where the beast had laid on the lash.

As a result of this cruel treatment the elder boy ran away and was gone for two days. When he returned his father ran after him with a revolver, and even went so far as to fire one shot after him. Then he returned to wreak his vengeance on his wife, who had become completely cowed from long experience of his brutality. His constant habit seems to have been to abuse and maltreat his wife before going to sleep. Every day he not only abused her, but threatened to leave her houseless and homeless. He was a stairbuilder by trade and earned good wages, but almost all his money went for whisky, and his family were kept on the verge of starvation, in addition to their other ills. A request for food in their extremity was almost inevitably met by vile abuse or a cowardly blow.

The united testimony of the neighbors confirmed the story of a repeated series of wrongs perpetrated with apparent delight and evident relish. Whisky aggravated a naturally brutal disposition to an extreme which would not be believed were it not supported by ample evidence. For the first time in their lives the children were last night gathered around their mother without dreading the sound of their father's footsteps on the creaking stairs.

YELLOW-FEVER.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 14.—No deaths from yellow-fever and no new cases reported, though several are known to exist since yesterday. The Board of Health has issued a proclamation declaring the yellow-fever epidemic in this city at an end, and adds: "They desire to impress upon the minds of the people at home and abroad that a few scattering cases are occurring here and there, and in their opinion it is inadvisable for absentees to return to their homes just at present. Further, that all persons in this city are urged and requested to throw open their houses as much as possible, with a view to their thorough ventilation, and also to air their bedding, clothing, etc., properly." Another light frost this morning, but the weather is slowly moderating. It is now clear and pleasant.

"First a cough, carried me off,
And then a coffin they carried me off in!"
This will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night-sweats, and the early stages of consumption. By all druggists.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee—A Bluff by Mr. Mackin.

The Spring Election for Mayor—John M. Smyth and His Friends—Harrison's Weakness.

Canvassing the Returns—Vote on Smith and Orendorff—Mr. Lane's Election Secured.

The Democratic Committee Airs Some of Its Dirty Linen—A Speech by Mr. Mackin.

It was generally expected that the special meeting of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee at the Palmer House last evening would develop a fair-sized circus, but the show didn't come off—that is, not exactly according to the anticipated program. In fact, the whole affair turned out to be simply an unsightly display of soiled linen, which had been accumulated by several of the members during the campaign just closed.

Soon after 8 o'clock Mr. J. E. Van Pelt, Vice-Chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order, and requested that all gentlemen not members of the committee withdraw from the room. Half a dozen old-line Democrats and three or four reporters were on the point of betaking themselves to the outer corridor, when Mr. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, Secretary of the committee, arrested them, and stated that he desired to make a few remarks and a motion. The remarks were to the effect that he was not willing to put some idiots to the trouble of whispering a lot of mysterious stuff into the ears of reporters, and to the end that there should be no mistake about what occurred at the meeting he moved that the reporters and others be allowed to remain. The motion prevailed and the airing of grievances was begun.

Mr. Van Pelt's overture was rather more cheering than what ensued from other members. He congratulated the committe on what seemed to be a decided Democratic victory. While they had not elected all of their ticket, they had secured a good minority in the County Board which would at least command respect. It had been charged that the Campaign Committee, or some member of that body, had proven traitor to the party and had defeated a portion of the ticket by aiding in the circulation of split tickets which were fac similes of the regular Democratic ticket. He deemed it the duty of the Central Committee to learn whether or not these charges were true, and if there was any blame to place it where it belonged. This would be simple justice to the committee and all interested. The Chairman of the Campaign Committee had appointed a special committee to investigate these charges, which the speaker supposed would make a report at an early day. If they did not, then another committee that would report should be selected. He had no doubt the Campaign Committee did everything possible to further the interests of all candidates on the ticket, and he did not believe any member committed an illegitimate act. If, however, a member had proven recreant to his trust, it should be known and his name published.

At this point Mr. Mackin arose and asked to know why the Chairman had called the meeting. It had been reported that some Democrats desired to kick him off the committee. He wished to say that he had been connected with the Democratic party for many years, and that the place which he occupied had always sought him, and not he the place. It had been said that the County Committee had had the handling of a great deal of money. He wanted to state positively that no money had been collected by the committee. As far as he was concerned he had no defeated candidate to kick nor any successful candidate to kiss. If any one wanted his place he was ready to tender his resignation at once. There was nothing dirty about the County Committee, and he saw no necessity for any dirt-throwing. One trouble with him was that a good many men couldn't use him to further their personal interests. He hadn't a word to say against Mr. Finerty, but he would say that if he, Mackin, had had 10,000 votes he would have cast them all for Henry F. Sheridan, because he was the regular nominee.

In reply to the gentleman, Mr. Van Pelt said when the committee adjourned before the election it did so subject to the call of the Chairman. He had issued a call for that meeting with the view, as was the rule, of receiving the report of the Campaign Committee and transacting other business, and he called upon Mr. Francis A. Hoffman, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, for a report.

Mr. Hoffman said Mr. Waller, Secretary of the committee, had not completed the report and it could not be presented at that time; but he wished to refer to the charges that there had been underhand work with reference to the printing of the tickets. Soon after the charges were made he had appointed Messrs. Colvin, Cullerton, and Howard a committee to investigate them and report to the Central Committee. He supposed they were at work on the job and would soon make a report. He spoke at some length on the question, holding that the printing of the fac-simile tickets was no benefit to the persons in whose interest they were printed, and expressing unbounded confidence in the integrity of the committee. He didn't believe there was a Judas on the committee, and he would stake his reputation on the assertion that there was not. It was possible that the leak was at the printing office. Referring to McGarigle, he said he was prepared to say that he was not the candidate of the vicious element. On the contrary, he was able to prove by the subscription-books, the entries in which had not been falsified, and which were open to inspection, that no gamblers had subscribed to the Democratic campaign fund. But he was able to prove that Hanchett had received aid from gamblers, and that a gambler corrupted many Democratic ticket-peddlers in Hanchett's interest.

Ald. Cullerton did not think that was the time or place to discuss such matters, but he thought they should devote their time toward pacifying the kickers and getting nearer the people. To the latter end he moved the appointment of a committee of five to consult and report some different system for holding primaries—one that would give the people more satisfaction than that now in use. The motion prevailed and the Chair appointed the following committee: Ald. Cullerton, J. J. Corcoran, H. F. Murray, Clayton E. Crafts, and James O'Brien. The committee will report at the next meeting.

After referring a few bills to the Finance Committee the committee adjourned.

Beginning to Figure on the Mayoralty—The John M. Smyth Combination.

Although the fall election is just over, and the returns barely counted, figuring on the spring campaign has already begun. It is admitted on all hands that Mayor Harrison has lost terribly in prestige, and it is now considered doubtful whether he can be renominated next year or if renominated reelected. Two or three persons have been spoken of by certain Democrats as possible candidates, among them J. W. Doane, but that is all idle talk, out of which, probably, nothing will come. On the Republican side, however, with less talk, there is a strong determination in certain quarters, to push the interests of a man who has not hitherto been spoken of in connection with the office of Mayor; that is ex-Ald. John M. Smyth, of the Ninth Ward. So far as his success at the primaries is concerned, the movement is understood to be quite a strong one. It is simply carrying into the broader field of the city election the same combinations which played a part in the Third Congressional and First Senatorial District nominations. Mr. Smyth himself controls the Ninth Ward. At the fall primaries he gave the votes of its delegates to George White for the Senate and to Col. Davis for Congress. Not only did he give Col. Davis the votes at the primaries, but he gave him the votes at the election, the Republican Congressional candidate carrying the Ninth Ward by a handsome majority, while Gen. Smith was defeated. George White is relied upon to give Smyth the Tenth Ward delegation; George Swift is expected to bring in that from the Eleventh; Col. Davis, in return for Smyth's support during the last two months is expected to turn over the Twelfth; while Ald. Cullerton and Hildreth, who take a warm interest in Mr. Smyth, are expected to bring in the Sixth and Seventh Wards, Senator Mamer to follow with the Eighth. To the solid block thus obtained, others, it is believed, can be added by combinations which are now making, or soon will be made, so that, when the City Convention meets in the spring, the ex-Alderman from the Ninth Ward may go in with a majority of the delegates pledged to his support.

It will be claimed on Ald. Smyth's behalf that he can bring into line a class of voters in his ward whom nobody else can handle and his success in dealing with them on the Congressional vote will be pointed to as proof of the fact. Certain Democratic managers stated all along, during the recent campaign, that it was utterly impossible for Capt. Black to be elected, and they so informed members of the State Central Committee. They said there were these voters in the Ninth Ward whom the City Administration could not reach, whom the Democratic Committee could not reach, and whom only Mr. Smyth could control. He could not be moved to withdraw them from Col. Davis, and therefore it was useless to hope for Capt. Black's election. It will also be claimed for Mr. Smyth that, by reason of his Aldermanic associations, he can bring out a vote in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Wards which no other Republican can control, and that if success is what is aimed at he is the man to be nominated.

Another person has been named, however, within a day or two who may cut somewhat into Smyth's strength. That is J. J. Healy, who is Clerk of the Superior Court. Although his name has only been mentioned within a few days he was called on yesterday by a large delegation of Irish citizens, and asked if he would allow his name to be used as a candidate. Mr. Healy gave them no great satisfaction, but they left impressed with the idea that, if the nomination were tendered him, he would not decline the honor. Their belief seemed to be that an Irish Republican would have more chance of carrying the city than any other man who could be put up.

THE REASONS WHY MAYOR HARRISON

is under a cloud are twofold. The so-called respectable members of the party are down on him because they believe that he hurt the cause of the party by his imprudent speeches during the late canvass, and they think if he had kept out of it the Democrats would have carried Cook County by a majority large enough to have elected Orendorff over Gen. Smith. On the other hand, the "workers" of the party attribute the failure to elect McGarigle to Harrison's alleged stupid blundering and mismanagement, especially in the Second District, where they think he needlessly antagonized Finerty and his friends, and thus contributed greatly to the downfall of Sheridan and McGarigle. There is, it is understood, a bitter feeling against Mayor Harrison in all the Irish wards from the Fifth to the Eighth inclusive, growing out of the part which he took in the contest down there, and it is doubted at this moment whether he could be elected to any office by the votes of the people of those wards. The baser elements, too—the gamblers of the First Ward—have, it is said, turned against the Mayor. They think that the way in which he abused Mike McDonald after the election was over, after steadily defending him while the election was in progress, was disgraceful, and they are patiently waiting, it is said, for the spring election, in order to have a chance to repay him for his ingratitude. But, inasmuch as he has done so well by them in the past, it is not unlikely that this alleged opposition on their part is more imaginary than real, except, perhaps, on the part of McDonald himself.

Canvassing the Vote—Returns on Smith and Orendorff.

Very shortly after noon yesterday the Board of Canvassers finished the canvass of the election returns, and adjourned until 1 p. m. today, when they will again meet in County-Clerk Klokke's private office for the purpose of conferring with the judges of a half dozen precincts the returns from which were defective. The precincts which they passed temporarily in making the official count on account of some imperfection in the returns are the Fourth of the Third Ward, the Sixth of the Fifth Ward, the Eleventh of the Eighth Ward, the Fifth and Tenth of the Twelfth Ward, and the Seventh of the Sixteenth Ward. There is also a precinct in the Tenth Ward which fails to give Gen. Smith the full vote to which he is entitled, but the error is apparent, and the judges will no doubt correct it when their attention is called to it. In none of the other precincts does the vote differ materially from what has already been published, and as soon as the judges decide upon them and give the figures to Mr. Raab the official count will be proceeded with, and until then the accountant will be unable to cast up any totals. The result can be very nearly foretold, however. Judge Knickerbocker is elected over Baker, Democrat, by 1,609 votes—at least that was the result he arrived at yesterday afternoon after taking the official figures from Mr. Rapp's tables and filling in the vote of the missing precincts. Mr. Kohlsaat polled 40,652 votes in the city and county, and his Democratic opponent, Mr. Prendergast, polled 1,157 votes more than him. For Coroner Harris received 40,396, and Boyden 41,423, giving Boyden a majority of 1,027, or as some have figured it, 1,227, while Mr. Boyden himself puts it at 1,209. Ryan's majority over Galloway for County Clerk is now figured as low as 1,277, and as high as 1,498. A most agreeable surprise to the Republicans yesterday was the discovery made by Mr. A. G. Lane that he was elected by a small majority over Mr. Parker, the Democratic nominee for Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Parker received 3,551 majority or thereabouts in the city, all of which was overcome in the country towns and more too, so that Mr. Lane now claims his election by a majority of 236. A curious mistake was made by several of the persons who have been keeping tally of the vote as it was called off by the judges. The Fifteenth Ward gave Mr. Lane 1,896 votes, which they recorded as only 896, and the error was not apparent for the reason that Mr. Lane ran about 1,000 votes ahead of all the other candidates. These votes came in most part from the prohibition element, with whom Mr. Lane is a great favorit. That they came from this source rather than from personal friends and admirers of Mr. Lane is apparent by comparing the vote for Lane and Parker with the vote for Judge Knickerbocker and Mr. Baker. Mr. Lane polled only forty-two less votes than Knickerbocker, while Baker ran 1,331 votes behind Parker. It shows on the face of the returns that Knickerbocker got very nearly all his majority by encroachments upon Baker's Democratic territory; and that Parker, who ran fully up to if not ahead of his ticket, was defeated by the vote which the Prohibition element gave to Mr. Lane. Every one who knows Mr. Lane or knows the story of his life in the office which he now holds will rejoice to hear of his reelection.

Friends of Mr. Hanchett, who have been looking after his interests before the board, figure out a majority for him of 4,384.

Besides Mr. Lane, another good Republican was made happy yesterday. This was Mr. Senne, who discovered that he had been reelected County Commissioner. There had been for several days a rumor afloat to the effect that he was defeated, and the vote was so close that he could not have known whether he was or not, but he kept a stiff upper lip, and made himself and all his friends believe he was undoubtedly elected.

Wards.	Smith.	Orendorff.	Wards.	Smith.	Orendorff.
1	1,135	1,731	12	3,570	1,094
2	1,661	1,404	13	1,600	1,323
3	1,800	927	14	1,890	2,817
4	2,995	1,416	15	1,855	2,016
5	1,430	4,509	16	1,254	1,664
6	1,351	2,503	17	1,032	1,734
7	1,125	2,910	18	2,167	2,048
8	1,317	3,568			
9	1,317	1,573	Total	30,619	35,432
10	838	1,110	Country	9,969	6,811
11	2,232	1,085			
Total city and county				40,588	42,243
Majority					1,655

The defeated Republican candidates seem inclined to let by-gones be by-gones, and no word is heard from them as to contests. A Democrat, as usual, is the first to set up a howl. His name is Bryan Donnelly. He ran for the Lower House of the Legislature in the Ninth Senatorial District and was defeated by August Wendel, Republican, by 57½ votes or thereabouts. Yesterday, before the vote has been counted or any authoritative announcement made by the Board of Canvassers, he filed notice in the County Court of his intention to contest, alleging that the returns from the First Precinct of the Thirteeth Ward and the Eighth Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward were incorrect and improperly made out.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Dayton says two safe-blowers were arrested there yesterday, and in their possession was found a package of pure dynamite weighing over a pound. It was not recognized by the officers, and was allowed to lie carelessly on the turnkey's desk for ten or twelve hours, while the reporter handled it very carelessly, rolling it about the table and very nearly letting it fall. An officer took a quantity of it in his pocket, and amused himself by throwing it at friends. All were horrified when a chemist upon examining it informed them that it was unadulterated dynamite sufficient to blow up an entire quarter of the city.

YOUTHFUL FORGERS.

The History of a Crime.

John N. Beach, the young man who was brought back from Cincinnati to Chicago night before last by Detective Tierney to answer to numerous charges of forgery, appears to be as humble and contrite over his misdoings with the gang of crooks with whom he affiliated as one could well desire. He is only 17 years old, according to his own statement, although he seems to be fully 21, and is a thorough gentleman in dress and appearance. He voluntarily gave himself up to the police in Cincinnati when he heard that the officers were after him, and told the story of his somewhat checkered career with all frankness. His parents live in Minneapolis, where his father is the head of a prominent wholesale grocery firm. Up to last spring young Beach was a pupil in the Glendale Academy, of Cleveland, O., but on account of several wild escapades he was forced to leave the institution. From Cleveland he went to Chicago, where he obtained a position with Fox & Co., book publishers, at No. 204 Dearborn street. He was employed as a reporter on the *Indicator*. While here he lived with the senior member of the house, Mr. C. L. Fox, and moved in the best society in Chicago. But all this time he was leading a double life—in the one in good society he was a shining example of all a correct young man should be, in the other he played the reckless young "blood" to perfection. Of course, this manner of life entailed heavy expenses, more than his slender means could stand. He was a devotee of faro. At first luck was with him, and he won heavily, then fickle fortune changed and he steadily lost. His debts began to oppress him, and it became positively necessary that he do something to add to his revenue. He had a friend, one Anthony Cook, a bookkeeper in the employment of H. J. Kerrick & Co., and together they concocted a plan, which proved highly efficacious in satisfying their present wants. It was simply this: In Minneapolis was one N. W. Bennett, a former attaché of the Custom-House at Chicago, who had been forced to leave town on account of some alleged crookedness, who was in the employ of a prominent business firm. He was to steal checks from the firm, either by opening letters, or by other methods, and forward them to Beach, who was then to indorse them with the firm's name—Fox & Co.—and hand them over to Cook for collection. The first check was one for $23.95 from N. W. Bennett, Minneapolis, and the plan worked admirably. They got Will Pell, son of an ex-Congressman, into the scheme, and for several weeks the young men lived very high. They traveled about the country and spent money lavishly—the demi-monde came in for a fair share—and all of this time their income was from their crooked work. What followed is already known—the young scapegraces are all behind the bars.

Beach was asked if he was sorry for what he had done.

"Well, if I was I wouldn't say so. I know I'm ruined. No business house will have anything to do with me in future, knowing my reputation; but there is one consolation—I had a glorious good time while it lasted."

He will be brought before Justice Wallace this morning.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

Increasing Prospects for a General Strike.

There is every prospect just at present of a general strike among the bricklayers, but, as will be seen, it will probably not last long even if it does come. The cause of the trouble is one of time rather than of price. Heretofore the bricklayers have been paid by the day, but now that the days have grown shorter, and it has become impossible for the men to put in as much time as they did when the sun rose early and went down late, the contractors have signified their intention of paying the men according to the actual labor performed—so much per hour. This is what the men want: They want to be paid by the day as usual until Dec. 1, and after that by the hour, and Saturdays they want to be paid for ten hours' work if they work only nine, this being in accordance with a custom that has prevailed for years in the craft. But, if they work less than nine hours on Saturday, they only want pay by the hour for actual work performed. As one of the bricklayers said to a TRIBUNE reporter last night: "We would not be out more than two weeks if we should strike now, because we are willing to be paid by the hour after Dec. 1, which is the plan the bosses want to put in operation at once. I guess we could stand it for two weeks. There may be a hitch on the ten-for-nine hours plan on Saturday, but the bosses could not afford to kick us out after Dec. 1 with such little cause as that, although they show a strong desire to do so. Up to Dec. 1 we can work within ten or fifteen minutes of ten hours, and would do it if the bosses would not draw us off early to save money for themselves."

None of the bricklayers were "out" yesterday except a few who were employed by McCarthy, a contractor who is putting up some buildings on Sangamon street, near Harrison.

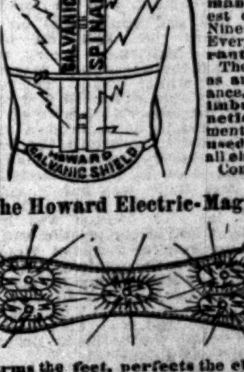
Last night a special meeting of the Bricklayers' Union was held at No. 76 Fifth avenue, about 300 members attending. President John Pearson occupied the chair. The meeting lasted about three hours, and was marked by a heated discussion. The men, however, were very reasonable in their presentation of the case, and the sympathy of outsiders seems to be entirely with them. The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution demanding pay by the day and pay for the extra hour on Saturday, and ordering all members of the union to strike this morning unless this demand is complied with.

Mr. John Madden, Secretary of the meeting, stated that every member of the union, whether present at the meeting or not, was bound to act in accordance with this resolution, all of which makes it appear probable that the sound of the trowel and the cry of "more mort" will not be heard as much over the city today as it was yesterday.

On the Train After Tel-el-Kebir.

Letter from Egypt.

And after the battle we refreshed ourselves with the grapes which Arabi Bey had thoughtfully provided for his own consumption, and marched to Zagazig and then took the train to Cairo. And surely never was such a thing known to war before. The enemy, beaten, were falling back along the railroad track, in mobs of a thousand at a time, upon their capital city, while "the conquerors"—that is to say a commander-in-chief and his staff, a company or two of English Guards and half a cartful of correspondents and artists—were rattling along the rails in a train right through the middle of the retreating foe, to get to that city before them! The humor of it was delightful. Till then the Egyptians had had all the trains and the British soldiers had had all the walking. But the charge of the Highlanders changed all that. And the day after the fight at Tel-el-Kebir the Egyptians plodding along on foot by the side of the track had the pleasure of seeing the British soldiers going through them, riding at their ease in the cars! The faces of the enemy, as they trudged alongside, making for the same point as ourselves, perspiring under the weight of their arms, and seeing us throwing fig-skins and peach-pips out of the windows as we passed, were not amiable in expression. But they let us alone, and so Cairo was taken without more fighting.

IMPORTANT FACTS
To the Sick and Well.

YOUNG OR OLD who are suffering from nervous debility, lost vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, wasting weaknesses, and all those diseases of a personal nature resulting from abuses and other causes. Speedy relief, and complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Every appliance warranted for one year. They are unequaled as an Electric Appliance, more strongly imbued with magnetism than any garment made. No acids used. They cure when all else fails. Consultation free.
The Howard Electric-Magnetic Insole

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Send for our illustrated pamphlet, giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances, that have no equal in the world.
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Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK.
REPERTOIRE:
THIS THURSDAY EVENING,
PATIENCE.
Friday........................MUSKETEERS.
Matinee Saturday........................FATINITZA.
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IN THREE GREAT PLAYS,
THE DANICHEFFS,
DANIEL ROCHAT,
THE FALSE FRIEND.

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KELLOGG-BRIGNOLI
CONCERT COMPANY,
Consisting of Miss FANNY KELLOGG, Soprano; SIG. BRIGNOLI, Tenor; Miss JENNY DICKERSON, Contralto; L. G. GOTTSCHALK, Baritone; T. ADAMOWSKI, Violinist; A. GLOSE, Pianist, will open the tenth season of the STAR LECTURE COURSE
TONIGHT
Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1. For sale at the Box-Office. MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor. MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

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J. H. HAVERLY........................Proprietor and Manager
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IN EIGHTY DAYS!
New Premieres! New Ballet! New Costumes! New Secundos! New Scenery! New Effects! The Monster $10,000 Elephant! Every Appointment New and on a Grand Scale.

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With entirely New Mechanical Contrivances and Dazzling Spectacular Effects, under the management of Mr. ADAM FOREPAUGH. An entertainment for ladies and children. Every Eve and Saturday Matinee Sunday, Nov. 19—Mr. and Mrs. McKEE RANKIN AND COMPANY.

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LAST WEEK of the Eminent Tragedian,
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Last nights of the Hon. Geo. H. Boker's successful tragedy of
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
Lanciotto, the Warlike Dwarf........Lawrence Barrett
Saturday—Last Barrett Matinee. Mr. Barrett as "Alfred Evelyn," in MONEY.
No Matinee on Wednesday.
Next Week—DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

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During this week
THE ORIGINAL BIG FOUR COMPANY.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE........................Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other theatre.
Every Evening this Week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, FRANK I. FRAYNE'S COMBINATION. Monday, Nov. 20—Pat Rooney's Star Variety Combination.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM, 158 and 160 W. Madison, near Halsted.
Last week of the present attractions. Open from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission, 10c. Ladies and children come during the day—avoid the crowd at night.

Magic Lanterns
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For Public and Private Exhibitions.
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is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.
In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.
H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D.C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:
Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.
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THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The collections on dutiable goods yesterday were $12,277.

Congressman Edward Breitung, of Negaunee, is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Cordero, Luzay, Chihuahua, Mexico, are at the Palmer.

C. W. Pavey, Internal Revenue Collector for the Cairo district, is at the Grand Pacific.

It is understood that Fred James is to be appointed local agent of the *Sun*, of San Francisco.

A. and H. Peters, Bremen, Germany, and J. Naudin, Johohame, Germany, are at the Palmer.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $30,895, of which whisky paid $23,169, cigars and tobacco $5,534, and beer $2,090.

The inquest in the case of Mike Eagan, the cripple whose death was the indirect result of a beating received in a saloon fight, will be held at the County Hospital tomorrow morning.

An entertainment was given Tuesday evening by Mercantile Lodge 2611 at their parlors, 202 La Salle street, in commemoration of their first anniversary. The affair was most enjoyable to all members and guests present.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Muskegon; John L. Kennedy, Pittsburg; H. L. Dodge, San Francisco; C. A. Benedict, Rochester, N. Y.; F. W. Brooks, Burlington, Ia.; and D. W. Rawlings, Jacksonville, are at the Tremont.

Asa Farnum, the Blue Island Justice of the Peace who is charged by Nathan Davis with malfeasance in office, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Hammer, who continued the case to Nov. 25 in $500 bail.

The St. Thomas Episcopal Church (colored) on Dearborn street, near Thirtieth, will be dedicated this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Bishop McLaren officiating, assisted by the city clergy. Dr. Crummell, of Washington, D. C., will preach the sermon.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m. 42 degrees; 9 a. m., 42; 10 a. m., 43; 11 a. m., 44; 12 m., 46; 1 p. m., 46; 3 p. m., 48; 6 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 46. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 8 p. m., 29.60.

There were two inmates of the insane department of the jail discharged yesterday on the recommendation of the County Physician. Their names were Robert Irwin and Honora Downing. John Scanlan was brought in from the Twelfth Street Station as an insane person.

Michael Mangavin was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday upon the charge of striking a Deputy Marshal at the poll of the Ninth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward election-day. He was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing Friday morning.

Carrie Smith, a colored woman 45 years old, was found dead in her room at No. 184 Pacific avenue yesterday morning. The body was removed to the morgue. The woman had been ailing for a long time. Her only relative is a son who is locked up in a St. Louis jail.

Frank Burka, the old man who was found under a stairway by the Twelfth street police suffering from a sudden illness which caused his death at the County Hospital about an hour later, was found by a Coroner's jury yesterday to have died from alcoholism and exposure to cold.

A. Pringle, Edinburg, Scotland; Josiah Jewett, Buffalo; W. A. Parshall, London, England; the Rev. Dr. John Potts and John Torrance, Montreal, Can.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seidler, Jersey City; John M. Battell, Boston; C. H. Amsden, Concord, N. H., and G. B. Hall, New York, are at the Palmer.

The alleged embezzlement case against Edward Holden, the Kensington bartender, who was also charged with abducting Cora Bragg, was not prosecuted yesterday, and the young man was accordingly given his liberty again, the other case having been previously dismissed at the request of the girl's mother.

Edward Renaud knocked a letter-carrier down Christmas, 1880, and was arrested and fined $100 therefor. He promised to pay in installments of $10, but made only one payment, and about a month ago was locked up. Yesterday he scheduled out under the "Poor Convicts' act," Commissioner Hoyne letting him go.

Supervisor Patrick Loftus yesterday examined the report of Collector William Vogt, of the North Town, and found that he had properly turned over $806 in addition to the $1,500 allowed him by law for collections. He collected and turned over the proper amount to the Lincoln Park Board and to the Supervisor.

Mr. Edward Breitung, Congressman-elect, of Negaunee, was seen at the Tremont House by a Tribune reporter yesterday, and he said he thought that there was no doubt of Senator Ferry's reelection, and that Jay A. Hubbell stood no chance whatever of representing the State of Michigan in the United States Senate.

Tuesday night Michael Kelly, a laborer employed at Rosehill Cemetery, got in the way of a Northwestern passenger-train and was run over and cut to pieces. An inquest was held yesterday in the case, and the jury finding that Kelly was drunk at the time, the train-men were not held responsible. Kelly was a widower.

At 10 o'clock last night A. Bahl, 45 years of age, was pushed from a Sedgwick street car, No. 117, at the corner of Schiller street, and was badly injured, both bones of the right leg being fractured, the right foot crushed, and severe internal injuries being sustained. He was taken home by the Larrabee street patrol. The police furnished no details of the accident.

John McGetrick, a brakeman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, yesterday while coupling cars at Bridgeport had his left forearm badly crushed. He was brought to the company's office on Van Buren street, when Dr. O. J. Price, the company's surgeon, found it necessary to amputate, after which the man was sent to his home in Bloomington.

Alexander McKinstrey, New York; Adam Earl, Lafayette, Ind.; William Ward and Miss Ward, Pittsburg; J. K. and R. E. Graves, Dubuque; Charles B. Stuart, Lafayette; Hark Howard, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ming, Helena, M. T.; A. Freeman, Burlington, Ia.; A. K. Edwards, Buffalo; and J. B. Patterson, Sterling, are at the Sherman.

A meeting of the members of the proposed Grocers' Exchange was held yesterday afternoon. A committee from the Produce Exchange was present, and proposed to consolidate with them, but the proposition was not favorably received. The committee appointed to secure rooms for the organization was given further time, as was also the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

A few days ago Alexander H. Revell, the furniture dealer, bought $46 worth of goods in his line from Henry Miller. He was obliged to give them up, however, on a writ of replevin, it being alleged that Miller had not regularly come into possession of the same. So yesterday Mr. Revell swore out a warrant at the armory against Miller, charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses.

While Charles Beck, of No. 282 South Clark street, was before the grand jury yesterday afternoon testifying against a boy who had broken into a show-case in front of his store and stolen a shirt a gang of boys took advantage of his absence to pry open the same show-case and steal a seal cap and a pair of gloves, valued at $15. They got away undetected.

A. T. Buchanan, St. Louis; State-Treasurer Edward Rutz and wife, Springfield; Charles E. Tripp, Cleveland; James Thurman, Detroit; Judge B. S. Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; T. S. Deland, Washington; M. L. Sykes, Treasurer Northwestern Railroad, New York; B. Belknap, Treasurer Northern Pacific Railroad, Toronto; and Judge W. T. Taylor, Texas, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Street-Railway Employés' Benevolent Association held their second annual ball in McCormick Hall last night under the auspices of the West Side employés. Music was furnished by Reddy's Hibernian Band, and 700 couple whiled away the hours in general enjoyment. Some very appropriate pieces were noticed on the program—for instance: "Keep on Time," "Stop at the Post," "Bridged Thirty Minutes," and "Tickets, Please."

During the night of Nov. 9 the residence of Mr. H. Hickox, No. 2824 Prairie avenue, was entered by burglars, who got away with a valuable overcoat belonging to Mr. Hickox, together with a lot of silver tableware, some jewelry, and various small articles. The overcoat was found yesterday in a room at No. 86 South Halsted street, this room being one occupied by a well-known crook named James Griffin, who was arrested Monday night on suspicion. Having found the overcoat, the officers followed up the trail and learned that Griffin was in the habit of visiting a Mrs. Gibson, who lives at No. 171 West Adams. Going to her house, they demanded the property left in her care by Griffin, and the woman was taken so completely by surprise that she promptly unearthed several hundred dollars' worth of silverware, a silver watch, and a large quantity of dress goods, the most of this plunder being the property of Mr. Hickox. It was taken to the Desplaines Street Station. More arrests will be made in the case.

The Benevolent Association of the Paid Fire Department of this city will hold its eighth annual ball on the evening of Dec. 6 at the hall of Battery D, Michigan avenue and Monroe street. Arrangements have been completed to make it one of the grandest of the season. The amount thus realized will be used to create a fund for the care of sick and disabled firemen and widows and orphans of deceased members.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, is at the Grand Pacific. He has just been through the Great Northwest section, but the gentleman last evening refused to be interviewed. He said that he had been absent from home seven weeks, and therefore was not acquainted with things political in his own State. He declined to discuss Ben Butler's future, either as Governor or as a Democratic candidate for President.

The story of the desperate struggle Tuesday night between Clinton Edmunds and C. B. Howe in a saloon near McVicker's Theatre was not rehearsed before Justice Wallace at the armory yesterday as anticipated, because Howe was not well enough to appear. He is at his home, No. 47 South Ashland avenue, with his head swathed in bandages, the knife wounds be received promising to be very troublesome. The case against Edmunds, who is charged with assault to kill, was continued in $700 bail to Nov. 18.

Another charge, that of adultery, was yesterday brought against Michael Molenari, the Italian arrested by Detectives Elliott and Wiley at the request of the Brooklyn police. Molenari claims that the woman who was with him at the time of his arrest was one he had met by chance on the train after leaving Brooklyn; and he also claims that if she stole any money from her husband she did not give him (Molenari) any of it. Justice Wallace thought this story a very thin one, and the prisoner was held in $700 bail to await the arrival of witnesses from Brooklyn.

George Daily, a lad of 13, who was employed as an errand-boy at the County Hospital, was before Justice Walsh yesterday to answer to the charge of robbing the patients of money sent to them through the mails. The boy having been detected by means of a decoy letter containing money, he seemed to know that a defense was useless, and so pleaded guilty. He said he had never obtained large amounts. Justice Walsh took the matter under advisement, expressing the wish that he could send the boy direct to the Reform School without first sending him to jail to learn more deviltry from the prisoners there.

At Downer's Grove, twenty-two miles west from Chicago, there are now four Percheron stallions which arrived Tuesday from France. Of these the eldest is 5 years old, a rather rangy, stylish, and spirited animal, good of limb, with a fair depth of chest. The others are 4-year-olds, and already they will come nearer than will their older mate to answering to the popular idea of what the typical draft horse should be. They are all in excellent condition, considering the hardships of their recent stormy voyage from France, although they show not a few scratches, and the hair has been rubbed off in spots. They are as firm and hard as trotters in flesh, and as active, yet as gentle, as kittens.

Judge George Hoadley, of Cincinnati, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He thinks that the Democrats are now going to create a grand political revolution. The first thing they will do is to largely reduce expenses of the Government. Then, having done that, they are going to take off all internal revenue taxation—in other words have no tax on whisky, beer, and cigars. The reason for this grand move will be because the internal revenue system employs a large number of men and women who, he alleges, are used to run elections. Judge Hoadley, however, ignores the fact that there is yet a Republican United States Senate and a Republican President, and that when Democrats get a chance they generally create more fat offices for their friends instead of retrenching.

Mrs. Scoville's case of alleged insanity came before Judge Loomis yesterday morning upon the motion for a new trial, and the hearing was continued until Saturday morning. Her counsel said he had a dispatch from her in Canada, saying she intended to be here, but missed the train. Mr. Scoville said that she always missed a train when alone; she had missed the train to go to her father's funeral. Furthermore he would produce a letter showing she did not intend to return, and that she was now practicing the same deception which had marked her conduct toward him for years. Judge Loomis said he did not feel like granting a new trial with her in Canada, because it would prevent the petitioner from exercising his rights if she did not return. He would not continue the case again beyond Saturday if she did not appear, but would then make the final order in the case.

What may have been a case of suicide or simply the old, old story of blowing out the gas was investigated at Pullman yesterday by Deputy-Coroner Freese. The victim in the case was George Brock, 83 years old, who lived with the family of his nephew. Tuesday afternoon the old man, who was sickly and somewhat childish, made an unsuccessful effort to hang himself. Although thwarted in his design by a member of the family he did not seem to feel discouraged by the failure, and when supper-time came he ate as heartily as usual. He went to his room about 8 o'clock. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the smell of gas became painfully apparent through the house, and its origin was traced to the old man's room. As knocking on the door met with no response it was forced open, and Brock was found lying dead on the bed. The jury found that he had died from asphyxia, but were unable from the evidence to say whether it was a case of suicide or not.

Minnie Daley and Mollie O'Brien, two depraved young women, partners in crime of every sort, were run in at the Desplaines Street Station last Monday by Officer Beck, for a little "trick" turned about two weeks ago in a very clever manner. Minnie Daley has long been known as an expert thief, and the concocting of the scheme is accredited to her. One afternoon the young women, who dress well and can behave themselves when necessary, went into Esser's shoe-store, at No. 326 State street, where one of them stated that she wished to have her shoes stretched. While the clerk was preparing to stretch the shoes one of the girls tipped over a chair, attracting his attention, while the other adroitly nipped a fine gold watch and chain from a vest hanging in the proprietor's office. The loss was not noticed for some time afterwards. The girls acknowledged the theft to the officers, and said they had pawned the plunder at Donnelly's Dearborn street pawnshop, where it was recovered. They will be taken into court today upon a charge of larceny.

A reporter called upon the Rev. Arthur Ritchie last evening and asked him about the dismissal of four of the young choristers in the Church of the Ascension who were performing in Barrett's play of "Francesca da Rimini" at McVicker's Theatre. He said that the statements made in The Tribune of Tuesday covered the ground completely. "I wish you would define my position," he continued. "I do not attempt to interfere with the boys simply because they have been acting in a theatre. That is a matter for the parents alone to decide upon, and I have nothing to do with it. When they are called upon to act the part of real choristers on the stage it is a matter in which I may properly interfere. I simply told them they could not sing in the choir, and I shall not receive them again until they promise me they will not do the same thing again." With reference to the rumors of the removal of Mr. Benedict, his curate, he stated that the Bishop had at last refused definitly to recognize or license Mr. Benedict as an assistant, and hence hereafter he would have no official connection with the parish, and would officiate only as a visitor.

Yesterday afternoon a report reached the West Chicago Avenue Station that the presence of an officer was required at No. 332 Milwaukee avenue. Officer George Quackenbush, who was sent to investigate, found the occupants of the premises very much excited, and he was told that Dr. Mohr, who had apartments on the second floor, where he had an office and lived alone, had not been seen for two days, and that there was good reason to believe there was something wrong. The doors of the Doctor's rooms were all locked, and there was no response to the officer's repeated knocks for admission. Eventually he secured a step-ladder and was enabled to look into the room through a transom, when he discovered the Doctor lying upon the floor in his underclothes. Knowing now that there was surely something wrong, the officer broke in the door and went in. The Doctor was lying near the table dead, and decomposition had already set in. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and from the opinions of several physicians who viewed the body and the fact that the Doctor had been subject to apoplexy the officer made up his mind that death had resulted from that cause, and made his report accordingly. The Coroner was notified. Dr. Mohr was 50 years of age and unmarried.

About a dozen members of the old Sturges Rifle Company met yesterday at 99 Madison street to make arrangements for obtaining duplicates of their discharge papers. The company was organized in May, 1861, with James Steel as Captain, and was armed, equipped, and uniformed at the expense of the late Solomon Sturges. It acted as a guard of honor over the remains of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and was then transferred to Virginia, where it constituted Gen. George B. McClellan's body guard. The company was engaged in the battles of Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, South Mountain, and Antietam, and was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1862, when Burnside took command of McClellan's army. Sixteen members of the company afterward received commissions. There are now about fifty survivors of the command resident in Chicago and its vicinity, and it is desired to secure their discharge certificates so that they can obtain land-warrants. It is the intention of several members of the company to take up land in Dakota, and to employ a man to go out there and make the selections for all concerned. Another meeting will be held at an early day for the arrangement of the details.

COME TO AN EVIL END.

Thomas J. Gaynor, a former Chicago gambler, will be hung at Pueblo, Colo., tomorrow, unless the Governor interferes. He came to this city shortly after the fire, and in a little while became well known from his luck at cards, his success inducing him to become a professional. He moved out to the Stock-Yards and ran a poker-game there, and in order to disarm suspicion worked as a shipper of cattle. He, however, soon grew tired of this occupation, and did nothing but play cards. After winning several thousand dollars he opened a gambling-house on Halsted street, near Forty-second. This, however, was broken up by the Lake police. In 1881 Gaynor and his associates robbed John Hill, a drover, of $1,000 in a saloon on Fortieth street, and afterwards an Italian, from whom they got $100 and some jewelry. Then Gaynor went to Colorado, locating finally in Pueblo. While playing cards with a cowboy one night not long ago the latter accused him of cheating and struck Gaynor with a poker. Gaynor thereupon shot the man and killed him. He would have been lynched had not the officers protected him. After a trial he was convicted and sentenced to be hung as stated. The fact was not known here until yesterday, and, though the time is very short, some of Gaynor's friends will do all they can to save his neck. He was very liberal with his money when here, and those he helped desire to do him a favor if they can by interceding in his behalf; but it is doubtful if anything they can do will defer the fate which the jury awarded him.

BORDEN—MURPHEY.

The new residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Murphey, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-ninth street, was thrown open to a select gathering of relatives and intimate friends of the family Tuesday night, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Olive Murphey, daughter of the host and hostess, to Mr. Morris P. Borden, of Chicago. The ceremony occurred in the handsomely-adorned parlors beneath a floral umbrella. The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, of the Trinity Methodist Church, officiated. The bride was dressed in cream-white surah, with satin embroidered front trimmed in white lace and diamonds. In addition to the customary bridal veil she had diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma Murphey and Miss Thusa Murphey. The groomsmen were Messrs. Frank Murphey and Edward Tomlinson, of Jacksonville, Fla. The presents were unusually elegant, costly, and numerous. Freiburg furnished the music and the supper was served by Kinsley. The happy couple left on the evening train for a trip South. Among those present were Messrs. and Mesdames B. F. Murphy, Henry Murphy, John E. Wilson, H. R. Wilson, Asa Dow, George W. Higgins, Josiah Stiles, Frank M. Bristol, William Woodward, F. J. McGinn, M. Latimer, N. B. Judah, Will McCarty, Eugene Lancaster, Charles L. Hutchinson, M. Winterbotham, William Holz, H. Y. Lazear, Will Davies, Robert Ware, C. M. Favorite, J. H. Waughop, Edgar Loomis, James McAffee, Edward Parsons of Oak Park, Frank Wilson, Frank Barhydt, Will Chalmers, Lester Coffeen, Mr. B. P. Hutchinson and son Willie, Mr. William Goodnough and sister, Mrs. Julia Thornburg and daughter of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. George Wood, the Misses Jennie Murphey, Lilia Morris, Mamie Bryant, Julia Keith, Laura Hutchins, Martha Cassady, Fannie Anderson, Laura Davies, Annie Culbertson, Minnie Culbertson, Mary Plummer, Anna Wood, Eliza Bowman, Irene Botsford, Lucy Stiles, Miss Dow and Miss Tomlinson of Jacksonville, Ill., Messrs. C. S. Hutchins, W. S. Preston, H. E. Haas, Charles Murray, Henry Strome, Frank Murphey, Tom Woodnutt, Harry Elston, Charles Miller, Willie Bryant, Ward Favorite, Henry Bostford, Edward Brewster, Maurace Tenful, James Mace, J. T. Elliott of Logansport, Ind., Robert Wilson of Earlham, Ia., and many others.

A CURIOUS FREAK.

Last night between 10 and 11 o'clock a half-drunken crank went along Clark and Madison streets opening every cover of a coal-hole along the sidewalk that he could lift. Two reporters endeavored to get the fellow to stop, but were unsuccessful. For nearly an hour they endeavored to find a policeman right in the busiest heart of the city, and finally found one talking to the telescope man at the corner of Clark and Madison street. He was star No. 20, felt dazed, and apparently was not anxious to leave off his star-gazing. One of the reporters finally induced the officer to go with him and arrest the man, who was found in a saloon. The officer at first declined to take in the man "because he was only simple." Finally, when the policeman was told that this man was doing mischief and endangering life and limb, he concluded to arrest him. One thing was proven by the drunken man's action, and that was that business people are making it easy for persons to get in and rob them. In other cities all coal-hole covers are fastened from the inside by a locked chain, and this should be the case here. Leaving these covers loose shows gross carelessness.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM LEE COUNTY.

James Jackson, a farmer from Lee County, Ill., who, although his hair is white with age, is still susceptible to the charms of giddy girls, came to Chicago Tuesday with a car-load of hogs, which he sold at the Stock-Yards for something over $900. With all of this money about him he took a stroll on Randolph street in the evening, and there met Florence Smith, a sinful siren who had entertained him on one of his former visits to the city. The old man's darling led him to a bagnio at 462 State street, where one apartment sufficed for the two until morning. During the night the girl absented herself from the room for about two hours, but her companion was too drowsy to pay particular attention to the fact. In the morning, however, he found his vest lying on the floor in one corner of the room, and the three $300 packages of money which were in the inside pocket the night before had mysteriously vanished. Florence feigned ignorance in the matter and said she would go down-stairs and inquire about it. Then it was discovered that the door was locked from the outside and the key gone. After considerable pounding and yelling had been resorted to another occupant of the house came and released them. Jackson ran outdoors and told his story to Officer Swanson, whom he found near by, and the officer searched the house for the stolen money. Of course it was not found. The Smith girl and Thomas Grange, the proprietor of the establishment, were arrested and locked up at the armory, where Jackson was also taken and held as a witness. He expressed the desire that nothing should be said in the papers of his costly bit of dissipation for fear his family and friends in Lee County would hear of it.

A COMPROMISING DISPOSITION.

"You remember Griswold, the nice, respectable young man who went around getting good watches and jewelry on bad checks and whom I arrested?" queried Officer Cluett of a Tribune reporter last night at the Desplaines Street Station.

"Yes, what of him?"

"Well, I guess he's about as slick a coon as you or I ever will see. I arrested him Oct. 19. The next day when it came up in court he got a continuance, and he has had several since. All this time what do you think he's been doing? Squaring himself—that's what he's been up to, and all the continuances were to gain time."

"He's been in jail all the time, hasn't he?"

"Yes, but he's had his brother working for him outside like a beaver. Now, when I arrested him, I had a long talk with him, and he swore by all that was good that he didn't know anything about any watch beside the one he was getting at Freund's, where I arrested him. Now I find out that this precious brother of his, acting under Fred's directions and instructions, no doubt, has been turning up the stuff he got from these various people on his bogus checks. Zitke, up here on Madison street near Sangamon, who sold him two watches for $130, and accepted a check, says that Griswold's brother has returned one of the watches and has promised to get the other. Of course, all this is done, you know, to satisfy those who are prosecuting him, and they hope that where the property or money is returned the parties will not appear. I understand that the brother has been to nearly all the witnesses in the case, and endeavored to get them not to prosecute. You can imagine that he must have been working hard, for when the case came up today, after the third continuance, there wasn't a witness present. Griswold was this time ready for trial, of course, because he saw there were no witnesses there to appear against him. We tumbled to his little game, and got a continuance this time ourselves. I'm going to get subpœnas for every witness in the case, and then they will have to appear when the case comes up, and you bet your life I'll send him to the penitentiary, where he belongs, in spite of all his tricks."

CAPT. BUCKLEY DENIES THE EXISTENCE OF A BAIL-BOND RING.

Capt. William Buckley, of the Harrison Street Station, sent to headquarters yesterday a report of which the following is a synopsis:

"In relation to the assertion that there is a ring of professional bailers at the Harrison Street Station, I have investigated the matter thoroughly, and beg leave to report that there is no ring at the Harrison Sreet Station nor any other station in the First Precinct for the benefit of any professional bailer. My instructions and orders to Lieutenants are to accept any respectable householder who may offer himself for bail for any party arrested and locked up for violation of a city ordinance. There is no preference shown nor existing for any alleged professional bailer, as they are looked upon as being detrimental to the good of the department and the unfortunate prisoner whom they wish to bail out. In many cases the Lieutenants accept prisoners' own recognizance for their appearance in court in order to save them the amount they said they would have to pay a professional bailer. I am informed by the Lieutenants that there are some parties living near the station who watch every prisoner brought in here and offer bail for them before they are booked, and in such cases they are refused and the prisoner put down-stairs for a while. This rules applies only to disreputable parties. In no case will we look up a respectable party when bail is offered for violations of city ordinances. There is a jealousy among certain alleged professional bailers in regard to the bailing out of disreputable people with whom respectable people will have nothing to do, and if one of them happens to get the start of the other the cry of ring is raised at once, and forthwith a reporter of a newspaper is sought out and a long yarn is spun for him, and the charge of crookedness in general terms at once made. I am satisfied that all my Lieutenants are men of integrity who would scorn any proposition from any person to become a party to any ring or combination for the benefit of any special or professional bailer."

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-Assessor Woodford has resumed his duties much improved in health.

The City Clerk has issued 3,678 saloon licenses so far this year, an increase of twenty-five over the whole number issued last year, and yet eight months remain in the present saloon year.

Cases of small-pox were reported yesterday at No. 421 Larrabee street and No. 311 Mohawk street. The latter had been concealed, it is alleged, by Dr. Meyer, who will be prosecuted by the Health Department.

Chief-of-Police Doyle took the oath of office yesterday. It is understood that he has been instructed to report everything to the Mayor, who, as when Simon O'Donnell was nominally Chief, will be the real head of the department.

Coroner-elect Boyden had heard that Coroner Matson did not intend to vacate in December, but proposed to hold on to the office for two years longer, so he called to see Corporation-Counsel Adams yesterday about the law. He was assured that Matson could not hold over under any statute, and went away relieved in mind.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 276 South Robey, No. 3501 State, No. 248 West Chicago avenue, No. 175 Maxwell, No. 492 La Salle avenue, No. 184 McGregor, No. 129 South Clinton, No. 135 West Twelfth, No. 3749 State, No. 171 Twenty-third, No. 32 Ellen, No. 5 McReynolds, No. 2 Aldine Square, No. 48 Sholto, No. 132 West Harrison, and No. 94 West Jackson.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: F. Vitiocal, three-story dwelling, 21x58 feet, No. 856 South Ashland avenue, $5,300; J. L. High, five-story office building, 25x100 feet, Adams, near Dearborn, $30,000; Patrick Cooney, two-story dwelling, 21x53 feet, No. 137 West Taylor, $4,500; S. J. Leonard, two two-story dwellings, 42x50 feet, Nos. 235 and 237 South Sangamon, $6,000.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

All the county employés are preparing for a change on the first Monday in December.

Frank Lane, of the Superior Court Clerk's office, it is announced, will be the Chief Clerk of Thomas Sennott, in the Probate Court. He has had large experience, and is peculiarly fitted for the position.

The monthly report of the Warden of the Poor-House for October shows that the admissions have been 130, the discharges 123, the deaths 18, and the births 19, and that the present inmates number 576, of whom 328 are men, 252 women, 36 boys, and 31 girls. At the Insane Asylum the report shows that there are 503 inmates, of whom thirty-five have been admitted during the month.

Sheriff Mann returned from St. Paul yesterday, where he had been on a fruitless search for Thomas Crawther, who a few days ago got off with about $175 which he had collected for him in his private business. The grand jury indicted Crawther during the day. He is the same chap who lost the money of Robert Law some months ago at some of the gambling-houses of the city.

"Miss Cora Wheeler," a woman of color with one eye, applied to the Commissioners for transportation East yesterday, and was promptly refused. She is the individual who charges the pastor of a colored church with taking undue liberties with her. She told the story of her alleged wrongs, but no one took any stock in them, and she was finally disposed of by being referred to the grand jury, and lest justice might suffer by her leaving the city, her application was refused.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company is urging that the county, in building a depot for it at the County Farm, shall provide residence accommodations for its agent, which brings about a hitch in affairs. The Commissioners contend that the contract between the county and the company does not contemplate anything of the kind, and thus matters stand. The question will be looked into, however, by the committee in charge, and it will report its conclusions Monday.

The Hospital Investigating Committee met in secret yesterday and had before it the report which Commissioner Purington had been authorized to prepare. The members agreed among themselves to disclose nothing of the result, for the reason, perhaps, that no result was reached. The facts are that the committee is divided, and while some changes were made in the report no conclusion of any kind was arrived at. Mr. Klehm is to review the document and add his opinions, and the other members seem inclined to go over it afterward.

The Committee on Public Charities agreed to recommend that the proposition of the Western Electric Manufacturing Company to extend the Automatic Mercurial Fire Alarm system at the Insane Asylum at a cost of $250 be accepted. The proposition to establish a Wayfarers' Home, similar to the one in Boston, was laid over for one week on account of the absence of committeemen. Transportation was granted to Richard Bauer, to St. Louis; to Casper Zwicke, to Sturgeon Bay; to Rachel Morris and four children, to New York; to Librecht Boehme, to Logansport; and to Margaret Corrigan, to Prairie du Chien, Wis.; and to four orphan children to some point in Wisconsin. The liberality of the Commissioners will soon become notorious.

AFTER THE COUNTY AGENT.

Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Foreman, representing the Home of the Friendless, appeared before the Committee on Public Charities yesterday and complained of the conduct of the County Agent. Their story was, in brief, that they had recently sent two boys to the agent, one with one foot, and both suffering from a peculiar disease, and no attention had been paid to them, and that they had also sent him two imbecile girls and a woman approaching confinement. All had been sent back and no reason had been assigned, and they objected to the discourtesy shown. They contended that the class of cases referred to belonged to the county, and not to them, and their arguments were so far convincing that an order was passed instructing the County Agent to take charge at once of the four children. The order would have extended to the woman, but it appears she has dropped out of sight.

INSURANCE.

WHAT THE AGENTS THINK OF THE SUITS AGAINST THE UNDERGROUND FELLOWS.

The legitimate insurance agents of the city indorse the action of the State Auditor in bringing suits against the "underground fellows" with a view of stopping that business. They deny, however, that they inspired the prosecutions, saying that some one who wants half the penalty recovered probably instigated them—furnished the information on which the Auditor based the complaints.

"I think the underground business ought to be stopped," said one prominent agent yesterday. "Outside insurance, however, is necessary in some cases; that is, there are risks which cannot be covered in any other way, as the companies doing business here will not write all that is wanted. But the great objection to the underground agents is that they cut rates, and the companies they represent, as a rule, are snide."

"There is sufficient insurance capital in Chicago," said another agent, "to do all the ordinary business; but when there is a corner in wheat or provisions, and large quantities are accumulated here, the holders find it impossible to get all the insurance they want, and hence they are compelled to go outside. The law doesn't prohibit that, but it does prohibit the agents of outside companies from writing here, which isn't fair to the legitimate agents, who represent companies that pay taxes and comply with the laws of the State. The underground fellows not only cut rates, but they get a larger commission than we do, as their companies pay nothing for doing business here. Some of the outside companies are good, but they don't come in because their Directors are opposed to it; yet they write a few risks here. The business ought to be broken up."

"The ordinary man," said a third agent, "can get all the insurance that be needs, provided he will pay the rates; but there are specially hazardous risks or an occasional very heavy line which the parties cannot cover, and they are obliged to go all over the world for policies. And where the property-owner is willing to pay the rates and cannot get insurance of good quality he is justified in going outside. The rooting-out of the underground companies will prevent a few people from getting insurance here, but they can send applications outside and get it. Half of the 150 companies, with $160,000,000 capital, represented in Chicago won't write on certain risks under any circumstances, and in such cases the parties are obliged to go outside. The doing away with underground insurance would be a detriment to comparatively few people or industries—would simply inconvenience them by taking away the agent through whom they have been doing business."

"There is no difficulty in getting good insurance on almost everything," said another agent, "if parties will pay the rates. The underground business is demoralizing, and should be stopped, as the agents impose on small manufacturers and ignorant people, who, when they have a loss, take what they can get rather than go to law."

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

NO PROSPECT YET OF THE ERECTION OF A GRAND CONCERT-HALL FOR ITS ACCOMMODATION.

Although the great musical festival which is to be given in this city in 1884 is still a long way ahead in the future, there are questions connected with it which have already engaged the attention of some of the gentlemen upon whom the burden of making it a success will to a large extent rest. That it is to be a big affair is universally conceded, but the intention is to make it at once the largest and the most successful of its kind. For this purpose the first necessity is that there shall be a hall provided on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise, constructed in accordance with the architectural principles which will fit the building for concert purposes. No hall of sufficient size exists in Chicago at present, unless the Exposition building is counted. Former experience of that structure has not favorably impressed the music-loving people of Chicago with its adaptability for a musical festival, and it has been hoped that some means might be found whereby a hall of sufficient size and good acoustical properties would be provided in time for the coming musical celebration. The design for such a building has been quietly discussed for some time, and yesterday a Tribune reporter made some inquiries on the subject from Mr. C. D. Hamill, one of the Directors of the festival. It has been understood that Mr. Hamill, with Mr. N. K. Fairbank and some others, have been at work on a scheme for a magnificent concert-hall, centrally located, and provided with smaller halls and rooms. Something has been said of the difficulty of obtaining a site of sufficient dimensions anywhere down-town, and on this point the reporter made his first inquiry. Mr. Hamill said that there had been some talk about such a building, but that nothing had been done so far, nor did he think the question was yet in shape for public presentation.

"Have you found difficulty in obtaining a proper piece of ground?" was asked.

"No; it is not a question of the site. We could find room enough down-town. The matter of finance is what stands in the way. If we had the money we would find a site quick enough, but it does not look at present as if there was much chance of raising the necessary funds."

"Are you and Mr. Fairbank on the committee having the matter in charge?"

"We are a self-constituted committee; nothing has been done publicly. I am connected with the festival, and there is nothing I would like to see so much as a music-hall large enough for our purpose. But I cannot tell you anything about the matter now, for at present there is nothing in it. I would prefer that you would see Mr. Fairbank, although since the project has taken no shape so far he could not tell you much. Indeed, I would greatly prefer that you would say nothing about it whatever at present. It would not give The Tribune any news, and might interfere with our plans. We need such a hall, and I suppose some day there will be one built, but it does not seem as if it could be accomplished at this time."

"You will not be able to outdo Cincinnati just yet, then?"

"Not in the matter of a music-hall, I am afraid. We excelled them last time on our chorus, or rather we had a better chorus than they had at their last festival."

"If you cannot manage to build, where will you hold the festival?"

"In the Exposition Building, I suppose, if we can do no better. But there is nothing definitly known yet about the possible arrangements, and I cannot give you any news. By-and-by, when we get something done, you shall be advised of our progress."

SUPPRESSED CRIME.

FOUR CASES IN ONE NIGHT—RULES FOR SECURING PERSONAL SAFETY.

As has been often stated by The Tribune the police are in the habit of suppressing the news of crime in order to convey the impression to the public that the city is almost entirely free from thieves and other offenders. No less than four suppressed cases came to the knowledge of a Tribune reporter yesterday, and when the footpads and burglars learn that their offenses have become known they will at once leave Chicago, the theory of the police being that by non-publication the thieves will not know that they are wanted, as if a footpad, after knocking a man down, or a burglar, after robbing a store, waited quietly at home until he saw in a newspaper that his crime of the previous evening had been reported by the victim.

Saturday night Mr. George Tyson, who keeps a gents'-furnishing store on Madison street, near Halsted, was on his way home, when, near Green street, he was assaulted by four footpads and relieved of $250 in cash.

The same night a gang of five burglars broke into Wiley Brothers' dry-goods store on Halsted street, near Adams, but were frightened off after the watchman had fired several shots at them.

The same night two thieves attacked a man at the corner of Ohio and Pine streets, at half-past 6 o'clock, and would have secured his watch and possibly killed him had not his cries of "murder" brought several living in the neighborhood to his assistance.

And the same evening a man was assaulted on the corner of Rush and Indiana streets and robbed of his watch.

None of these cases were reported by the police, and the fact that four crimes are committed in one evening and no arrests made is pretty good evidence that the patrolmen are not attending to their duty.

But an attack on the street by footpads can often be averted by a little precaution, and this seems to be all that is left to people who are out after dark. In the first place, if one sees two or three men ahead of him who are apparently loitering around, or walking slowly, he should cross the street to avoid them. He should never walk between any two persons whom he may meet, for then they close in on him. And, in the second place, he should never stop when he hears a woman or child cry or a dispute among a party of men seeming to be drunk. Furthermore, if he has any money about him, and goes into a saloon to get a drink, he should never take out of his pocket more than a quarter or half a dollar, and never display a roll of bills anywhere, because thieves are always on the lookout, and will follow a man for hours in order to get an opportunity to rob him. By observing these simple rules—and by keeping sober—the chances are ninety-nine to one that a man out at night will get to his home sound in body and with his cash and valuables undisturbed.

BENCH AND BAR.

PROMINENT ATTORNEYS ADVISING A REST FOR JUDGE GARDNER.

It has been painfully noticeable of late that Judge Gardner was breaking down under the strain of the hard labors imposed upon him. The courts were full of business when he was elected to the bench, and he has been engaged in a conscientious effort to clear the docket and facilitate the transaction of business. The strain was too great and his system gave way, but, from a sense of delicacy and modesty he has refused hitherto to take a protracted vacation. For the purpose of assuring him of the sympathy of the members of the profession and making known their desire to subordinate private interests to the continued good health of a popular Judge, the following has been circulated:

Chicago, Nov. 1.—*To the Hon. George Gardner*—Dear Sir: The undersigned, members of the bar, have for some time past and with much solicitude observed evidences of your seriously declining physical condition. A recollection of your former robust health, and a knowledge of the labors performed by you since your accession to the bench leaves no doubt in our minds that your present condition is the result of overwork. We beg you to consider at once the advisability of an immediate vacation. If by this means your health shall be restored, or even improved, you will, to our minds, have served the public far better and more wisely than by continuing your labors in your present condition at the risk of breaking down altogether.

C. B. Lawrence,	E. S. Williams,
Swett & Haskell,	Cyrus Bentley,
M. W. Fuller,	I. N. Stiles,
J. V. LeMoyne,	E. Walker,
John J. Herrick,	John N. Jewett,
William C. Grant,	John L. Thompson,
Charles A. Durpee,	Norman Williams,
George O. Ide,	Thomas Dent,
John Woodbridge,	A. M. Pence,
Emery A. Storrs,	H. S. Monroe,
J. L. High,	Charles M. Osborn,
George W. Smith,	F. H. Kales,
R. S. Tuthill,	J. M. Flower,
David Quigg,	W. C. Goudy,
Gwynne Garnett,	O. H. Horton,
J. H. Sleeper,	S. Corning Judd.
H. K. Whiton,	

To this the Judge replied as follows:

Chicago, Nov. 13.—*To the Hon. C. B. Lawrence and others*—Gentlemen: Your communication reached me some days since. The kindness which prompted it and the suggestion it contains evince feelings toward me on your part for which I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude, but which I trust I fully appreciate. Whatever may be the cause, the condition of my health is such that, while it has not seriously interfered with the discharge of my official duties, it has at times made me apprehensive of the future, and I have endeavored to so regulate my work and my way of living as to relieve the pressure somewhat, and if possible to regain what I have lost. In this I have to some degree succeeded, and feel that I am really much better than at the beginning of my summer vacation. If I can arrange to carry out your suggestion I shall do so, and if the result shall be favorable it will greatly increase the obligation under which I am already placed by your kind consideration. Yours most sincerely,

Geo. Gardner.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The managers of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company seem to be contemplating a change of route after reaching what is known as the hundred-foot road north of Graceland. The route heretofore fixed upon, and for which the right of way had been obtained through the Town of Lake View to Calvary in the Town of Evanston, ran about half a mile west and on a line parallel with the lake shore. The company has recently surveyed a route from a point north of Graceland in a northwesterly direction to Rosehill, and thence north to Evanston alongside of the Northwestern Railroad tracks. The work of grading the roadbed between Fullerton avenue and Graceland is progressing, and a large portion of the distance is already completed. The work of grading north of Graceland along the lake-shore route has been stopped for the time being until it is decided if a change of route is made or not. It is not believed the change will be made.

WOODLAWN.

The residents and property-owners at Woodlawn held a meeting Tuesday evening at the corner of Stony Island avenue and Sixty-third street, the object being the organization of a club for the improvement of this suburb. There was a large attendance of the active residents, and the Citizens' Improvement Club of Woodlawn was formed, with the following officers: James Wadsworth, President; K. Winnie, First Vice-President; H. D. Hoiser, Second Vice-President; and E. B. Springer, Secretary. The Executive Committee chosen were: John R. Towle, F. W. Green, D. B. Fairman, A. J. Mills, H. Haines, E. B. Springer, and D. J. Durrell. The club will take an active part in extending the improvements of the suburb and making it attractive for those who want choice and desirable suburban residences.

HYDE PARK.

The house of the ex-Treasurer of the village and paying-teller of the Union Stock-Yard National Bank was entered by burglars Tuesday evening, but they did not succeed in getting any booty.

A NEW SPIKE AND NAIL COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 15.—A company with a capital of $750,000 has just been organized in this city to manufacture spikes and nails out of steel. A Bessemer steel plant and a number of Siemens' open-hearth furnaces for making a low grade of carbon and soft steels will be erected. The railroad spikes will be similar to the five-eighths spike now used, but the four corners will be scooped out, saving nearly one-half the material in steel, and binding the tie with eight instead of four corners. The machinery which will be employed was invented by a Pittsburg mechanic.

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15.—Over 20,000 barrels of St. Louis made flour were shipped from here to New Orleans by river for export within the past ten days.

That Husband of Mine
is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists. Depot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Gable Roberts, Chicago	33
Nellie Mason, Robertsville	19
Christopher Callan, Chicago	31
Ida A. Voght, Chicago	21
Frank Monks, Chicago	25
Rosa Kolass, Chicago	18
William M. Patten, Little Rock	36
Leilla B. Nott, Chicago	30
Robert Gibbons, Chicago	27
Mary Hersity, Chicago	20
Jacob W. Lambert, Chicago	29
Mary Sollers, Chicago	23
Lincoln E. Childs, Gilmore City, Ia.	24
Sophia B. Kibbie, North Sumner, Conn.	21
Morris P. Borden, Chicago	24
Oliva Murphy, Chicago	21
James H. Turner, Chicago	24
Cordelia J. Kirker, Chicago	22
Henry F. Hombostel, Bensenville, Ill.	27
Martha Dierks, Bensenville, Ill.	19
William J. Lamb, Chicago	24
Annie Greny, Chicago	20
Ernest Wilken, Chicago	25
Lizzie Alt, Chicago	20
Gustav Richter, Chicago	28
Louisa Bowman, Chicago	29
Homer H. Balsley, Osage, Ia.	28
Laura Gleason, Osage, Ia.	23
Albin Smith, Chicago	33
Lucia Pixson, Chicago	28
William Gregory, Chicago	25
Lizzie Lonan, Sycamore, Ill.	28
Gustavus A. Theibault, Chicago	28
Louisa A. Webber, Chicago	19
Jacob Kleinmann, Chicago	23
Caroline Pardens, Chicago	18
Moses Kehoe, Chicago	33
Annie Kent, Chicago	30
Moses W. Gumbiner, Chicago	29
Anna Gumbiner, Chicago	20
William H. Giesecke, Chicago	25
Hulda Schroder, Chicago	18
Loman Wasske, Chicago	23
Antonia Kisbon, Chicago	20
Roger Mulcahy, Chicago	27
Sibina F. Corrie, Chicago	23
Martin Leyden, Chicago	30
Helen Fogerty, Chicago	25
Frank B. Tucker, Minneapolis, Minn.	43
Ella M. Spaulding, New Bedford, Mass.	38
George B. Fleming, Chicago	22
Ellen Kinner, Chicago	21
Moses Davis, Chicago	25
Maggie Foster, Chicago	20
Frederick H. Ebben, Chicago	24
Rosa Mahuke, Chicago	19
Louis Schramm, Lake View	40
Amelia Lang, Chicago	33
Robert H. Gibson, Dow City, Ia.	25
Kate C. Thompson, Chicago	20
James Shepard, Kensington	23
Annie Davis, Kensington	19
Claes Johnson, Chicago	23
Adriana Troysin, Chicago	25
Charles W. Gleason, Chicago	28
Kate M. Leech, Chicago	23
Josiah B. Richardson, Chicago	39
Lillian B. Langley, Chicago	20
Osar Sundell, Chicago	29
Tella Waldo, Chicago	26
Carl Wittenborn, Chicago	29
Maria Mohrman, Chicago	23
Timothy C. Hanley, Chicago	28
Josie F. Sullivan, Chicago	21
John L. Gunta, Chicago	23
Minnie J. Koch, Chicago	20
Anthony Cassin, Chicago	24
Mary Larracey, Chicago	20
James Kirk, Chicago	22
Maria Curry, Chicago	20
Louis Raberg, Chicago	21
Eulalie Brousseau, Chicago	18
Joseph Artmaier, Chicago	23
Louisa Kiesen, Chicago	18
Maurice J. Farrell, Lake	23
Annie Barry, Chicago	22
Erich Gerstenberg, Chicago	24
Julia Weischendorff, Chicago	21
Charles Bernard, Chicago	21
Kattie Lasser, Chicago	18
Albert Loeck, Chicago	29
Hulda Lundberg, Chicago	27
Arie Vogel, Lake	21
Mary Stager, Homewood, Ill.	18
James A. Curran, Chicago	21
Margaret J. Reid, Chicago	19
Thomas J. Thomsen, Lake	26
Sophia Eilc, Lake	18
George Winkel, Chicago	21
Mary A. May, Chicago	20
Ignac Biesek, Chicago	23
Maria Sumborska, Chicago	19
William B. Boyle, Chicago	24
Maggie Duffy, Chicago	24
Charles Johnson, Chicago	28
Betsy Reng, Chicago	27
John B. Cotter, Chicago	23
Mary M. Gaggin, Chicago	18
Alexander Kerwin, Chicago	22
Mary McGrane, Chicago	21
John J. Conahan, Chicago	23
Mary A. Cahill, Chicago	20
Gustav I. Johnson, Chicago	30
Clara M. Carlson, Chicago	32

DEATHS.

GALLAGHER—Lizzie Gallagher, beloved wife of Peter Gallagher, maiden name Lizzie Crane, a native of Knackiass, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 29 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 131 North Market-st., Thursday, Nov. 16, by carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

SULLIVAN—At her residence, 445 West Taylor-st., Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, aged 45 years.
Funeral Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from Jesuit Church, by carriages to Calvary.

RITCHARDS—Mrs. Ann Ritchards, beloved wife of Robert D. Ritchards, in her 63d year, of cancer. Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

NORMILE—Thomas, beloved son of Michael and Mary Normile, aged 26 years and 7 months.
Funeral Friday morning from St. Stephen's Church, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen respectfully invited to attend.
☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DUFFY—Nov. 14, Mary Duffy, aged 23 years.
Funeral from the residence, No. 6 Smart-st., at 10 o'clock Thursday, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
☞ Prescott (Ont.) papers please copy.

CROWLEY—Nov. 15, at the residence of her brother, Michael Mulqueen, 616 West Fourteenth-st., Mrs. Mary Crowley.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ New York and Toronto papers please copy.

ALSHULN—At Reese Hospital, Nov. 14, Samuel Alshuln, from Stewartson, Ill.
Funeral notice tomorrow.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EMERY A. STORRS WILL LECTURE in Central Music-Hall Nov 23 for the benefit of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors. Subject: "Municipal Governments." Music will be furnished by the Chickering Quartet Club. Admission, $1. Tickets for sale at the box-office. All tickets are exchangeable for reserved seats on and after Saturday, Nov. 18, without extra charge.

SUNDAY DR. LORIMER, AT THE IMmanuel Church, will review Col. Ingersoll's lecture on "Talmagian Theology," his subject being "Ingersollian Infidelity."

THE "LADIES' UNION AID SOCIEty" of the Foundlings' Home wishes to return sincere thanks for the generous donation of $227 recently sent them by gentlemen upon the Board of Trade.

THOS. NEEDHAM, THE IRISH EVANgelist, will lead the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETing conducted by the Central W. C. T. U. will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Lower Farwell Hall. Led today by Mrs. Isabella Jones.

THE EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS BEing held at Chicago-Avenue Church nightly have an increasing interest. Maj. Whittle will address the people of the North Side this evening.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Chicago Prisoners of War Union will be held in the club-room of the Sherman House Friday evening. All ex-prisoners of war are cordially invited to attend.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
Sixth Regular Annual Trade Sale
DRESSED DOLLS,
Thursday, Nov. 16, 9:30 a. m.
Merchants will serve their best interests by being present at this sale to avail themselves of the full assortment of styles, qualities, etc. etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Nov. 16, at 9:30,
We shall sell a large stock of
CROCKERY,
Consisting of
25 Casks Hotel China,
30 Crates Porcelain,
10 Casks C. C. Ware,
10 Casks Decorated Chamber Sets
30 Casks Rock and Yellow Ware,
Also Lamps, Glassware, &c.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE!
ELEGANT
Furniture
OF MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE,
1355 MICHIGAN-AV.,
CORNER FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Thursday Morning, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock,
The entire Furniture of family declining housekeeping.
Rich Marble-Top Chamber Sets,
Hair Mattresses, all the Bedding, &c.,
Fine Turkish Parlor Suit, covered in Maroon Plush,
Body Brussels Carpets throughout the house, put down this year,
A number of High-Class Oil Paintings,
Parlor Tables and Parlor Ornaments,
Lace Curtains and Lambrequins,
Dining-room Furniture, Ex. Table, Chairs, China and Glassware,
Nearly new Range, Kitchen and Laundry Outfit, &c., &c., &c.
Everything in the house strictly first-class and nearly new.
Sale positively without reserve.
House open early on morning of sale for inspection.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By AUSTIN & LONG.
Rooms 23 and 24, 88 La Salle-st.
AUCTION SALE
Of Household Furniture, Carriage, Barn Furniture, Harness, Wood, Coal, Etc.
BY ORDER OF
W. A. Boies, Esq.,
We shall sell
AT AUCTION
The entire contents of his residence, No. 104 Chicago-av., South Evanston,
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10 A. M.,
Consisting of fine Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Chamber Sets, Lace Curtains and Cornice, Bookcase, Extension-Tables, Hair Mattresses, Springs, Beds and Bedding, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Range and Parlor Stoves, etc., etc.; also 2 fine Horses, 1 Brewster Carriage, 1 Side-Bar Top Buggy, 1 Road Wagon, 1 fine Double Harness, 2 sets Single Harness, 30 tons Hard Coal, 2 cords Stovewood, 1 cord Kindlingwood, Barn Furniture, Garden Tools, etc. Everything is first-class and in good condition.
AUSTIN & LONG, Auctioneers,
Rooms 23 and 24, 88 La Salle-st.

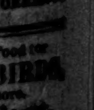
Our Specialties:
Bank Counters,
Court-House Fittings,
Office Furniture.
Our stock of Office Desks, Tables, and Chairs is by far the finest ever shown in the West. We are making them in large quantities, and have reduced our prices to the lowest point consistent with BEST MATERIAL and THOROUGH WORK.
THE COMPLETE FITTING OF
OFFICES
Will be even more a specialty with us in the future than in the past.
Our Fine Cabinet Work may be seen in Government Buildings, Court-Houses, Banks, and Private Offices throughout the United States and Canada.
A. H. ANDREWS & Co.,
195 & 197 Wabash-av.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
OLIVE BUTTER,
An Absolutely Pure Vegetable Oil,
FOR COOKING PURPOSES IS BETTER THAN LARD, FULLY EQUAL TO BUTTER, AND COSTS MUCH LESS THAN EITHER.
ONE POUND of OLIVE BUTTER will do the work of TWO pounds of Lard.
TRY IT, AND REALIZE ITS GREAT MERITS.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
WASHINGTON BUTCHERS' SONS
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

IMPORTED
BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.
Hiram Sibley & Co.,
SEEDMEN,
200-206 Randolph St.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, Manufacturer, 80 State-st.


Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $28 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.


Fancy Indian Baskets
Of all kinds, also Birch Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Moccasins and Snow Shoes, had directly from the Penobscot Indians, for sale by HUNT & MORRISON, Oldtown, Penobscot Co., Maine.

BIRDS KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

FUR CAPS. Hats, 85c to $3.50. Scotch Caps, [illegible] Fur Caps, $1.00. Seal, [illegible] LESTER, 10 North Clark [illegible]

"BURGUNDY ROSE."

Burgundy isn't a good thing to drink;
Young man, I beseech you, consider and think,
Or else in your nose, and likewise in your toes,
You'll discover the color of Burgundy rose.
Burgundy rose, Burgundy rose—
A dangerous symptom is Burgundy rose.

'Tis a very nice wine, and as mellow as milk;
'Tis a very nice color in satin and silk;
But you'll change your opinion as soon as it shows
In a halo around the extreme of your nose.
Burgundy rose, Burgundy rose—
'Tis a very bad thing at the end of your toes.
—*William Black in Harper's.*

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
[illegible] TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
[illegible] INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
[illegible] STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, [illegible] STATE-ST., Branch Store, H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
[illegible] BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
[illegible] NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
[illegible] LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — SMALL LIVER-COLORED water spaniel; well feathered; lame in left hind leg. Return to MR. ROBERTSON, at 243 Michigan-av., and receive reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TWO DOGS, pointers, white, with brown ears; answer to the call of Lee and Bow. Lee has brown spot at the butt of his tail. Liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked. H. BRINK, Union Foundry, Pullman, Ill.

STOLEN—ON WEDNESDAY, 6 P. M., from in front of 811 South Halsted-st., a bay horse, star on forehead, 4 white feet, and of stylish appearance; attached to a light business-wagon with leather dash-board; a suitable reward for his return to the owner. J. C. MURPHY, 21 Blue Isl[and]-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS WE HAVE OVER 100 ORGANS OF style of cases now discarded from our new catalogue we will offer them for sale at price of second-hand instruments; can sell on easy payments if required; also a number of second-hand organs from $25 to $50 on $5 monthly payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Piano and organ warerooms, Corner State and Adams-sts., Can be found a full stock of the following well-known instruments:
Hallet Davis & Co.'s Pianos.
Emerson Co.'s Pianos.
W. W. Kimball Pianos.
Shoninger Co.'s Organs.
Kimball Organs.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PIANOS; cash or payments. Warerooms 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

$195 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT or square piano, rosewood case, latest improved, fully guaranteed; terms, $25 cash and $10 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. 145 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

ICE PRIVILEGE FOR SALE OR RENT. Located on the Kankakee River at the crossing of the Wabash Railroad. Address F. PLUMB & CO., Streator, Ill.

NOTICE—ALL KINDS OF JOBBING in mason work; fire-grates and chimneys repaired. 37 La Salle-st.

TYPE-WRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions rapidly and accurately done at Room 2, 80 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—AT LOW PRICE, membership on Chicago Stock Exchange. State price. Address N 60, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO FLORIDA will sell his fine trotting road horse for $300; he cost $800 in Kentucky last year; he is a handsome bay, has flowing mane, and tail to the ground, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds, has good bone and muscle; can trot all day; is well broke in all harness; fears nothing; a lady can drive him. He trotted three heats in a matinee race last summer in 2:35, 2:32, and 2:32¼; he is warranted to show the time and warranted sound and kind. His sire was the celebrated stallion Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Kentucky Maid, by Almont; also a fine skeleton one man trotting wagon, good as new, for $[illegible], cost $[illegible]. Call at barn 5 East Thirteenth-st., near Indiana-av.

SLEIGHS AT $35 EACH—50 SWELL-body sleighs, well painted and upholstered. These sleighs would be cheap at $50. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LARGE COUPE HORSE; must be young, sound, kind, and afraid of nothing. By J. GUY OWSLEY, 790 Madison-st. Hours 9:30 to 11.

WINTER STABLING AND PASTURage—Have just completed my new stables at Barrington, Cook County, Ill., on the C. & N. W. R. R., where excellent care will be given to all horses intrusted to me; grain fed if desired; reasonable rates. Address H. BOEHMER, Barrington, Ill. Refers to S. F. Bedell, 101 South Water-st., Chicago, or S. B. Davis & Co., 110 South Water-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUfacturing a staple and salable line of goods exclusively for jobbing trade, already favorably known; advertiser is a practical man in the business, controlling labor-saving machinery to produce a superior article at a large profit; desires partner with $8,000 to $10,000 to take entire management, except factory, which he will assume; parties desiring a safe, profitable, and particularly desirable line of business to invest in can be fully satisfied upon interview only. Q 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN legitimate manufacturing business; only first-class parties need answer. Address Q 39, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, in a well-established wholesale business, profits large; the closest investigation given to right parties. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 167 Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons. Importer of superior fencing apparatus and boxing gloves. Send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

SCHOOL OF PIANO TECHNIQUE AND music reading, No 21 Centre-av. Second term begins Tuesday, Nov. 28. Send for circular.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING systematically taught by MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA, National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC physician, 255 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 18-HORSE power portable boiler and engine, cost $2,000; will sell for $800; and one 15-horse power that cost $1,100, will sell for $600; are but little used. Address K. KING, Palmer House.

$105 CASH BUYS A BRAND-NEW NO. 6 Hickok standing press, with supporting timbers. F. C. CRAMAR, Madison and Halsted-sts.

BOOKS.

WANTED—A COPY OF WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary for cash. Q 52, Tribune.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-player to play in wine-room; a single man preferred. Call at Room 38, 213 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BOARD OF TRADE membership. Address O N 9, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — NORTH SIDE RESIdences:
RUSH-ST.—Near Ohio, elegant 3-story and basement stone-front houses, with all the modern conveniences. Price $12,500 each. The houses cost more than this to build, to say nothing of the lot, and rent for $1,200 per year. They are in fine order.
ERIE-ST.—East of State, fine 3-story 25-foot brick house, with brown stone trimmings, in perfect order, and having modern improvements. Possession immediately.
SUPERIOR-ST.—Near St. Clair, 2-story and basement octagon and plain front stone houses, containing 9 rooms, bath, etc. Price $8,000 each on easy terms; rent for $800 each.
ASTOR-ST.—Near Division, 2-story brick house; $8,500.
DEARBORN-AV.—Several fine brown-stone houses from $15,000 to $22,000 each.
NORTH PARK-AV.—Corner Menomonee-st., 2-story frame house, lot 48x125 feet.
HURLBUT—Corner Belden-av., frame house, lot 50x125 feet.
LA SALLE-ST.—Corner Oak, 3-story and basement stone-front; all modern conveniences; at a bargain; lot 24x131.
ONTARIO-ST.—Between State and Cass, 3-story and basement brick; cheap.
LA SALLE-ST.—Near Elm, 3-story stone-front; parlors and dining-room on main story. Can be had at a bargain.
MAPLE-ST.—Between Dearborn and State, fine 3-story 26-foot brick house; 3 rooms deep—viz., 70 feet; lot 105 feet deep; all modern conveniences.
PINE-ST.—South of Superior, 3-story and basement brick house; lot 25x140 feet.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2, over gas office:
2 fine marble-front residences and lot 66x150, with all modern improvements, in first-class condition, brick stable in rear of each building, on La Salle-av., near the park.
Fine brown-stone front residence and lot 30x150, and brick stable, Dearborn-av., east front, north of Division-st., at a bargain.
Fine marble-front residence and lot 130x145, corner Belden-av. and Hurlbut-st., at a bargain if sold at once.
2 beautiful stone-trimmed brick houses and lot 104x175, double brick barn, south front, on very desirable street near Lincoln Park.
5 2-story and basement brick houses on a corner almost opposite Lincoln Park at a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURsuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 7th day of February, 1882, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, I shall, at 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1882, at my office, Room 14, Portland Block, Chicago, as Receiver of said bank, sell lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 in Block 1, and lots 1 and 4 in Block 2 of Peter Shimp's subdivision of that part of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 9, township 38 north, range 14 east of the 3d P. M., lying west of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, for the sum of $1,800, cash down, unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted. Nov. 9, 1882.
VIRGINIUS A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
Cheap, a good investment, North Clark-st. extended.
600 feet front on Green Bay-av., being North Clark-st. extended, at its intersection with Foster-av., with a full depth of 125 feet.
600 feet west front on Ashland-av., with the same full depth.
This property lies convenient to Summerdale Station on the Milwaukee Railroad, and is about equidistant from that and the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, now graded near the land on the east.
Price $10 per foot front.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
CLARK-ST.—Between Van Buren and Harrison, 3-story and basement stone-front building, 25 feet front, full depth, on easy terms.
STATE-ST.—North of Quincy, 5-story stone-front building, 20x100 feet.
CLARK-ST.—Between Harrison and Polk, 25x110 feet, with two frame houses.
VAN BUREN-ST.—Near Fifth-av., 20x100 ft, with 2-story frame house.
WEST MADISON-ST.—Just west of Hoyne, 48x80 feet, $185 per foot.
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
Very desirable and beautiful building lots on Morgan and Sangamon-sts., between Van Buren and Congress.
Go and look at the property and call on us for price, terms, etc. We can suit you.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life-Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD—50 feet, west front, near Twenty-seventh-st.
VINCENNES-AV.—155 feet northwest corner Oak-av. Very desirable block of residences.
WEBSTER-AV.—105x112 southeast corner of Lincoln-place.
STATE-ST.—168x264 near Fifty-eighth-st.: choice for subdividing; 86x148 northeast corner Eighteenth-st.; best corner lot on the street to improve.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
Splendid residence corners on the West Side.
Southeast corner West Adams-st. and Winchester-av., lot 50x121 feet to alley; very cheap.
Northeast corner of West Jackson-st. and Winchester-av., lot 50x121 feet to alley; at a bargain.
Northeast corner West Jackson and Lincoln-sts., lot 63x125 feet to alley; very reasonable.
Southeast corner of Warren-av. and Leavitt-st., lot 61x124 feet to alley; at a great bargain.
Any of the above corners can't be beat for fine residence property.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SUBstantially built 3-story and basement factory building, 54x100 feet to alley, on a business street (a corner) on the North Side. For particulars apply to COLLOT & SCHMIDT, Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
READ THIS.
We have a client who is a non-resident that owns 23 lots on West Adams, West Jackson, Wilcox, and Oakley-sts. Also 30 feet on Ashland-av., south of Harrison-st., besides other property, which he has ordered us to sell regardless of the market price.
We solicit offers on this property, as it must be sold.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—155 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard, east of California-av.
63 FEET on Washington-st., corner Albany-av.
16 LOTS on Warren-av., east of Albany.
5 LOTS on Warren-av., southwest corner Albany.
3 LOTS on Warren-av., west of California.
3 LOTS on Warren-av., east of California.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., FRAME house with brick basement and lot 25x178 feet and barn; $11,800 if sold this week; owner refused offer of $13,000 one year ago; has special reasons for selling immediately. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Forty-eight feet front on Market-st., between Monroe and Adams, and immediately opposite the new Farwell Building.
SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
"Cheapest lot on the South Side."
Lot 33x123 feet to alley, east front, on Stanton-av., very near Ellis Park, beautiful location and a very desirable building lot.
Price only $50 per foot.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A good manufacturing site in Bridgeport, fronting on Hickory, Haynes, and Deering-sts., and adjoining the main track of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, containing over one acre of ground net.
For particulars call on SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—A FEW 2-STORY BRICK residences, with large lots, built separate, on easy yearly payments. Location good. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE —Nine lots, having a frontage of 216 feet on Rebecca-st. and the same on the C., B. & Q. R. R., just west of Ashland-av., at $750 per lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
Park-av., east of Wood-st., an elegant two-story and basement brick house, finely finished, and with every convenience; large two-story brick barn. At a bargain.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR Van Buren; also several ten-acre lots. WALTER BUTLER, 54 Borden Block, 90 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 2-story frame and brick cellar, with lot 25x125, a well-built house; will sell at a bargain to close at once. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK —A brick building in three 6-room flats; modern improvements; rent $62; price $6,500.
A 2-story brick; flats; 25-foot lot; $4,200.
Store and flat, 25-foot lot and barn; rent $40; $3,500.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK —An octagon brick dwelling; modern improvements; lot 27 by 125 feet; brick barn; $6,500; half block to cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — $14,000 — NEAR UNION Park, an elegant residence, with 75-foot lot, built and occupied as a home by the owner, who has spared no expense; he has no further use for it; the land is worth nearly the price asked. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME STORE ON STATE-st., near Thirty-first-st., 25 feet wide, full depth lot, $4,350. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN— 17 lots on Monroe and Willcox-sts., near California-av.; we want cash offer for the whole today. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOT 80x164 feet, south of Thirty-first-st., west front. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOT 80x164 feet, south of Thirty-second-st., west front. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN— A 2-story frame (brick basement) house on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; price $3,600; well rented. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE US AN OFFER FOR brick house No. 378 Campbell-av., with corner lot; here is a chance to get a bargain. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BARGAINS.
Centre-av., near Milwaukee-av., large frame, $5,000; rented for $[illegible].
Blue Island-av., near Fifteenth-st., store and dwelling, $[illegible].
May-st., near Madison, large house and large lot, $7,500.
Newberry-av., near Taylor-st., good frame and 25-foot lot.
Irving-place, near Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick house.
278 Campbell-av., corner Congress, lot 57x125, with brick house, at a sacrifice.
108 North Lincoln-st., rented for $540; price $5,500.
Erie-st., near Hoyne, large frame, $2,750.
Harrison-st., near Centre-av., 3-story brick, $7,500.
63 Walnut-st., 27-foot lot and frame house.
456 North Paulina-st., fine house and 50 feet, $1,500.
Sangamon-st., near Jackson, house and 30-foot lot.
502 Hubbard-st., rent $300; price $2,400.
588 Hubbard-st., brick house and lot, $4,000.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SITES FOR FLATS—
24x177 feet on one of the most fashionable South Side avenues, north of Twenty-second-st.; will pay handsome interest if improved in keeping with the neighborhood; has fine view of Lake Michigan.
STATE-ST.—Northwest corner Huron, 24x60 feet at a bargain.
STATE-ST.—Southeast corner Walton-place, 54x100 feet.
LA SALLE-ST.—Near Chestnut, 25x162 feet, cheap.
NORTH PARK-AV.—Southwest corner Centre-st., 24x115 feet.
INDIANA-ST.—Just east of Pine, 50x100 feet.
WELLS-ST.—Southwest corner Whiting, 100x110 feet.
DELAWARE-PLACE—East of Dearborn-av., 65x100 feet.
WALTON-PLACE—Between Dearborn and State, 60x100 feet, to be leased for 40 years on favorable terms.
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS ON STATE-ST.
100 feet on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.
132 feet on State-st., corner Twenty-sixth.
28 feet on State-st., near Thirty-first.
115 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
45 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
45 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh.
25 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-eighth.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
400 feet on State-st., near Forty-first.
200 feet on State-st., near Forty-second.
200 feet on State-st., corner Forty-third.
250 feet on State-st., corner Forty-fifth.
132 feet on State-st., corner Fifty-second.
300 feet on State-st., corner Fifty-fifth.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
Michigan-av. boulevard, north of Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story and subcellar house; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; good barn; lot 25x165 feet to an alley.
Douglas-av., close to the Grand boulevard, a solid 2-story and basement brick house, elegantly finished; 2-story brick barn; water and gas both in house, and lot 27x125 feet to alley.
Indiana-av., on a corner south of Thirty-fifth-st., a very nice 2-story and basement brick house; all modern conveniences; 2-story brick barn, and lot 25x125 feet to alley.
Any of the above houses can be bought very reasonably.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE-FRONT store, 51x155 feet, with good basement; rented to one party for 5 years at $3,600 per year; taxes and insurance, $400; price, $42,000; pays nearly 8 per cent net. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
An elegant 3 story and basement brick house in a very desirable location on the North Side, near the lake. Call for price and particulars. "We don't want to give it away." S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—BARGAIN —Lot 50x160 between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., east front, only $165 per foot; assessment paid. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
A beautiful two-story and basement octagon front brick house in the immediate neighborhood of Lincoln Park. The owner wishes us to sell, and has authorized us to offer it very low.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
ON EASY TERMS.
LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs. .... $150 to $300
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st. .... $200 to $300
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield .... $200 to $300
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park 300
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot 100
LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot 100
LOTS—Near Highland Park 100
LOTS—At Highwood 50
LOTS—At Kenwood ....
LOTS—At Englewood ....
AND LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY, AND ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life-Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
ACRE TRACTS.
40 acres corner Seventy-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., near the new railroad improvements.
35 acres corner Douglas-boulevard, inside city limits: a choice tract.
15 acres subdivided 2 blocks from Maplewood on Diversey-av., just outside fire limits.
HAMMOND.
320 acres near the station.
LINCOLN PARK.
Several hundred feet front in neighborhood between Clark-st. and the park.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
PARK RIDGE.
Three very desirable lots, on a good corner of the main residence street, convenient to both depots.
Very cheap for cash, or would exchange for city lot.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,800 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. BRAINERD, AT his residence, northwest corner Forty-eighth-st. and Woodlawn-av.—House and 100x197 feet; lots on Kenwood and Greenwood-avs.; also cottages on Wentworth-av., near Forty-seventh-st., and vicinity.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS 3 OR 4, LAVInia's Subdivision, Fiftieth-st., between Champlain and St. Lawrence-avs., 528x330 feet. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS— On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—60 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, nice house and lot near depot for $3,000; only $500 cash; balance $300 a year for 5 years. Can move right in. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES CORNER Halsted and Ninety-fifth-st.
Twenty-two lots, 2½ acres, one block from Tracy-av., One Hundred and Third-st., and R. I. R. R. Depot, at $1,700.
Ten acres corner One Hundred and Third-st. and R. I. R. R. Depot, with new cottage, all ready for retailing. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 10 2-STORY brick residences near Fifty-first-st.; can be bought at $1,800 each on easy payments. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,400, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—RESIdence property; choice, cheap, and on easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
A very desirable fruit farm in Berrien County, Michigan, one-half mile from railroad station, in the best location in the county.
35 acres, entirely fruited with the very finest varieties of fruit; house first-class, and everything about the place in tip-top order and condition.
Can be bought very cheap for cash.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 60 ACRES, IMproved; house, barn, and orchard; all fine land; near St. Joseph, Mich.; or exchange for Chicago property. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-CULTIVATED farm containing 60 acres, good house, barn, and orchard, on Peterson-av., 1½ miles west of Rosehill Cemetery. Will sell in parcels of 10 acres if desired. JOHN BALKOW, Rosehill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A cash client, improved lots within city limits to the extent of $50,000. Send particulars to W. F. REGAN, 149 La Salle-st., Room 47.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Send address to I G, 1719 State-st., and it will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction assured.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address J. COHEN, 39 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—
If James O'Brien, who left Warrington, Lancashire on the 21st of September, 1882, would apply at the Post-Office (Chicago) he would receive letters in his own or assumed name on board "Parisian."

PERSONAL—MRS. J. D. HERKIMER, who answered P 70, Tribune, Tuesday, forgot to give name of street. Please send same to same number Tribune office.

PERSONAL—KENWOOD WILL BE AT home this afternoon. KENWOOD.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 3[illegible]11 WABASH-AV., A 2-story and basement octagon marble-front of 10 rooms; house has bathroom, furnace, gas fixtures, and has just been elegantly papered throughout; will put same in complete repair. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; rent low to good party. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—3020 CALUMET-av.; rent $18. N. MONROE, Room 15, 112 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. 240 Campbell-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Apply at the house.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN A DESIRABLE LOCAtion on the North Side, a well-furnished stone-front house, three stories and basement, all modern improvements, fifteen rooms; price, $150 per month. Address P 75, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—SIX NICE 6-ROOMED COTtages on Dearborn-st., near Fifty-fourth-st. Only $13 per month. JEROME P. BOWES, Room 23, 94 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BOARDING AND ROOMING houses, in elegant locations and great bargains. Don't purchase elsewhere before you see us. Furnished house, Dearborn-av., 18 rooms; Wabash-av., 19 rooms; East Indiana-st., 15 rooms; Dearborn-av., 14 rooms; Michigan-av., 9 rooms; Indiana-av., 13 rooms; Dearborn-av., 12 rooms; South Halsted-st., 13 rooms; East Ohio-st., 14 rooms; Indiana-av., 12 rooms; Erie-st., 12 rooms; Twenty-second-st., 20 rooms; Twelfth-st., 11 rooms; Walnut-st., 14 rooms; Wabash-av., 14 rooms; boarding-house, Fifth-av., 26 rooms; Washington-st., 14 rooms; South Peoria-st., 12 rooms; Ontario-st., 13 rooms; Michigan-av., 13 rooms; Illinois-st., 16 rooms; Wabash-av., flat, 4 rooms; Chestnut-place, 14 rooms; West Van Buren-st., 11 rooms; Aberdeen-st., 10 rooms; flat on Wabash-av.; Michigan-av., 14 rooms, rent only $80; boarding-house, Western-av. All these houses have furniture for sale and are making money. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—NO. 527 WEST MADISON-st., flat of 4 rooms on second floor; price, $20. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR (7 ROOMS and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ONE MORE OF THE CALUmet flats, near corner of Erie-st. and Dearborn-av. Apply at Room 73 Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS AND bath, one block from State-st., near Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2712 Calumet-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant and convenient suite.
An elegant flat in the new Seymour building, 304 and 306 Jackson-st., convenient to business.
$35—79 Honore-st., near Jackson; all improvements; 8 rooms; fine order; good light all around.
$45—514 and 516 Congress-st., east of Ashland-av., an elegant new flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE BRISTOL, BETWEEN Indiana and Prairie-avs.—Front rooms, rooms en suite, and single rooms. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—AT 28 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., elegant rooms for light housekeeping. References exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOUR VERY pleasant and desirable rooms, single or en suite, south front, at 65 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—2303 INDIANA-AV., FURnished and unfurnished rooms; private family.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms. House under new management and furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—51 SOUTH CLARK-ST., OPposite the Sherman House—One large room suitable for two or three gentlemen; also single; $3 up.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED, pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, SECond story floor of three rooms, separate or en suite; water and gas. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single and en suite. Room 17, 47 Monroe, corner State-st.

TO RENT — 7 ROOMS AND BATH-room, corner State and Twenty-seventh-sts. 4 rooms, 273 West Randolph. Rooms corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—LARGE front room nicely furnished; all improvements.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms centrally located on Indiana-av.; private family. Q 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for permanent guests; reasonable rates. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WELL taken care of for $1.50 per week. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 208 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 UNFURnished front rooms, over dry-goods store, two stairs; also one of two rooms; $16 and $10. Apply at 132 Throop-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND floors, three and four rooms each, separate or together. 76 Paulina-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing more room than they can use will rent a suite for light housekeeping. 444 Warren-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF 4 ROOMS partly furnished; cheap to good tenant. References required. 312 West Monroe-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. References exchanged. 191 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURnished front and back parlor; also, large extension room on second floor; one of the best locations on the North Side. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 217 NORTH STATE-ST.—Large, well-furnished, and warm room to gentlemen; gas and bath.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms and flats, with or without board, in all parts of the city. TABUL & CLARK, Room 411 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 516 WAbash-av., $25 a month; fine show-window; suitable for an agency office, ladies' wear, hair goods, or any light business.

TO RENT—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE, possession Dec. 1. For further particulars call at 35 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL STORES AND 20 neat rooms $100; also store, basement, and 9 rooms $80; good location; West Side. Apply at Benton House, 156 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING NO. 999 West Lake-st., store, basement, and first-class flat; also barn. H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, No. 170 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICELY-FURnished room in dental office to physician or surgeon located on State-st., near Randolph. Address N 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN COZY LITtle office near new Court-House. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO LAWYER OR REAL estate agent: very desirable private office in First National Bank Building. Address Q 21, Tribune.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—FIRST LOFT, 40X70, WELL lighted; rent low; would divide. 171 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD STOries, 56x140, of the building Nos. 28 to 32 Canal-st., northeast corner Washington, now occupied by Crazin Bros. Steam power at low rate. Steam elevator. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTORY—80x120, with engine and boiler; has light all round. J. W. ATKINSON, 317 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOM AT 102 Madison-st., third floor, with or without power. Inquire on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE ROOM by single gentleman in private family; North Side; 20 minutes' walk from Music-Hall. Reference. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MIDDLE-aged gentleman and wife one or two nice rooms; would prefer unfurnished and in private family, with or without board; must be good neighborhood. Address Q 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, until May 1, a neatly-furnished house on the West Side near Ashland-av.; rent not to exceed $40 per month. Best of guarantee given. Address Q 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT furnished room in private family; no other roomers; must have every convenience; within ten minutes' ride of Court-House; single gentleman willing to pay. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENtlemen, two rooms (without board), en suite, or one very large room, nicely furnished, on North Side, not further north than Erie-st. and east of Clark. References given if required. State price. Q 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FRONT furnished parlors, with use of bath, for lady modiste, east of or on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st. References. At once. TABEL & CLARK, Room 411 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR PROMPT-paying patrons, houses, stores, and flats, in desirable location. ERSKINE BROS., Real Estate and Renting Agents, 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, and north of Twenty-second-st., furnished room, with modern conveniences, with or without board, for two young ladies; prefer private family. References exchanged. Information given by D. P. WIGHT, 48 and 50 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW, NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—Furnished handsome suite of front rooms, private baths, steam heat, and first-class board. Also single rooms.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

1233 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS TO rent, with or without board; 1 large room suitable for 2 or 4 gentlemen; very reasonable to right parties.

1340 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE front rooms with board.

1822 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT front suite of rooms with first-class board.

2404 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS AND board. References.

3402 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, suite and single room, with modern improvements, in a private family.

WEST SIDE.

45 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., NEAR Washington—Board and pleasant rooms for gentlemen.

43 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—ELEGANTly furnished rooms with first-class board; house steam-heated, with all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ENGLISH family; large well-furnished room; good board.

SMITH'S RESTAURANT, OR LIVE AND Let Live Dining-Parlor, 352 West Madison-st., opposite May—Meals from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms with board.

267 ILLINOIS-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT alcove for gentleman and wife, with good board, $14; also large room for 2 gentlemen or 2 young ladies, $11 per week.

308 EAST CHICAGO-AV. — NICELY-furnished rooms to rent with board; also a few day-boarders wanted. Best of references given.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison; 100 pleasant single rooms elegantly furnished; 50 cents per night. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly furnished room, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bay window; house first class; near business centre; private family. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family: terms not to exceed $6 per week; North Side preferred. Address Q 65, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos, and other securities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan at lowest rate on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture, with or without removal; low rates. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 79, 81, and 83 E. Van Buren.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

HEIRS OR OTHER PERSONS OWNing the whole or any undivided part of real estate in Boston wishing to sell or borrow money on the same should address R. H. ALLEN, 19 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates—Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 81 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property at reasonable rates. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
DRAW YOUR DIVIDENDS.
Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, made this 24th day of July, 1882, in the case of Melville C. Eames et al. vs. The State Savings Institution et al., notice is hereby given that six dividends, amounting to 45 per cent of the claims against said Institution, have been declared in said cause, and are now being paid by the undersigned as Receiver; and all creditors are required to draw the dividends due them on or before the first day of December, 1882, or they will be forever cut off from the dividends heretofore, or which may hereafter be, declared in said cause.
LUCIUS B. OTIS, Receiver of The State Savings Institution, Room 1 (up-stairs), No. 142 La Salle-st.
Chicago, July 24, 1882.
J. L. HIGH, Attorney for Receiver.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty. Cash in hand. Can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT on Chicago real-estate; money on hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY LADY DESIROUS OF LEARNING an elegant business, work at home, with $250 cash capital, returning from $25 per week upwards, please call or address BUSINESS, 516 Wabash-av.

FOUR CORNER LOTS IN BRESLAU, Long Island, N. Y., for sale or to exchange for a drug-store or property in Chicago or vicinity worth $800. Address DR. H. MAJESKI, 147 Wesson-st.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET ON ONE of the best corners of the West Side doing nice business; price, $250; rent, $28. L 46, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICE MAN, THORoughly posted in Chicago export, provision, and commission trade and exchange, and who would invest from $5,000 to $10,000, would like to secure either an engagement or partnership. References satisfactory. Address P 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY THE PATENTEE—The machinery, etc., for the manufacture of an article in general use; none other in the West, as we have exclusive control; will sell reasonable; none but those with capital need apply. Address L 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK IN A fine location; doing nice business, and medium-sized stock; rent $30. Address L 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SOUTH SIDE LIVERY-stable, with a good business. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET, FIRST-class trade, doing good business, central location, with five-room flat; price $500. L 44, Tribune office.

OUR BUSINESS HAVING INCREASED beyond our means to take care of it we will sell an interest or a division of territory in a profitable and long established monopoly to good office manager with 15,000 to $10,000. Address Q 64, Tribune.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—$25,000—I CAN GET FROM a non-resident 20 acres for $50,000 that will sell in lots for $100,000, and be closed up in six months; wish party to join me in it. Address F 48, Tribune.

$5,000—A RARE CHANCE—ON ACcount of sickness I will sell my entire manufacturing business, an exclusive, first-class, paying trade and fine machinery. Investigation invited. Address, for 10 days, Q 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED — AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper by a wholesale boot and shoe house; must write a plain, round hand, no flourishes; must be quick and accurate at figures; of good habits and a steady worker. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary desired, experience, and reference. Applications will not be considered unless all these particulars are stated. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, TWO ASsistants, and three clerks for wholesale house. Apply at 167 South Clark-st., Room 13, third floor.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—EXPERIenced registered pharmacist. Apply at once. R. H. GIBBONEY, Polo, Ill.

WANTED—TWO BILL-CLERKS AND assistant bookkeeper in wholesale house; also young lady copyist, reception-lady, and cashier. 145 East Monroe-st., Room 4, second floor.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, 18 or 20 years of age, in a wholesale house. Address with references, stating salary desired, Q 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO HELP on books and receive cash; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures, and have good city references. No others need address Q 83, Tribune office.

WANTED — CLERK FOR INSIDE work; must have $200 to invest; wages $[illegible] per month guaranteed. Room 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, and three assistants, for wholesale house; wages $10 to $15 per week. Business Room 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOY TO DO GENERAL OFfice work, such as filing, copying, and addressing letters. Recommendations required. Address Q 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS old that can write and figure; wages $6 per week. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND shoe salesman. Call at 257 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man for part in and part out door work; must have $150; pays $75 per month. Apply at 167 South Clark-st., Room 13, third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WHO HAS worked in the retail tea business. Call, with references, this morning. W. A. KING, 250 West Madison-st.

TRADES.

WANTED — BOOKBINDERS — BIBLE forwarders; steady work guaranteed all the year round, and 5 per cent extra paid for all overtime. National Bindery, 728 Cherry-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MAN AS FOREMAN IN sash, doors, and blinds manufactory; only one that understands his business need apply; highest wages paid. Apply at 100 and 102 West Chicago-av.

WANTED — A COMPETENT ENGIneer to take charge of the machinery of a packing-house; must be a good mechanic and a fair draughtsman. Apply to ROBERT NEILL, Supt. Anglo-Am. Pack'g. & Prov'n. Co., Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED — MACHINIST. NORTON BROS., 40 to 46 River-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. J. Kennedy, Kemp Levee, Fruin & Co., Bolivar & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Riverton and Shilo levees; also railway and other works South; the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 268 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVeling salesman for Northern Iowa to sell hosiery, notions, white goods, gents' furnishing goods, etc. A. R. McCOWN & CO., 636 Market-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN WITH regular routes in Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, to carry our line of samples. Our styles are desirable and will sell readily to the best trade. Give present line, route, etc., and address AURORA WOOLEN MILLS, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN AND CANvassers in every city and town for popular books highly indorsed; liberal terms. Address T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago.

WANTED—WE WANT TO ENGAGE the services of a few young men and ladies in every city, town, and county; liberal arrangements will be made with the right parties for pleasant and easy work at home; no canvassing. Address H. C. WILKINSON & CO., 195 Fulton-st., New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COLlector; only those well acquainted with the city, and can give necessary bond, need apply. Call at 169 and 171 South Clark-st., Rooms 8 and 9, at 9 a. m.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY IN A grain commission house. Must live with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age. A good chance to learn business habits. Q 68, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLE FREE; $20 to $70 a week guaranteed energetic men with small capital introducing a specialty; sells itself; experience unnecessary; no talking; business permanent; exclusive territory. Send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL 30 lots at Ashland-av. and Fifty-first-st.; will pay good commissions. Inquire for HALL, 1529 State-st., basement.

WANTED—LIVE MAN AS TREASurer, combination. $150 cash collateral, by established young attractive lady star from the East; company organized. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MEN TO MANAGE the sale of a superior book just out of press. We can show you how to make money fast. It will pay you to investigate. Room 18 St. Charles Hotel, 15 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC man in a publishing business; must understand the city thoroughly; a splendid business can be built up. Apply in person at 117 West Lake-st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED — A CITY SALESMAN. Must be able and willing to work. Fair salary. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN WITH good references to take care of horses, cow, fires, and do cleaning; wages small for winter. Apply today at 2815 Indiana-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN—POSITION and interest for $500; salary $30 weekly. Address N 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 1545 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—TWO NEAT GERMAN OR Danish girls for cook and second work in private American family. City references required. 569 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist in general housework. Call or address 925 North Robey-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, at 350 North State-st. References required.

WANTED—AT 2127 MICHIGAN-AV., girl to do second work immediately.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COOK IN private family. Only those with first-class references need apply; Friday from 9 to 1 o'clock. 716 West Adams-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL WITH good references for general housework in a private family of six; wages $4. Apply today at 2815 Indiana-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in small family. Call immediately. 3530 Indiana-av.

WANTED — A GOOD COOK WITH references. Apply at 353 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family; must be a first-class cook and laundress; highest wages paid. Apply at 3359 Wabash-av.

WANTED — TWO GERMAN GIRLS, one to cook, wash, and iron; the other for second work; good wages. Inquire at 2503 Michigan-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FASHionable, experienced designer and dress trimmer. Apply to MADAME ROOS, 124 Lafayette-av., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to take charge of and do cutting and fitting in our dressmaking department; none but first-class need answer. CAMPBELL & SMITH, Duluth, Minn.

NURSES.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO TAKE the whole charge of an infant baby. References required. Q 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and help with sewing. Apply at 1146 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE to take care of a 3-months'-old baby. References required. Call at 333 Ohio-st. Ask for Mrs. Hawxhurst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADY TO CANVASS THE city for the "Royal Road to Wealth," a very popular and rapidly-selling book. Call from 9 to 10 a. m. at No. 6 Washington-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SALESLADY, WELL educated and of good ability; must be willing to leave the city. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO PRINTERS—WE WANT TO EXchange a new upright engine and boiler for printing. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE — FINE MACHINE-shop well supplied with late improved tools; also grain elevator in Western Iowa, and large farm, stocked, in Southern Minnesota. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 77.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 57 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 605 F-st., Washington, D. C.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., NOS. 501 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy payments.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PREscription clerk, 35 years old, unmarried; been 15 years in the drug business; speaks English, Swedish, and German, and able to fill any position in a drug store. The very best of references to be had. Address E. L., 218 Jefferson-st., Burlington, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced stenographer. N 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR bookkeeper by a young man of temperate habits, thoroughly competent; would work for small salary. Best reference. Address A. F. McKAY, care J. McConville & Co., 116 Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR FIVE months as bookkeeper or for general office work; will work for small salary. Reference given. Q 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale grocery or commission house by a young steady Norwegian; speaks and writes Scandinavian and English. Best of references. Wages no object but opportunity for advancement. Q 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good address, education, and general business ability. Q 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant in general office work. Good references and security if necessary. Address Q 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOARD OF Trade—Experienced trader and correspondent, now actively engaged on 'Change, wishes to form new connections with reliable house. Address M 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a good wholesale house. Address Q 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 25 years old, as clerk in a law office; is a graduate of law school; one year's experience in office. Will commence cheap and give best of reference of character and ability. Address Q 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY clerk or assistant bookkeeper; ten years' experience. A1 reference. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper, assistant, or office work, by a good penman and accountant. Best of references. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WILLING and energetic young man as bookkeeper and correspondent or any other work; moderate salary. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper or assistant; experienced. Address Q 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced bookkeeper and correspondent in any capacity. Unexceptionable New York City and local references furnished. Age 29 years; sober, steady, and reliable. Address Q 33, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class carriage painter; city or country job. Address P 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A CUTTER holding a first-class situation would like to make a change. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE aged man, married (no children), and who understands his business in all branches, as florist or gardener in a private or commercial establishment. Best of references given. Please address Q 23, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANish coachman; understands his business. Address O N 62, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young man of 21; will give my services for a livelihood to some professional gentleman; am active, honest, temperate, and energetic; my desire is to learn something; will stay with and work to the right party's interest. Please give me an opportunity. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN employed during the day desires work evenings; am fully competent. Can give A 1 references. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENergetic young man (American); would go on the road if desired. Good references. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family. Best of city reference given. Call for three days or address 3825 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD strong German girl; stranger; is good cook and laundress. Call or address 20 South Desplaines-st., Room 10.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-class cook. Address 380 Garfield-av. MARY WOLFF.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND work in a private or boarding house. Can give good reference. Address 1715 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN IRISH girl, to do general housework in a private family. Can give reference. Address 1715 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST IN general housework. Address [illegible] Wentworth-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable American girl in private family, either as second girl or nurse. References exchanged. Call for two days at 388 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 FIRST-class experienced Swedish girls as cook and second girl or general housework; South Side preferred. 5159 Wentworth-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work by an English girl recently from Liverpool; entirely capable. 143 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook and laundress, or to do general housework; no objection to suburban towns. Apply at [illegible] Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD Swedish girls—one to cook, wash, and iron, one for housework. [illegible] Rush-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work and take care of a baby. Please call at 108 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl for general housework or second work. Call at 268 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND work by an Irish girl just come to the city. Address 1715 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS cook in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Call for 2 days at 403 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl as cook or general housework. Best of reference given. Apply at 73 West Meagher-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SISTERS in a private family; South Side. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl for general housework or second work. Call or address B. 57 West Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl or nurse. Inquire at 128 Sedwick-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANAdian girl as cook or general housework. Good references. Q 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house. [illegible] Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call at No. 58 Barbers-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE girl to do general housework in a private family. Call today at 121 Townsend-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELligent woman to sew and assist at almost anything not menial; have traveled with a family; would like to travel again. Q 45, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WET nurse in first-class place. Address Q 53, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl (Norwegian) thoroughly competent to take care of one child or sew; would travel with a lady going South. Unexceptionable reference. Please call at 56 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-aged woman as child's nurse or cook; no washing. References. 427 East Division-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman, with child 2 years old, to work in country as housekeeper. Address MRS. EDWARDS, Rogers Park.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEkeeper by a young German widow in a respectable widower's house. Q 28, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 138 North Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE fastest selling household articles now offered. They are a necessity to every family. Old agents make from $10 to $25 per day. New agents, who have never canvassed, make from $5 to $10 a day. Send for proofs, free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., 340 Elm-st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE beautiful book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illustrated. Worth its weight in gold for home. E. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — CITY AND country, to sell teas to families. Call after 3. S. M. KENEDY, 751 West Lake-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 188 and 190 West Monroe.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice. Open until 9 p. m.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

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Orders received for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange for cash or on margins.
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BONDS Government, County, City, Town, Water, and School a Specialty.
Correspondence solicited.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
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Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives and discounts Commercial Paper at the lowest market rates.
S. W. RAWSON, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

THE AUBURN CONSOLIDATED GOLD-MINING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Auburn Consolidated Gold-Mining Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 438 West Madison-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said corporation to $250,000. CHAS. L. CURRIER, Secretary.
Chicago, Nov. 4, 1882.

ESTABLISHED........1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

HUMOR.

A good cocoanut is meaty, but a falling star is meteor.

The cultured no longer call it hash. Mosaic nutriment is the correct form.

The last man will not be a shoemaker, as has been popularly believed. By the law of the survival of the fittest he will be a tailor.

"Will you drop us saline?" asked a man departing from Syracuse. "That depends salt together on circumstances," was the reply.

"Pa, what is an employment agent?" "Why, my son, he is a man who is very anxious to get work for others to do. He himself doesn't want any."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"Well, Huber, I hear you have been at the Nurnberg Exhibition. Did you visit the Germanic Museum too?" "O yes, I was there three hours." "Three hours! And what did you do all that time?" "I was trying to find the exit."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

A Paris editor was much bothered by one of his staff who was constantly in debt. At last, to that gentleman's horror, he one night caught sight of the following paragraph in type for the next morning's paper: "The creditors of M. X—— are hereby informed that he has decided upon paying his debts, and they may therefore present themselves at the caisse of this journal tomorrow at ——. They will form a line along the Rue Rossini, Rue Chauchant, Rue Lafayette, and Boulevard Haussmann. A piquet of sergents de ville will keep order. The Marseillaise will not be allowed." Aghast at this, he went to see his chief. He had gone from the city, leaving express orders that the paragraph should go into the next morning's paper. It was not until the moment of going to press that the sub-editor discovered that he had been made the victim of a practical joke which was intended as a lesson.

A clam who was in the habit of sunning himself on a sandbank was out one day cogitating over the Eastern question, when along came a fisherman, who said: "Mr. Clam, why can't you and I be friends?" "I see no objections," replied the clam. "Nor I, either. It has hurt my feelings many a time and oft to see how you avoid me. Come out, and let's have a friendly talk." "But I'm not at home on dry land." "And I'm not at home in the water." The clam was finally induced to crawl to the shore, and he had scarcely stated his position on the free-trade question when the man lifted him off his feet and placed him in a basket. "What's this for?" demanded the bivalve. "It's a mere matter of friendship," was the reply. "As a clam in the water your good-will is of no use to me. As a clam in the frying-pan I shall appreciate you for your full worth." Moral—The friendship of some men is to be dreaded far more than their enmity.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An American Steamship Line.

New York Tribune, Nov. 14.

At a recent meeting of the Dock Commissioners H. K. Thurber stated that an American steamship line would soon be started under the title of the United States & Brazil Steamship Line. Mr. Thurber afterward said to a *Tribune* reporter: "This line has been organized in conformity with the proposition of the Government of Brazil, so that we have secured the mail contract, for which Brazil is to pay to the new company $100,000 a year. John Roach is President of the new company, C. P. Huntington Vice-President, and Mr. Rowell Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors include these persons and Gen. Ripley, George E. Weed, H. R. Hitch, and myself. We have now three first-class iron steamships building for this line by Roach & Son, at Chester, the first of which will be launched in the latter part of this month, and will be ready for service to begin with the January trip. The other two new steamships will follow so as to make their trips in February and March, the contract requiring that the voyages shall be monthly. In the meanwhile we are running chartered vessels on the line, and the freight which is offering has caused the Directors to seriously consider the advisability of making the trips semi-monthly. At present our chartered steamers stop at Baltimore, St. Thomas, and other intermediate ports between here and Brazil; but arrangements have been entered into with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which will make Newport News a port of communication in place of Baltimore. When the new vessels are put on, our route will be from New York to Newport News, thence to St. Thomas, Bahia, Para, Pernambuco, Maranham, and Rio Janeiro. On the return trip we shall come directly to New York, without making any stops. Our last steamer took a large freight, purely of American products, including flour, dry goods, petroleum, carriage materials, agricultural implements, hardware, clocks, sewing-machines, and printing materials."

Sales, 298,000 copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin; 2,570,345 bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market More Active—Exchange Again Easier.

Stocks Weakened by Hints of Trouble Among the Granger Roads.

A Fair Volume of Business in Produce Circles—Provisions Very Irregular—Wheat Firmer.

Other Cereals Much Stronger, with Light Receipts—A Brisk Shipping Demand for Corn.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was more active yesterday than usual, the demand for loans being chiefly by city dealers. The wants were freely met at former rates—viz.: 7@8 per cent, mostly at the inside. There was a more active movement of currency to the country.

The clearings of the Chicago banks aggregated $7,700,000, being $200,000 less than on Tuesday.

Eastern exchange was less active and easier at a discount of 25@50c per $1,000. Plenty was offered at 25c and not wanted.

Foreign exchange was weaker and rather dull. Posted rates for sterling were 481@485, with actual at 480¼@484½. English documentary quoted at 478¾@479. Continental rates were tame, as follows: Bankers' francs, 520⅝@516¼; documentary bills, 527½@526¼; bankers' marks, 94½@95¼; documentary marks, 93⅝@93⅞.

The New York stock market was generally weak yesterday, the chief points of attack being the Granger roads, and the reason therefor understood to be the war of rates in the Northwest. A good many weak holders were shaken out, and the heaviness even extended to the roads which have recently been regarded as strong.

The latest gossip in New York financial circles includes the following: It is believed the Northwestern troubles are more serious than at first represented; the bear combination is understood to be heavily short; Vanderbilt is supposed to have ceased disposing of Government bonds. It is reported that the Government holds $64,000,000 of Union Pacific bonds; change in mail service and palace cars on said line both regarded as unlikely. It is said that 25,000 shares of Louisville & Nashville have gone to Europe within five weeks. The Oregon Improvement Company is said to be about to issue 1,500,000 8 per cent preferred stock to pay the floating debt. The official showing of Reading for October exhibits net profits of $1,370,000, of which $75,000 has been charged to construction account, leaving a net balance of $245,000, or $220,000 more than in October, 1881.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	111	Chicago City 7s, 1892	129¾
Com. National Bank	220	Chicago City 7s, 1895	122
Fifth National Bank	170	Chicago City 7s, 1899	126½
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	110	Chicago City 6s, 1895	111¾
Merchants' National	325	Chicago City 6s, 1897	112
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	195	Chicago City 6s, 1898	113
Union National Bank	275	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103¼
Union Trust Co.	350	Chicago City 4s, 1901	100½
†Calumet I. & S. Co.	85	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100¼
C. & C. C. & D. Co. com.	35	Chicago City R'y 4½s	98¾
C. & C. C. & D. Co. pfd.	80	Cook County 7s, 1888	106
†Cham. of Commerce	80	Cook County 7s, 1892	119
†Chicago City R'y	250	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103
Chicago G. L. & C. Co.	150	†Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	108
†Inter-State Indus. Ex.	41	No. Chi. City R'y 6s	102
No. Chic. Roll'g M. Co.	118	W. Div. Ry coup 6s 1888	107
†Union Iron & St'l Co.	100	West Town 5s, 1892	103¼
Chicago City 7s, 1890	115	Minnesota State 4½s	100
Chicago City 7s, 1892	119	dut. U. Tel. Co. 6s	71¼
Chicago City 7s, 1893	120		

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

100 E T Va & Ga R R b 10. 11	1000 C M & St P R R D D 6s. 107¾
100 Wab R R pfd s 3... 29¾	100 No Pac R R b 10... 44½
100 C St P M & O R R s 3... 47	100 C St P M & O R R b 10... 48¾
1000 C M & St P R R D D 6s. 102¾	

AMOUNT OF BRITISH BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

The London *Bankers' Magazine* furnishes the returns of the circulation of the private and joint-stock banks of England and Wales for the four weeks ending the 23d of September. These returns, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish banks for the same period, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 20th of September (the nearest date furnished by their returns), will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom, when compared with the previous month:

	Sept. 23.
Bank of England	£25,267,711
Private banks	1,636,836
Joint-stock banks	1,614,335
Total in England	£28,518,944
Scotland	6,530,458
Ireland	7,198,372
United Kingdom	£42,247,774

And, as compared with the month ending the 24th of September, 1881, the above returns show an increase of £[illegible],794 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £1,188,211 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks the following is the state of the circulation:

The English private banks are below their fixed issue	£1,921,388
The English joint-stock banks are below their fixed issue	746,886
Total below fixed issue in England	£2,668,071
The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue	2,944,108
The Irish banks are above their fixed issue	753,878

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments, during the month ending the 20th September, was £21,695,967, being a decrease of £2,400,684 as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £1,569,403 when compared with the same period last year.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 23d September:

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks	£3,833,581
Gold and silver held by the Irish banks	2,947,624
	£5,781,205

being an increase of £685,231 as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £441,330 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

Multiply these figures by five for dollars.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was bearish today, and values generally are ⅛ to 2⅞ lower than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2⅝ higher for Oregon Navigation, 2½ lower for Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred, 1 lower for do common, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, New York, Chicago & St. Louis preferred, and Richmond & West Point, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. Prices continued to decline, with a single fractional rally, until a little before midday, when a recovery of ⅛@1c took place. Early in the afternoon the market became weak again, and so remained until 2:15 p. m., when there was a rally of ⅛ to 1⅛. In the final dealings prices again declined, and the market closed weak. Vanderbilt houses have been free sellers, partly on the Northwest situation, which is considered no better. The Keene following has sold the list and threatens raids on several specialties. Mr. Heath is understood to have been a large borrower of stocks. Altogether indications favor a temporary decline. It is thought in some circles that the movement of the market is quite in accord with the course usually pursued by Mr. Gould. "He will," said a broker today, "manipulate the market up so slowly and with so many reactions that the short interest will not be alarmed until prices are five points higher; then they will see stocks bid up wherever they attempt to cover."

There is a good deal of talk about a new bull pool in Louisville & Nashville. Some of the old friends of the stock are said to have been led by the large earnings and by the short interest to favor a turn of six or eight points on the bull side.

Bearish points on Denver have been given with unwonted confidence. It is intimated that the attack will come from Keene sources. The German interest is not bearish on Denver, although credited with heavy selling.

Taking the day as a whole prices ran decidedly in favor of the "bears," who made good use of the cutting of rates by roads west of Chicago and of the threats of a serious railroad war there. The capitalist speculators who recently turned the market toward higer prices apparently stood off today and did nothing—which gives color to the talk that at the higher prices yesterday they secretly sold more stocks than they openly bought. The working of the market today was such as to discourage outsiders from making more than limited purchases, and those of selected stocks of roads whose earnings are unquestionably good.

For want of a quorum the Union Pacific meeting which was called today transacted no business outside of routine. Messrs. Bromley and Haven were the only Government Directors present. The former was assigned to the Finance and the latter to the Executive Committee. Nothing at the meeting was said one way or the other on the Iowa pool fight and the boycotting of Union Pacific by Commissioner Midgley, of Iowa.

There continue to be rumors about what is going on in regard to the Western Union stock dividend of $15,000,000, but there is nothing authentic on the subject.

The money market was easy at 3@6, closing at 3 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@4. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

Sterling exchange was dull and weak.

Railroad mortgages were dull, except for New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts, and prices showed a downward tendency. The more important changes are: Advanced—Wabash firsts, 6; Indiana, Bloomington & Western incomes, 1¼; Richmond & Allegheny firsts, 1; Ohio Central firsts, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg incomes, Missouri Pacific thirds, Denver & Rio Grande firsts, Central Pacific firsts, California & Oregon Branch, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western incomes, each ½. Declined—Toledo, Delphos & Burlington firsts, 6; Alton & Terre Haute second incomes, 3½; Ohio Central incomes, 2; St. Paul consolidated, Kansas City & Northern firsts, Omaha Division, Kansas Pacific 6s, June and December, and Hannibal & St. Joseph 6s, each 1; Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, Northern Pacific firsts, and Denver & Rio Grande constructions, each ¾; Richmond & Danville debentures, Oregon Navigation firsts, New Jersey Central convertibles, East Tennessee incomes, Colorado Coal 6s, Iron Mountain seconds, Cairo & Fulton firsts, Kansas & Texas general 6s, and Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s, each ½.

The following shows the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last N'v 15	Last N'v 14
Alt. & T. H. pfd.	100	82	82	82	82	
Am. Cable Co.	178	68	69	68	69½	68¼
Canada Southern	27,050	73	73	69¾	69¾	72½
Central Pacific	2,930	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	89½
Chicago & Alton	107	140¼	142¼	140¼	142¼	141
C., B. & Q.	1,082	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	131¼
C., C., C. & I.	200	81¼	81½	81¼	81¼	82
C., C. & I. C.	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Ches. & Ohio	100	24	24¼	24	24¼	24¾
Do 1st pfd.	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¾
Con. Arizona	400	[illegible]				
Col. Coal & Iron	810	36¾	36¾	36	36	36¼
C. H. V. & T.	100	67	67	67	67	
Cin., S. & C.	500	57	57	57	57	
Cameron Coal	100	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	
Den. & Rio G.	38,736	51¼	51¼	49½	49½	51¼
D., L. & W.	37,000	132¼	132¼	131	131½	132½
Erie	6,900	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
E. T. & Ga.	6,900	11	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
Do pfd.	27	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Ev. & Ter. H.	200	82	82	82	82	
Ft. Worth & Den.	300	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	36¼
H. & St. J. pfd.	100	90	90	90	90	
Homest'ke m'ing	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
L. B. & W.	100	30	30	30	30	30¼
Illinois Central	2,550	149¼	149¼	149	149	149
Jersey Central	6,800	71	71¾	70	70¼	71¼
Kansas & Texas	11,300	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	35¼
L. E. & Western	200	29	29	29	29	29¼
Lake Shore	12,700	115¾	115¾	114¾	114¾	115½
Long Island	100	61	61	60¾	60¾	61
Louis. & Nash.	16,100	51¼	51¼	51	51	51½
L., N. A. & C.	100	70	70	70	70	70
Mich. Central	9,250	102¼	102¼	100	100¼	102¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd	400	59	59	59	59	59¼
Minn. & St. L.	400	29	29	28¾	28¾	29½
Do pfd.	400	67	67	67	67	68¼
Mobile & Ohio	100	19	19	19	19	
Morris & Essex	300	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Mo. Pacific	4,050	105	105¼	104¼	104¼	105¾
Mut. Un. Tel.	430	27	27	26½	26½	27¼
Nash. & Chat.	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	55
N. Y. Central	5,878	131¼	131¼	130¼	130¼	131¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	800	15¾	16	15¼	15¼	15¾
Do pfd.	500	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	32
Nor. & W. pfd.	200	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Northern Pacific	800	44	44½	44	44	44¾
Do pfd.	11,800	91	91	89¾	89¾	90¼
Northwestern	12,020	141	141	138¾	138¾	141¼
Do pfd.	1,500	160¾	160¾	158	158	160¾
N. Y. & T. Land	100	55	55	55	55	
Ohio Central	350	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
Ohio & Miss.	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
Ont. & Western	150	27¼	27¼	27	27	27¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	151	154	151	154	
O. Trans-Con.	405	84¼	84¼	83¼	83¼	84¼
Pacific Mail	7,610	39¼	39¼	37¾	37¾	39¼
Peoria, D. & E.	300	29½	29½	29	29	29¾
Quicksilver	200	9½	9½	9½	9½	
Do pfd.	300	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	44½
Reading	4,400	58¾	57¼	56¼	56¼	58¾
Rich. & Dan.	610	63	63	61	61½	63
Do term.	350	51	51	51	51	51
Roch. & Pitts.	5,370	23¼	23¼	21¼	21¼	22
Rock Island	1,390	129	129	128	128	128¾
St. L. & S. F.	450	37	37	37	37	38
Do pfd.	100	56	56	56	56	56
Do 1st pfd.	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
St. Paul	29,900	108¾	108¾	107¼	107¼	108¾
St. Paul & D. pfd.	125	94	94	94	94	95
St. Paul & O.	19,200	47¾	47¾	46¼	46¼	47¼
Do pfd.	2,300	105¼	105¼	105	105¼	105¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,300	153¼	153¼	149	149	152¼
Texas Pacific	11,300	41	41¼	40	40¼	41¼
Union Pacific	17,050	105¼	105¼	105	105	105¼
Wabash	2,400	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
Do pfd.	8,750	59¼	59¼	58¾	58¾	59¼
Western Union	65,320	82¼	83	81¼	81¼	82¾

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68¼	Tenn. 6s, new	44
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia 6s	37
St. Joseph	108	Virginia 6s, consols	58¼
Tennessee 6s, old	44	Virginia 6s, def'd	11

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	102	4s	119¼
3s, extended	101¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113¼		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114	Tex. P., R. G.	81
Erie seconds	98¾	Union Pacific firsts	115
Lehigh & Wilkes	101	U. P. land-grants	109¾
Tex. Pac. land-grants	57¼	U. P. sinking-funds	117

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	136	United States	66
American	94	Fargo	129

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stock on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

9000 C S P M & O con. 107¾	1000 N J C con asd. 109
8000 C Coal & I 1st 6s. 83¼	12000 N Y C & St L 1st. 95¼
5000 C & O 1st ser B. 87½	10000 do. 95¼
10000 D & R G 1st con. 92¼	2000 do. 95¼
6000 D & R G 1st. 108¼	1000 N Y C 6s 1883. 100¾
5000 E T V & G 5s. 74¾	3000 Ohio C 1st. 95
4000 E T V & G inc. 42	10000 O R & N 1st. 108¼
6000 E & T H 1sts. 108	10000 do. 108¼
10000 G C & S F 1st. 107¾	5000 O & M con. 111
5000 H & St J 8s con. 109	5000 R & D deb. 65¼
5000 H & T C gen mtg. 97	6000 do. 65½
5000 Harlem 1st reg. 130	10000 R W & O inc. 40
1000 I B & W con inc. 30	15000 do. 40
12000 K P 1st con. 101	3000 do. 40
5000 M K & T 2nd. 59	5000 R & A 1st. 83¼
10000 M K & T gen 6s. 83¼	2000 S P M & M 1st D Ex. 108¼
3000 M & O 2nd deb. 45	1000 St L & I M C & F 1st. 107
2000 M & St P con. 125	1000 St L & I M 2d. 104¼
10000 M & St L 1st S W Ex. 112	1000 St L K C & N O Div. 107
2000 Mo Pac 1st. 108¼	2000 T P inc land gr. 57¼
5000 N W s f 5s coup. 99¼	5000 T P 1st Rio Gr. 81¼
1000 do. 99¼	3000 U P 1st. 115

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 3s reg. 102¼	5000 Mob & O 2d deb. 45
1000 do. 102¼	1000 N Y Con 1s reg. 133
10000 U S 4s reg 1907. 119¼	1000 N Y L E & W n 2d. 100
10000 U S 4s c 1907. 119¼	5000 N Y C & St L 1st. 95¼
15000 C Pac, C & O br. 105½	7000 do. 95¼
5000 C Pac gold bond. 74¼	5000 N J C 1st c asd. 108¼
5000 C & O cy. 83¼	5000 N J C cvtd asd. 108¼
5000 Gulf Col & S F. 107¾	6000 R W & O inc. 40
5000 I B & W 1st en in 80	1000 R W & O ex 5s. 69¼
10000 I B & M 1st. 106	10000 R W & O inc. 40
10000 I & G N 1st. 106	2000 St L K C & N O div. 107
7000 M K & T con 7s. 104	2000 T D & B 1st. 80
2000 Mo Pac 3d. 106¼	3000 U P 1st mtg. 115
1000 M U Tel 6s. 73¼	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Tenn 6s. 45	10000 Mob & O 3d deb. 33
2000 C & A inc. 103¾	1000 N W skg fd 5s c. 99¼
6000 Erie 2d mtg. 107	2000 No Pac 1st c. 103½
5000 E T V & G inc. 41½	10000 O Con inc. 41
5000 H & Tex C g mtg. 97	8000 R W & O inc. 40
5000 H & St Joe 8s con. 104	3000 So Pac Cal 1st. 102¾
2000 K Pac 1st 6s 1895. 105	10000 Tex Pac Rio. 81½
2000 do. 110¼	5000 do. 81¼
1000 do. 110¼	5000 do. 80¾
2000 L N & C 1st. 108¼	2000 Tol & Wab 1st. 107
2000 M & St P 1st S M d. 108¾	1000 T H 2d pref. 96¼
5000 M L S & W inc. 79	14000 U P 1st mtg. 115
5000 do. 79¾	7 Adams Ex. 136

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The following were the quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
B. Land Co.	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Maverick Land Co.	120	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Amn. Bell Tel.	5	179	179	178½	178½
Atchison	600	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾
C., B. & Q.	51	130¼	130¼	129¾	129¾
Flint & Pere Mar.	50	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Flint & P. M. pfd.	120	98	98	98	98
M., H. & O.	18	70	70	70	70
Old Colony	11	137	137	137	137
T., C. & St. L.	1,015	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
U. P. R. R.	220	105¾	105¾	105½	105½
Wis. Central	100	16¾	17	16½	16½
Wor. & Nashua	7	59	59	59	59
B. & Prov.	13	160	160	160	160
Rutland, pref.	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Osceola mining	5	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Catalpa mining	1	125	125	125	125
Crescent mining	450	4	4	4	4
Franklin mining	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Second board.					
Amn. Bell Tel.	5	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾
Mex. Tel.	25	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Atchison	320	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾
Eastern R. R.	78	37¾	37¾	37	37
Flint & Pere Mar.	200	21	21	21	21
Flint & P. M. pfd.	200	98	98	98	98
Ft. Scott & Gulf	50	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
N. Y. & N. E.	150	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
T. C. & St. L.	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Wis. Central	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Catalpa mining	400	122½	122½	122½	122½
Huron mining	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
National mining	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

10000 C B & Q 4s S W Div. 78	1000 A T & St F 6 7s 1m. 118¾
10000 Mex Cent 7s. 72¼	

SECOND BOARD.

1000 B & M in Neb 6s ex. 112¼	2000 Pue & Ark V 7s. 114
10000 A & Pacific listed. 94¾	3000 Mex Cent 7s. 72¼
5000 do unlisted. 94¾	23000 do. 72¾
5000 do. 94¾	375 Con Val 6s scrip. 35
1000 do income. 30	1000 T & B 6s C & St L. 45
4000 Eastern R R 6s. 109¾	1000 T D & B 6s inc br. 10¼
1000 N Y & N E 6s. 105¼	4000 T D & B 6s inc SED. 49

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—Sight exchange on New York nominal; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 15—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 15-16; consols, account, 101 3-16.

Four and a halfs, bonds, 114¾, ex. coupon; 4s, 122¼.

Illinois Central, 53¾; Pennsylvania Central, 62¼, ex. dividend; New York Central, 135¼; Erie, 39¾; do seconds, 100, ex. interest; Reading, 29¼.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Rentes, 80f 30c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Mining stocks dull; Robinson Consolidated declined from 145 to 135, Silver Cliff from 50 to 40, Little Pittsburg to 66, and Horn Silver to 675; Navajo advanced to 625; Green Mountain to 37; Independence to 79, and Belle Isle from 50 to 55; Decatur dull at 8@7c; sales of the day, 71,675 shares.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver pref'd	43
Central Arizona	¾	Silver Cliff	⅜
Excelsior	1	Standard	5¼
Homestake	17¼	Sutro	¾
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	36	South Pacific	12
Quicksilver	9¼		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	251	Quincy	67¼
Catalpa	120	Osceola	34
Franklin	13¼	Huron	2¼
Pewabic	11		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	13-32	Mono	3-16
Belcher	11-16	Northern Belle	10½
Best & Belcher	3¾	Ophir	2¾
Bodie	3	Oro	1-16
Bullion	5-16	Overman	5-16
California	1¼	Potosi	15-16
Chollar	1¼	Savage	11-16
Consolidated Va.	21-32	Sierra Nevada	6¾
Crown Point	1¾	Union Consolidated	4¾
Eureka Consolidated	11	Wales	1
Gould & Curry	1¼	Yellow Jacket	1½
Grand Prize	5-16	Navajo	6¼

Hale & Norcross	1½	Scorpion	13-16
Martin White	3¾	Mt. Diablo	4
Mexican	4½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Nov. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Oakwood st, 261 e of Rush, s f, 20x108 ft, dated Oct. 30 (F. Henrotin to M. Daly)...$ 2,100
Lot 40 in Mather & Taft's Addition, dated Nov. 9 (T. B. Cochran to F. Brams)... 300
Calumet av, n e cor of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 100x93 ft, dated Nov. 8 (Le Baron B. Colt to Samuel B. Colt)... 15,000
Winchester av, 137 ft n of Jackson, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (Joseph N. Balestier to John West)... 3,000
Samuel st, 75 ft n of Emily, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Oct. 15 (F. W. Hatterman to John Bredel)... 700
Millard av, n w cor of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 75¼x124 ft, dated Oct. 20 (A. B. Smith to Elizabeth A. Martin)... 3,800
Larrabee st, 230¼ ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 40x126 ft, dated Nov. 11 (Ebenezer Buckingham to C. P. Buckingham)... 1,600
Sangamon st, bet Adams and Jackson, e f, 36¼x125 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Patrick J. Ryan to Gustav Friedlander)... 7,500
West Twentieth st, 224 ft e of Loomis, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 21 (S. B. Williams to W. Burda)... 850
Loomis st, 64 ft s of Nineteenth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 18 (same party to M. Vodnansky)... 900
West Division st, 75 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 3 (John A. Anderson to John Edofson)... 1,000
Oak st, 25 ft e of Townsend, n f, 25x89½ ft, dated Oct. 30 (Margaret Houlihan to Nels Nelson)... 2,800
Bismarck st, 250 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (Samuel Despres to M. E. Greenebaum)... 850
West Twenty-first st, 310 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 27 (J. F. Griffin to J. Grosser)... 475
Forest av, 74 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (estate of Jesse Whitehead to Nicholas Martin)... 7,000
Ellis av, n of and near Thirty-seventh st, w f, 26x175 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Horace H. Towns to J. M. Day)... 3,000
Cornell st, 175 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 20x50 ft, improved, dated Oct. 25 (John H. Haap to Andrew Freda)... 1,500
Stanton av, 279 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 40¼x125 ft, dated Nov. 9 (National Life-Insurance Company to Abner Smith)... 5,000
Stanton av, part of the above, 24¼x125 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Abner Smith to Sadie M. Barbour)... 2,500
Ogden av, 46 ft s w of Randolph st, n w f, 40 ft to alley, dated Nov. 2 (estate of James H. Rees to Norris & Allister)... 4,800
Kroger st, 250 ft s e of Clyde, n e f, 25x150 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15 (Joseph Ciskowski to August Mueller)... 3,800
Genesee av, n w cor of Twenty-second st, e f, 69x124 ft, dated Nov. 7 (L. E. Stifel to O. E. Babcock)... 450
The premises No. 317 West Honore st, dated Nov. 14 (Leonard H. Thomas to J. and F. L. Frank)... 5,750
Ogden av, s e cor of Randolph st, undivided ½ of part of Lots 4 and 5, dated Oct. 28 (John L. Thompson to Mark Kimball)... 3,100
Blue Island av, n w cor of Twenty-second st, triangle of 104x111 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Ellen Lowentritt to Peter J. Bruck)... 8,500
North Wells st, n e cor of Illinois, w f, 28x110 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Robert Gillespie to William Hudson)... 12,500
North Market st, s of Whiting, w f, 20x100 ft, dated Nov. 15 (M. and C. O. Suenderman to Peter Maloney)... 3,650

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Belmont av, 275 ft w of Horne st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 20 (August Liers to George Bier)... 650
Belmont av, near above, 148x124 ft, with 48x121 ft in same block, dated Aug. 26 (J. M. W. Jones to J. Hofman)... 2,350
Fullerton av, 162 ft e of Clark st, s f, 100x203 ft, dated Nov. 8 (Lyman Baird to Andrew R. Leicht)... 20,000
Dummy road, 250 ft n of Addison st, w f, 50x225 ft, dated Oct. 31 (James Wilmott to George E. Webber)... 2,500
Sheffield av, 75 ft n of Davis st, e f, 75x123 ft, dated Nov. 6 (George N. Neise to Martin Zipprich)... 1,550
Wolfram st, 121 ft w of Seminary av, s f 50x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 17 (Albert Wisner to Margaret Houlihan)... 2,800
Southport av, 213 ft n of Lincoln, e f, triangle of 51x65 ft, dated Nov. 14 (J. H. Ernst to Schafer & Bongard)... 525

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greer st, 231 ft e of California av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 13 (Nathan Corwith to William Boardman)... 600
Halsted st, near Forty-sixth, w f, 25x125¼ ft, dated Aug. 29 (estate of Harley Green to A. J. McLellan)... 1,000
Sixty-third st, w of Stewart av, s f, 30x128 ft, dated June 15 (Sabra G. Wood to A. C. George)... 2,000
Part of Lots 10 and 11, Block 1 of s ¼ Block 30 in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 30 (C. W. Pierce to H. J. Hynes)... 750
Michigan av, 150 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 50x161 ft, improved, dated Nov. 10 (L. and J. B. Smith to George Beldam)... 6,500
Butterfield st, near Forty-fourth, w f, 100x100 ft, dated Oct. 2 (F. G. Springer to J. P. Jacky)... 1,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Armitage road, w of Stave st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov 1 (John Graywal to Susan Lynch)... 500
Lot 20 of w ½ block 5 of Borden's part of Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Nov. 6 (A. A. and O. M. Wells to Ernst Misch)... 1,500
Perry av, 50 ft n of Pleasant place, w f, 20x110 ft, dated June 20 (Perry P. Powell to Nils Nyman)... 525
Mead av, 324 ft n of Wabansia av, w f, 24x177 ft, dated Oct. 16 (S. Delamater to Carrie Moody)... 325

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were again very irregular yesterday. Grain was generally stronger on the fact of smaller receipts, though wheat was tame and provisions were generally higher, except on November pork. The tendency in most directions was to an advance, largely on local reasons.

Provisions were irregular, with fair activity in trading. November pork was weak, declining 22½c, and closed 10c lower than on Tuesday afternoon. Other deliveries of pork were strong in the forenoon, fell back, and improved at the close to 20c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Lard for this month declined 15c, but closed 5c higher than Tuesday, while futures closed at an improvement of 5@10c. Meats were weak early, but much stronger towards 1 o'clock; November closed 30c higher, and January 20c higher. The packers here were supposed to have quit bearing the market, and Liverpool called lard 6d higher, but the local hog market was easier under an increased supply. This explained the irregular tone in product, and the later strength was supposed to be largely due to sympathy with corn. It was said that hogs are not being fattened rapidly yet, while there was a sharp Southern demand for meats, and a poor enquiry for them on English account. In the afternoon the market was firm. Only one 250 bri lot of November pork was delivered on the floor after 'Change, and that was taken to ship East. The shrinkage of the November premium to nearly zero called out a good shipping demand for pork late in the day.

Flour was in fair demand for export, and firm. Foreign limits have been increased this week about 6d per sack, but this is nearly absorbed by the advance in freight rates, so that buyers are not able to offer much more than a week ago, but can take hold more readily at former prices. The demand on local account was very small, the stocks of home dealers being generally rather full. Bran and middlings were in fair demand and steady.

Wheat was moderately active and stronger in sympathy with corn; it averaged at the close about ¼c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Liverpool and London were firm, with a fair inquiry, and our receipts were less than 200 car loads of all grades. But Milwaukee was easier, and parties connected with that burg were selling rather freely here, while the buying was mostly done to fill shorts. This demand fell off later in the session when some private cables quoted Liverpool lower. There was a moderate inquiry by car lots at a shade advance for No. 2 spring, which was taken to deliver in December, while buyers of other grades were not willing to pay more than they did on Tuesday. The deferred futures were stronger in the afternoon.

Corn was active and much stronger—advancing 2¼c on spot, nearly 2c for November, 1¼c for the year and January, and ½c for May, all closing firm. The British market were called steady by the public telegrams, while private advices quoted them as very strong, our receipts were small, especially of No. 2, and New York was buoyant, bidding 84¼c for delivery any time this month, giving a flat denial to the story of Monday that New York had got through buying for November. This induced an extra good demand for spot No. 2, while the lower grades were not so much wanted, and rejected fell to fully 10¼c discount for the first time this year. It was stated that St. Louis had only received 10 car-loads yesterday, and the prospects of stormy weather led many to think that receipts here will be light for the next fortnight. The bearish tendency of the past week seemed to change round to exaggeration the other way, and the speculative demand was at times quite urgent, it being freely predicted that corn is going to advance sharply. The point was made that we have only about 200,000 bu of No. 2 here, with scarcely any coming in, and New York wants all that can be got hold of up to the last moment that it can be shipped by all rail to arrive in November. This month advanced ¼c on the afternoon call, while other futures were steady.

Oats were active, strong, and ¼c higher at the opening, in sympathy with corn, advancing ½c within the first hour, and weakening toward noon, when most of the advance was lost. Near the close there were heavy dealings in November delivery and heavier trading in the year, under which prices went up sharply, the latest sales showing an advance of 1@1¼c on cash and the early futures, and ½@⅝c on the later deliveries. The market closed firm at the outside figures. No. 2 spot sold at 35¼@35c, the latter the highest figure reported on that grade in store since Sept. 1. Seller the month sold from 35¼c to 36c, closing at the higher price. Seller the year ranged at 34¼@35¼c, closing at 35¼c. Seller May ranged at 35¼@36⅝c, closing at 36⅛c bid. No. 2 white and rejected were nominal. Samples were firm and higher.

Rye was quiet and ½c higher for spot, No. 2 selling at 56½c, and seller the month was quotable at the same figure. For December 57c was bid, and the year and January were salable at 56@57c respectively. Samples steady.

Barley was quiet, firm, and 1½c higher on No. 2, No. 3 showing a gain of 1c. No. 2 sold at 83½c for the month, and No. 3 at 52½@53c for spot, 53½c for the month, and 54c was bid for December. There was more life in the sample market, and the better grades brought higher prices.

Groceries remain more than ordinarily quiet for the time of year, and prices are not specially firm. Dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes met with a fair demand, and were quoted about steady. In dried fruits there was a fair movement at sustained prices. Fish averaged firm. Prices of dairy products ranged about the same as on the preceding days of the week, and were nominally steady. Oils were moving freely at full prices. Coal and pig-iron remain quiet.

In green fruits there was little change to note, all the staples being in fair supply. Eggs were firm at 26c per doz. Drugs and chemicals are fairly active without change in the leading articles. Hides continue slow at the prices ruling for the past month. Potatoes are moving steadily at a range of 45@50c per bu by the car-lot on track. Poultry was in good supply and somewhat lower than at the opening of the week. The business in seeds was light, timothy being quotable at $1.58@1.60 for prime, clover-seed at $5.50@5.60 for prime, and flaxseed selling at $1.16 for good crushing on track. Outside of flaxseed the offerings were very light. Hay was slow and steady for timothy at Tuesday's prices, while upland prairie was 50c higher under an active demand.

H. S. Maltby, Eugene Trefts, W. S. Adams, James Clifford, T. S. Deeves, and F. G. Logan had time enough on hand to play a game of marbles in the alley yesterday. Having been a little obstreperous they were debarred from the Board of Trade room for one day—but not for all time.

We are now reversing the ancient order of things in regard to cribbing corn. Yesterday a lot was bought here to be delivered back in the country in May. It is noteworthy that no corn has yet been cribbed this year, and there are no reports of preparations for cribbing. The price is too high to tempt capital.

At last November pork is practically down to the same price as seller the year. This is what the packers have fought for during nearly a month past. Having gained this point, what will they try to do next?

A. S. Burt is back from Nebraska. He reports plenty of corn there.

The season of winter storage for grain began yesterday. After this date regular grain will accumulate storage up to a maximum of 4c per bu, which will cease five months hence.

There was a good deal more inquiry yesterday for freight room direct to Europe. A little corn room was wanted, but the demand was mostly for flour and wheat, the orders for which were understood to be unusually numerous.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
Spot	*$17.70	$17.75 @18.00	*$17.75
November	*17.70	17.47½@17.70	17.62½
Year	*17.30	17.32½@17.57½	*17.57½
January	17.35	17.32½@17.62½	*17.57½
February	17.45	17.37½@17.67½	17.62½
March	17.52	17.45 @17.75	17.72½
May	17.67	17.60 @17.87½	17.85

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Spot	*$11.75	$.... @....	*$11.75
November	11.55	11.40 @11.62½	11.57½
Year	10.82½	10.85 @10.95	10.90
January	10.75	10.77½@10.90	10.82½
February	10.82½	10.85 @10.95	10.90
March	10.85	10.90 @10.97½	10.92½
May	10.97½	11.00 @11.10	11.05

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, loose	*$10.70	$.... @....	*$11.00
Do November	10.70	10.90 @11.10	*11.00
Do year	*9.25	.... @....	*9.32½
Do January	*9.00	9.07½@ 9.25	*9.22½
Do February	*9.05	9.10 @ 9.20	*9.25
Do May	9.32½	9.35 @ 9.50	9.47½

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, spot	94¼	94¼@ 95	95
No. 3 winter	90¼	91 @ 91¼	91¼
Rejected winter	80	.... @ 80	80
No. 2 spring	92½	93¼@ 93¾	93½
No. 3 spring	79	79 @ 79¼	79¼
Regular, November	93	92¾@ 93	93
Regular, December	93	93⅛@ 93¾	93½
Regular, year	92	92½@ 92⅞	92¾
January	93¾	93⅞@ 94¼	94¼
Regular, May	99¾	99¾@$1.00¼	$1.00

CORN.

No. 2 spot	*69¾	69 @ 70¾	70¾
High mixed	69¾	69 @ 70¾	70¾
Rejected	61	60 @ 62	*61
November	68¾	68¾@ 69½	69¼
Year	58¼	58¾@ 59¾	59¾
January	53¾	53¾@ 54¾	54½
May	54¾	54¾@ 55¾	55½

OATS.

No. 2 white	38¼	.... @ 37	37
No. 2 mixed	35	35¼@ 36	36
Rejected	32	.... @ 32½	32½
November	*35	35¼@ 36	36
December	34¼	34¾@ 35¼	35¼
Year	34¼	34¾@ 35¼	35¼
January	34¼	34¾@ 35	35
May	35¾	35¼@ 36⅛	36⅛

RYE.

No. 2	56	.... @ 56½	56½
Rejected	50	.... @ 52	52
November	56	.... @ 56½	56½
December	56	.... @ 57	57
Year	56	.... @ 56	56
January	56	.... @ 57	57

BARLEY.

No. 2 spot	81½	.... @ 83	83
No. 3 spot	52	52½@ 53	53
No. 3 November	52	.... @ 53½	53½
No. 4 spot	50	.... @ 50	50

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted, shoulders, loose	$ 6.75 @ 7.00
Long clears, loose	10.00 @ 10.25
Short clears, loose	10.50 @ 10.63
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.25 @ 9.35
Sweet pickled hams (do)	10.50 @ 12.00
Bacon, short ribs	14.25 @ 14.50
Bacon, short clears	15.00 @ 15.25
Bacon, hams	14.75 @ 15.00
Mess beef	10.75 @ 11.00
Beef hams	17.00 @ 18.00
Winter wheat flour, choice	5.00 @ 5.75
Winter wheat flour, good	4.50 @ 5.00
Winter wheat flour, supers	3.50 @ 4.00
Springs, good to choice	4.50 @ 5.50
Minnesota patents	6.50 @ 7.25
Rye flour	3.62½@ 3.87

Lake freights were fairly active, about all the corn obtainable being engaged by the steam lines at 3½c for small lots, wheat paying about the same figure. The pressure yesterday was for rail room for corn to fill New York and New England orders. Room was engaged by lake for 97,000 bu corn and 16,000 bu wheat.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were quiet but stronger at 40¼c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 337,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 157,600 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 287,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Nov. 11, 1882.	Week ending Nov. 4, 1882.	Week ending Nov. 12, 1881.
Flour, brls	145,000@150,000	175,000@180,000	105,000@110,000
Wheat, qr	190,000@195,000	285,000@290,000	280,000@285,000
Corn, qrs		less than 25,000	125,000@130,000

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	32,036	15,188	22,188	7,121
Wheat, bu	100,873	51,387	78,801	24,758
Corn, bu	121,140	248,892	83,210	170,563
Oats, bu	90,707	43,912	41,258	45,745
Rye, bu	8,873	5,324	10,127	1,806
Barley, bu	50,500	65,807	20,872	16,157
Grass seed, lbs	137,010	62,639	109,816	4,760
Flaxseed, lbs	2,151,353	1,163,310	1,794,560	220,000
Broom-corn, lbs	356,000	600,500	114,646	118,859
Cured meats, lbs	79,930	942,500	911,229	1,236,122
Beef, tcs			8	50
Beef, brls			481	322
Pork, brls	635	225	1,327	2,050
Lard, lbs	20,000	263,732	972,627	898,254
Tallow, lbs	25,310	53,215	5,000	
Butter, lbs	90,498	164,410	120,254	78,924
Dressed hogs, No.		14		497
Live hogs, No.	29,312	37,031	3,550	4,116
Cattle, No.	5,300	3,860	3,338	1,178
Sheep, No.	3,081	2,001	1,124	173
Hides, lbs	418,092	211,181	243,300	249,380
Highwines, brls	150	34		
Wool, lbs	75,390	512,14[illegible]	161,570	82,308
Potatoes, bu	5,481	18,226	495	12,233
Coal, tons	13,277	29,371	2,198	2,507
Hay, tons	270	181	10	20
Lumber, M	3,222	8,551	5,313	3,785
Shingles, M	265	2,270	731	810
Salt, brls	700	2,798	4,258	4,421

The following grain was inspected as arrived in this city yesterday morning: 53 cars red wheat, 53 cars other grades winter, 51 cars No. 2 spring, 37 cars lower grades do (194 wheat); 88 cars and 800 bu No. 2 and high-mixed corn, 37 cars other grades (125 corn); 32 cars and 1,200 bu No. 2 oats, 29 cars rejected (61 oats); 6 cars and 800 bu No. 2 rye, 4 cars lower grades do; 20 cars No. 3 barley, 7 cars No. 4 do. Total (417 cars) about 240,000 bu. Inspected out: 35,083 bu wheat, 25,548 bu corn, 5,055 bu oats, 1,021 bu rye, 5,189 bu barley.

The direct foreign exports from this city during last week included the following: 12,248 brls flour, 3,708 brls oatmeal, 16,030 bu wheat, 99,218 lbs clover-seed, 483,876 lbs other seeds, 2,808 boxes cured meats, 2,625 cases canned meats, 74 brls beef, 150 brls pork, 5,210 pkgs lard, 82 brls tallow, 129,620 lbs cheese, 240 brls oil, 433,863 lbs oil-cake.

King & Co., of Toledo, give the following as the exports of breadstuffs from Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom:

Week ending—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Nov. 11, 1882	125,000	635,000	84,000
Nov. 4, 1882	115,000	880,000	30,000
Oct. 28, 1882	98,179	802,273	42,500
Oct. 21, 1882	102,811	946,812	89,531
Nov. 12, 1881	30,000	1,162,000	800,000
Nov. 13, 1880	98,000	1,704,000	1,254,000
Nov. 15, 1879	102,000	1,805,000	670,000
Since Sept. 1, 1882	1,296,000	13,903,000	400,000
Corresp'ding time 1881	674,000	12,123,000	8,480,000
Corresp'ding time 1880	1,190,000	16,023,000	14,343,000
Corresp'ding time 1879	1,014,000	24,362,000	10,792,000
Corresp'ding time 1878	421,000	12,704,000	10,207,000

And the following to the Continent of Europe:

Week ending—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Nov. 11, 1882	8,030	244,000	
Nov. 4, 1882	15,000	623,000	15,000
Oct. 28, 1882	11,173	422,236	
Oct. 21, 1882	13,417	665,336	128,010
Nov. 12, 1881	6,000	418,000	468,000
Nov. 13, 1880	25,000	618,000	274,000
Nov. 15, 1879	1,800	625,000	169,000
Since Sept. 1, 1882	152,000	13,932,000	1,334,000
Corresp'ding time 1881	58,000	4,108,000	7,835,000
Corresp'ding time 1880	140,000	17,371,000	3,919,000
Corresp'ding time 1879	55,000	21,714,000	7,640,000
Corresp'ding time 1878	44,000	18,588,000	734,000

In answer to a query, we state the following as the official estimates of corn yield in 1881 in the States named:

	Bushels.
Illinois	176,733,000
Iowa	172,289,000
Wisconsin	29,948,000
Indiana	73,618,000
Minnesota	15,292,000

WHEAT PRICES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—In your editorial foot-note to your correspondent giving prices of wheat for 1869-'70 and other years, you raise an objection to quoting 76c or 73½c as a fair price, as it was stumptail. Now, at that time the premium on gold was 14 to 18 per cent, or 62c to 65c in gold; the same wheat sold for $1.28 to $1.30 cash in July. Was that a fair quotation? Was it then condition, or speculation, or want of speculation that made the price in April and July? You will find the crops of wheat, oats, and corn of inferior quality and in poor condition have sold for the highest prices often. A. B. H.

THE ENGLISH IRON TRADE.

London Times, Nov. 1.

No change has taken place in the general position of the iron trade during the past week. Speculation in pig metal is moderately active, while consumption is still very large and shows no signs of decreasing. The Glasgow warrant market has fluctuated between 50s 4½d and 51s per ton (of 2,240 lbs), closing yesterday with sellers at 50s 10d, and buyers a shade below that price. Makers' iron is on the whole steady at the quotations current a week ago, though occasionally a slight reduction would be submitted to. Another furnace has been relighted during the last few days, making the total number in blast in Scotland 115, against 105 this time last year. In manufactured iron there is no change. As regards the Middlesbrough market prices are steady, No. 3 being quoted 44s 6d per ton by merchants, and 45s per ton by makers. Middlesbrough warrants are not much inquired for, and may be bought for about 3d per ton less than No. 3. The shipments of iron from the Tees continue very heavy, and the monthly return will probably show a high total. The Staffordshire trade is very active, but there appears to be some doubt whether the recent advance in marked iron has been generally accepted by consumers. It was partly the result of the recent rise in coal, but the general circumstances of business in all iron-producing districts were certainly such as to make it reasonable enough, so far as we can see, the range of prices being low and consumption very large. Hematite pig-iron is quiet, the usual proportions of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 being quoted at 56s 6d per ton f. o. b. Cumberland ports.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 280 brls and 800 sacks winters partly at $5.10@5.35; 780 brls and 1,200 sacks springs partly at $4.50; 200 sacks low grades at $2.10; 50 sacks buckwheat flour at $6.75. Total about 2,600 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 17 cars bran at $11.75@12.00 on track, and $11.75@12.75 free on board; 12 cars middlings at $13.00@13.25 on track and $12.75@15.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 31 cars and 35,000 bu No. 2 red at 94¾@95c; 24 cars No. 3 at 90@91¼c; 6 cars rejected at 80c; 15 cars by sample at 90¼@92c for No. 3 on track; 11 cars do at 87@88c for rejected, 93c for No. 3, and 97c for No. 2 long-berried. Total about 68,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller the year at 93c; 30,000 bu seller January at 93¾@97c; 5,000 bu seller May at $1.00¼.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 35 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 93¼@93¾c; 26 cars No. 3 at 79@79¼c, the latter in special house; 3 cars rejected at 63@65c, the latter special location; 11 cars by sample at 63@77c for rejected and 81@85c for No. 3 on track; 13 cars do at 69@77c for rejected and 83@93¼c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 49,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 195,000 bu seller December at 93¼@93¾c; 215,000 bu seller January at 94@94¼c; 155,000 bu seller May at $1.00@1.00¼.

CORN—On 'Change, 111 cars and 37,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 69@70¾c; 65 cars rejected at 63@62c, the latter in special house; 5 cars new mixed at 60c; 21 cars by sample at 58@55¼c for no grade, 60@67½c for rejected, 68c for new high mixed, 70½c for No. 2, and 50c for old ears, 59 cars do at 53@58c for no grade, 63@69c for rejected new and old, 63@64c for new mixed, 69@70c for No. 2, the former country point, 70@70½c for high-mixed, and 70¾c for No. 2 white. Total about 180,000 bu.

Call sales: 225,000 bu seller November at 68¾@69¼c; 505,000 bu seller the year at 60¼@60¾c; 65,000 bu seller December at 60¼c; 145,000 bu seller January at 54@54¼c; 275,000 bu seller May at 55¼@55¾c.

OATS—On 'Change, 11 cars No. 2 at 35¼@36c, 24 cars by sample at 35@37c for rejected mixed, 37@39½c for rejected white, 36¼@38¼c for No. 2 mixed, 39½@40c for No. 2 white, on track; 35 cars and 1,450 bu do at 33@35¼c for rejected mixed, 38@38¼c for rejected white, 35@38c for No. 2, and 39@41½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 54,000 bu.

Call sales: 35,000 bu seller November at 35c; 10,000 bu seller Dember at 35¼c; 190,000 bu seller the year at 35@35¼c; 25,000 bu seller January at 34¼c; 130,000 bu seller May at 35⅞@36⅛c.

RYE—On 'Change, 11 cars at 56½c for No. 2; 3 cars by sample at 54@55c for rejected and 57@57½c for No. 2 on track; 6 cars do at 53@54c for rejected and 58½c for choice No. 2 free on board. Total about 11,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 3 cars No. 3 at 52½@53c; 17 cars by sample at 49c for No. 5, 40@54c for No. 4 and 53@71c for No. 3 on track; 5 cars do at 40c for No. 5, 50c for No. 4 and 54½c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 15,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 100 brls spot at $17.75@18.00 for new; 18,250 brls seller November at $17.47½@17.70; 3,500 brls seller the year at $17.32½@17.57½; 49,000 brls seller January at $17.32½@17.57½; 7,000 brls seller February at $17.37½@17.67½; 13,000 brls seller March at $17.45@17.75; 1,000 brls seller April at $17.72½@17.75; 24,750 brls seller May at $17.60@17.87½. Total, 116,500 bu.

Call Sales: 1,000 brls seller November at $17.62½@17.65; 3,000 brls seller the year at $17.55@17.57½; 14,250 brls seller January at $17.57½@17.62½; 2,000 brls seller February at $17.62½@17.65; 1,500 brls seller March at $17.70@17.75; 750 brls seller April at $17.75; 1,750 brls seller May at $17.87½.

LARD—On 'Change, 4,500 tcs seller November at $11.40@11.62½; 2,000 tcs seller December at $10.85@10.95; 4,000 tcs seller the year at $10.85@10.95; 5,500 tcs seller January at $10.77½@10.87½; 3,400 tcs seller February at $10.85@10.95; 10,250 tcs seller March at $10.90@10.97½; 13,250 tcs seller May at $10.97½@11.10; 1,500 tcs seller June at $11.12½. Total, 46,500 tcs.

Call sales: 1,250 tcs seller November at $11.60@11.62½; 500 tcs seller December at $10.90@10.92½; 250 tcs seller February at $10.90; 1,250 tcs seller March at $10.90@10.92½; 1,000 tcs seller May at $11.05@11.07½; 1,000 tcs seller June at $11.12½.

MEATS—On 'Change, 200,000 lbs short ribs seller November at $10.90@11.10; 500,000 lbs seller January at $9.07½@9.25; 400,000 lbs seller February at $9.10@9.20; 450,000 lbs seller March at $9.12½@9.22½; 300,000 lbs seller May at $9.35@9.45; 25 boxes cash at $10.50; 100,000 lbs and 2,500 pcs green hams at 9@9½c; 200 pcs green shoulders (N. Y.) at 6½c; 350 boxes long and short clear sides at $10.25 for November and $9.62½ for December.

Call sales: 150,000 lbs short ribs seller May at $9.45@9.50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A light trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@ 7
Green, self-working	6 @ 6¾
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@ 5¾
Inferior and common	4 @ 5
Crooked	3 @ 4

BUTTER—Market without change, so far as prices were concerned. The feeling was weak on everything not fit for table use, and even for the best grades it was difficult to obtain former extreme prices. Of poor to fair qualities there is a pretty large supply:

Creamery, fancy	35@38	Common grades	20@22
Do, fair to choice	28@33	Packing stock	14@16
Dairy, choice	28@32	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	24@27	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Sold in a liberal way and at fully former prices, the general market preserving a firm tone. Whatever of weakness there may be is confined to off grades:

Young America	13¼@13¾
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	12¾@13
Full cream, flat, fall make	12½@13
Full cream, August	10¼@11
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9¼@10
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6¼
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—Was quoted steady. There was only a fair demand:

Anthracite, egg	$ 7.50	Piedmont	$ 6.0
Do, range and nut	7.75	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	7.00@7.25	Illinois	3.75@4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00

COOPERAGE—Firmer at $1.10@1.12½ for pork barrels and $1.25@1.27½ for lard tierces.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Dealers report a steady trade at quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 68 @	70
Acid, tartaric, lb	52 @	55
Ammonia, carb.	20 @	25
Borax, refined, lb	15 @	16
Blue vitriol, lb	8 @	10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	35 @	38
Chloroform, lb	80 @	85
Glycerine, bulk, lb	27 @	30
Gum arabic, picked	25 @	80
Gum camphor, lb		28
Gum opium, lb		4.65
Iodine, lb		3.75
Morphia, sulph, oz	3.40 @	3.60
Oil, castor, gal	1.10 @	1.20
Oil, lemon	3.75 @	4.00
Potassa, Chlor, lb	19 @	21
Potassium, iod, lb		1.65
Quinine, sulph, 1-oz cans		1.80
Quinine, sulph, oz vials		1.80
Root, rhei, E. I., powd. lb	1.00 @	1.25
Salts, Epsom, lb	2 @	3
Sulphur, lb	4 @	5
Sulph. chinconida		1.05

EGGS—Were steady at 26c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Not much that is new can be noted under this head. There is a freer movement than earlier in the season, but orders are still mostly for such qualities as are needed for current trade, and the volume of sales is not large. Prices average firm.

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5¼@ 8¼
Prunes, Turkish	6¾
Raisins, layers, new	2.30 @2.35
Raisins, London, layers, new	2.65 @2.70
Raisins, Valencia, new	8¼@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.25 @2.30
Zante currants, new	6¼@ 6¾
Citron	16 @ 17

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	15 @ 16¼
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12 @ 14
Apples, sliced	7½@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7½
Apples, Southern, new	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 6
Raspberries, new	35 @ 36
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 8¾
Pitted cherries, new	25 @ 26

NUTS.

Filberts	10¾@ 11¼
Almonds, Tarragona	17¼@ 18
Naples walnuts	16 @ 17
Brazils	8 @ 8¼
Pecans	12

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7¼@ 8¼
Virginia	8¼@ 11
Red Tennessee	6¼@ 7

GREEN FRUITS—Are moving fairly, with apples in good stock and steady. The supply of grapes is still fair:

Oranges, per brl	$ 6.50@ 8.00
Lemons, per box	4.50@ 6.00
Quinces, per pk basket	60@ 75
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.25
Pears, per pk basket	75@ 90
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@12.00
Grapes, per lb	6@ 8
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 6.00
California pears, per box	3.00@ 4.00
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GROCERIES—Quietude still prevails. Prices do not display much positive strength, though generally well sustained. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6¼@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¼@ 5¾
Patna	5¾@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	17 @ 23
Java, choice Mandaling	23 @ 25
Maracaibo	11 @ 13
Mexican, prime to choice	11 @ 12
Mexican, fair to good	10 @ 11
Rio, fancy	11 @ 11¼
Rio, prime to choice	10 @ 10¾
Rio, fair to good	9 @ 9¾
Rio, common	7 @ 8½
Rio, roasting	7 @ 7½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
New Orleans molasses	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—Timothy steady at Tuesday's figures. Upland prairie 50c higher, with an active demand:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@11.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—Were moving slowly. Following are the buying prices of leading dealers:

Green-cured light, per lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	[illegible]
Damaged dry	[illegible]
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were firm and in fairly active demand, prices remaining as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 22½	Linseed, boiled	$ [illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	13¼	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	12½	Sperm	1.[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	11¼	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	17¾	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	17¼	Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	15	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	18¼	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	15¾	Turpentine	[illegible]
Lard, current make	98	Miners', white	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 63 deg.	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	56	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	[illegible]

POTATOES—The market continues steady, at 45@50c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes were held at $3.50 per brl in the jobbing way for Jerseys and $1.5@1.75 for Illinois.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were easier, at 9c per lb for old and 10c for spring. Turkeys, live, 10½@11c per lb. Tame ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz, and geese, $7.50@8.00 per doz. Prairie chickens, $4.25@4.50 per doz; mallards, $2.25@2.50; small ducks, $1.00@1.25 per doz; canvasbacks, $8.50@9.00 per doz. Venison, 14@15c per lb.

SALT—A fair trade is reported at the prices given below:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.[illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	1.[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown	[illegible]

SEEDS—Were quiet outside of flaxseed, trading in timothy being light at $1.58@1.60 for prime and clover salable at $5.50@5.60 for prime seed. Flaxseed was fairly active and a little easier, good crushing selling at $1.16 on track. The offerings of timothy were light, and those of clover-seed next to nothing. Sales were reported of 383 bags timothy seed at $1.56@1.60; 40 bags clover-seed at $5.10@5.35; 20 cars flaxseed at $1.15@1.17 on track and free on board for good crushing and $1.18 for Russian in store.

WHISKY—Was quoted 1c lower on a basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.	Delivered.
Butter, creamery extra	$ 34	$	....
Butter, creamery extra	33	36	Jan.
Butter, creamery extra	33	37	Feb.
Butter, creamery, buyers' option	40	....	Feb.
Butter, dairy first	....	....	....
Butter packing stock	13¼	15	....
Eggs, fresh	25	25¼	....
Eggs, fresh	25	26	....
Eggs, ice-house	19	21	....
Potatoes, early rose	45	....	....
Apples, Michigan	....	2.50	....
Apples, Baldwins, Michigan	2.65	2.85	....
Beans, hand-picked navy	2.45	2.60	....
Beans, hand-picked medium	2.40	....	....
Turnips, rutabagas	24	34	....

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,095	20,633	1,[illegible]
Tuesday	5,122	29,813	[illegible]
Wednesday	12,500	37,000	[illegible]
Total	24,717	87,446	[illegible]
Same time last week	17,966	73,563	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	1,858	1,950	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,338	3,550	[illegible]
Total	5,196	5,549	[illegible]

CATTLE—Prices were anywhere from 10@25c lower than on Tuesday. Eastern advices were rather favorable than otherwise, but the enormous receipts gave buyers an advantage of which they were not slow to avail themselves. Their bids were 10@25c off and, though there were few sales at so great a reduction as represented by the latter figures, the average decline fell little short of 15c. The foregoing applies to shipping grades. Butchers' and canners' stock was in good demand and sold well up to previous figures, and for stockers and feeders there were buyers at fully Tuesday's prices. Sales ranged from $1.90 for inferior to good fat cows at $2.50@3.75, stockers at $3.00@3.40, range cattle at $2.10@4.00, and native shipping steers at $3.75@6.10. The average quality was poor and there was very little trading above $5.50. The receipts were the largest ever reported, and fully half the supply was left over, the market closing dull and heavy at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]
Texas—Grass cattle	[illegible]
Veals, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Milch cows	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,450	$6.10	45 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,303	5.85	29 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,267	5.60	25 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,485	5.50	19 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,344	5.25	11 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,266	5.15	16 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,330	5.12½	18 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	1,257	5.00	18 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,285	4.85	25 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	1,207	4.75	14 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,309	4.75	22 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,342	4.70	18 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,145	4.55	37 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	1,175	4.55	26 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	1,234	4.45	27 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	1,112	4.40	23 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,154	4.25	21 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	1,077	4.20	221 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	1,014	4.10	222 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,116	3.90	147 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
147 Westerns	1,080	4.60	294 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
289 Westerns	1,087	4.40	288 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
243 Westerns	1,046	4.40	56 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
90 Westerns	967	3.75	41 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Westerns	1,065	2.90	21 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 cows	901	3.75	65 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 cows	985	3.75	49 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
36 cows	908	3.60	22 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 cows	908	3.50	56 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 cows	884	3.40	66 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts exceeded all expectations. They ran well up toward 40,000, and were so large as to cause a general and pronounced decline in prices. Opening sales were at 5@10c off, and before the close there had been a further decline of fully 5c. The market grew worse as the day advanced, and closed flat at a reduction from Tuesday's closing prices of 10@15c. Trade was very slow all day, and many hogs remained in the pens at the close. We quote poor to prime light at $6.10@6.70, and inferior to choice heavy at $6.10@7.30. Skips and culls went at $4.50@5.80. The day's transactions included the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
22	345	$7.35	53	190	$6.80
24	320	7.30	71	208	6.65
23	308	7.25	123	247	6.65
34	283	7.10	49	278	6.60
44	324	7.00	73	198	6.55
63	250	7.00	57	219	6.55
58	311	6.95	58	280	6.55
50	348	6.90	58	189	6.50
117	304	6.85	68	210	6.50
42	302	6.85	66	252	6.50
43	312	6.80	48	271	6.50
37	278	6.80	73	283	6.45
63	226	6.80	74	300	6.45
46	282	6.75	98	282	6.45
54	207	6.70	58	195	6.45
61	257	6.70	37	204	6.45
53	221	6.70	122	221	6.40
63	240	6.70	47	227	6.40
43	244	6.65	49	182	6.40
43	194	6.65	48	186	6.40
42	264	6.65	51	272	6.35
138	207	6.65	55	205	6.35

SHEEP—The market was largely overstocked and prices were weak and irregular. Good to choice grades were scarce and sold well, but inferior to fair qualities were hard to move at a reduction from last week's prices of 25@50c. Sales were at $2.00@4.25 for poor to good grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
97	73	$2.90	107	88	$3.50
91	76	3.05	98	90	3.50
103	81	3.10	91	102	3.50
119	80	3.12½	103	91	3.40
106	95	3.25	93	93	3.50
104	91	3.25	139	90	3.75
94	94	3.25	124	116	3.75
100	90	3.25	143	101	3.75

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 70 head; active and firm; all top grades taken quickly by dressed-beef shippers; good to choice native shipping steers, $5.00@5.75; fair to good, $4.25@5.00; good to best Texas steers, $4.00@4.50; common to fair, $3.25@3.75; good native cows, heifers, $3.00@4.25; common, $2.75@3.25; Western half-breeds, $4.25@5.25; stockers, $2.75@3.25; feeders, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 400 head; steady and firm; good demand; fair to choice muttons, $3.50@4.25; fancy, $4.50@4.75; Texas, $2.25@3.50.

HOGS—Lower on large receipts; light to good Yorkers, $6.25@6.50; mixed packing, $6.25@6.60; heavy, $6.60@6.80; butchers' to extra, $6.75@7.10; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 500.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 4,100 head; market again irregular and variable, with a fair trade in the morning at better prices, closed dull, with the advance lost; extreme native steers, $9.00@12.50; Texas, $8.25@8.75; Colorado half-breeds, $8.25@9.50; shipments since Monday include 2,011 quarters beef, 562 carcasses mutton; shippers' sheep go out tomorrow.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 8,000 head; $4.00@5.75 per cwt for sheep; $5.25@6.50 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 13,500 head; quiet for live hogs at $6.75@7.25 per cwt.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 15.—CATTLE—[illegible]

head; market slow; prime, $6.00@6.25; good, $5.25@5.50; common to fair, $3.50@4.50.
HOGS—Receipts, 2,300 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $7.25@7.50; Baltimores, $6.90@7.10; best Yorkers, $6.60@6.80; common, $6.40@6.50.
SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; market slow; prime, $4.00@5.00; fair to good, $3.50@4.25; common, $1.50@2.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—HOGS—Weak; medium to heavy shippers, $6.75@6.85; mixed packing, $6.40@6.60; pigs, $5.00@6.00; receipts 3,700 head; shipments, 1,300 head.
CATTLE—Weak; fat shippers, $4.75@5.25; medium, $4.00@4.50; butchers', 10@15c lower; receipts, 88 head; shipments, 38.
SHEEP—Firm at $3.25@4.25; receipts, 795 head; shipments, 650 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400; weak; a shade lower; native steers, 1,150 to 1,350 pounds sold at $4.75@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; cows, $2.65@3.25; Texas steers, $3.40@4.00.
HOGS—Receipts, 6,500; lower and weak, ranging at $5.80@6.60; bulk sales, $6.20@6.50.
SHEEP—Receipts none; unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—HOGS—Weak; common and light, $5.50@6.75; packing and butchers', $6.50@7.15; receipts, 3,350 head; shipments, 980.

LUMBER.

With light offerings the cargo market was steady at quotations:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$10.50@13.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@16.00
Extra good and select	22.00@24.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@16.00
Standard shingles	2.60@2.70
Extra shingles	2.75@2.90
Lath	2.25

Following are the prices for dry lumber at the yards. Green $1.00 per 1,000 less:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$48.00@50.00
Same, 1¼@1½	46.00
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	37.00
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	33.00
1st B select	30.00
First and second clear and finishing	40.00
Third clear	35.00
B select	25.00
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 ft	30.00
B stock board, same lengths	32.00
C stock board	30.00
D stock boards	19.00
A 10-inch stock, 12 inch, 14@16 ft	26.00
A box, 13 inch and upwards	47.00
B box, 13 inch and upwards	41.00
C box, 13 inch and upwards	42.00
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	37.00
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	27.00
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	25.00
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	23.00
10 foot fencing flooring	16.00
Clear and A, 4 inch	34.00
B flooring, 4 inch	30.00
C flooring, 4 inch	24.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft	22.50
A siding	21.00
B siding	19.00
Fencing siding	18.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft	16.00
Common boards, 12@14 ft	15.00
Common boards, 16@20 ft	15.00
No. 2 boards, 12@18 ft	13.00
First quality fencing	15.00
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft	14.00
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft	16.00
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	41.00
A siding strips	33.00
A flooring strips	32.50
B flooring strips	22.50
C flooring strips	25.00
Pickets, flat, common	9.00
Pickets, flat, rough, good	12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	19.00
Pickets, 1¼ in. square, D. & H., selected	21.00
Lath battens, O. G. or beveled, per 100 lin. ft.	65
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft	15.00
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 16 ft	14.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 12, 14, and 16 ft	15.50
2x4, 2x6, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft	15.50
18 ft. 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive	16.00
2x4, 4x4, 20@22 ft	16.50@20.00
2-inch call plank	11.00
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard A	2.90

The following table shows the total receipts last year and this to date:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,907,913,000	823,141,000
1881	1,745,594,000	770,118,000
Increase	162,319,000	53,023,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.
GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s 1d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s. Corn—8s 3d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. Lard, 62s 6d.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—LARD—Prime Western steady at 62s 3d.
PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess steady at £13 3s.
GRAIN—Corn—Mixed old steady at 8s 2d.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—Evening.—COTTON—In fair demand at 6¼@6 7-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,600.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Old Western mixed, 8s 2d.
TURPENTINE—Spirits, 38s.
PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, £13 2s.
LONDON, Nov. 15.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s 6d.
ANTWERP, Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—20@20¼f.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet but firm. Demand for wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent fair. Country markets steady. Pork, 102s. Lard, 6d higher, at 62s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 72s; S. C., 74s. Tallow, 46s. Cheese, 58s 6d. Beef dull at 132s.
LONDON, Nov. 15.—LIVERPOOL.—Wheat firm. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm but not active. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firmly held. Country markets for wheat—English and French steady. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 400,000 qrs; corn, 20,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—GRAIN—A fair business reported in winter wheat for prompt delivery at a further improvement of about ¼@½c a bu. The demand has been chiefly from export buyers. Cable advices were deemed of a favorable tenor. Want of freight-room for early use continued as a serious hindrance to the outward movement. In the speculative line No. 2 red wheat attracted less attention. No. 1 red, $1.13¼, closing at $1.13½ in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.08@1.09¼, mostly at $1.08½@1.09 afloat and delivered; No. 3 red, $1.04@1.04¼ new rule and $1.05¼ delivered; Western, $1.01@1.07¼ for export; No. 1 white, $1.08½@1.08¾, chiefly at $1.08¾ in elevator, closing at $1.08¾; No. 2 red futures: November, $1.07½@1.07¾, closing at $1.07½; December, $1.08@1.09¼, closing at $1.09; year closing at $1.07½; January $1.11½@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾ bid; February, $1.13½@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; and of No. 1 white wheat: November, $1.07¾@1.08, closing at $1.08; December, $1.09¾, closing at $1.09¾. Corn—Offerings for early delivery were on the increase, tending to depression. The advantage was with buyers, who were operating very cautiously, as well for home use as for shipment, the export call having been confined to odd loads partly, as suitable freight-room was again very scarce by the regular steam packets. No. 2 regular inspection, part to arrive soon, 88@89c, chiefly at 88c in elevator, closing at 88c; No. 3, 80c in elevator; No. 2 white, 86c; No. 2 futures, November, 85@85½c, closing at 85½c asked; December, 77¼@78c, closing at 77¾c; year, 77¼@78c, closing at 77¾c; January, 64¼@65½c; February, 63@64c, closing at 64c; May, 62¼@62¾c, closing at 62¾c; and new crop, No. 2, year, 70¼@70¾c; closing at 70¾c. Oats—A much livelier speculative movement reported in No. 2, particularly for December and January deliveries. The dealings were largely on account of a few prominent operators. No. 1 white, new rule, 52½c bid; No. 2 white, new rule, closing at 48½c; No. 3 white, 43½c, closing at 43½c; No. 2, new rule, 42¼@42¾c, closing at 42¾c asked, and old rule 44c; No. 3 42c, closing at 42c; No. 2 Chicago nominal; No. 2 futures: November closing at 42½c bid; December, 43@43½c, closing at 46½c; January, 44@44½c, closing at 44½c bid; February, 44¾@45½c, closing at 45½c. Rye steady but quiet; prime Canada, in bond, 74c; No. 1, 73½c; the Western rye in store mentioned previously as taken for shipment goes, it is said, to Rotterdam; freight, by steam, 8¼d per bushel. Barley held firmly on a restricted offering and fair inquiry.
PROVISIONS—Hog products moderately active, chiefly in the instance of Western steam lard, which fluctuated considerably, following the variable course of speculation at the West. Western mess pork met with a very slack inquiry for early delivery at yielding prices, leaving off at $21.75 for ordinary. Cut meats in request in a jobbing way at previous prices. Pickled bellies at 11½c. Bacon dull and more or less nominal. Western steam lard in limited demand for prompt delivery, leaving off at $12.35@12.40; sales of all lots at $12.30@12.50, the latter for choice. Futures: November, $11.97½@12.02½, closing at $11.97½; December, $11.25@11.32½, closing at $11.30 bid; year, $11.22@11.32½, closing at $11.30 bid; January, $11.17½@11.22½, closing at $11.22½; February, $11.20@11.25, closing at $11.22½; March, $11.22½@11.27½, closing at $11.27½ bid; April, $11.27½@11.32½, closing at $11.27½ bid; May, $11.30@11.35, closing at $11.30 bid; June, $11.32½@11.37½, closing at $11.32½ bid; July, $11.37½@11.40, closing at $11.37½.
TALLOW—Moderately active, closing at 8¼@8 5-16c for prime.
SUGARS—Raw in very limited demand and quoted barely steady. Refined attracted little attention and ruled lower, with coat-loaf quoted at 9⅝@9¾c; crushed, 9⅝@9¾c; powdered, 9½c; granulated, 8¾@9c; standard A, 8⅝c; off A, 8¼@8½c; white extra C, 8@8⅛c; yellow extra C, 7⅝@7¾c; C, 7@7½c; yellow, 6@6⅝c per lb.
FREIGHTS—The business has been on a moderate scale, checked in part by the very meagre offerings of accomodation for early use, especially as suited to the grain and cotton trades, whose requirements were most urgent for British and Continental ports. Rates were quoted in instances a trifle firmer. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam: flour at 1s 9d@2s 6d, as to routes (local, 2s. 3d@2s 6d); grain at 5½d; provisions, through and local, at 25s@30s, as to routes; local at 27s 6d@35s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—COTTON—Quiet at 10¾@11-16c; futures easy; November, 10.42c; December, 10.31c; January, 10.35c; February, 10.46c; March, 10.57c; April, 10.68c; May, 10.80c; June, 10.91c; July, 11.02c; August, 11.10c.
FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 31,000 brls; exports, 1,500 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@3.90; common to good extra, $3.80@4.40; good to choice, $4.50@7.50; white wheat extra, $6.25@7.50; extra Ohio, $3.90@7.00; St. Louis, $3.90@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@7.75.
GRAIN—Wheat—Cash shade higher and firm; options unsettled and ¼@½c lower; receipts, 336,000 bu; exports, 157,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.07; ungraded red, 95c@$1.15; No. 3 do, $1.04@1.05¼; steamer No. 2 red, $1.05@1.05½; No. 2 red, $1.07½@1.08¼ certificates, $1.07¾@1.08¼ delivered; No. 1 red, $1.13¼; mixed winter, $1.02; ungraded white, 97c@$1.13; steamer No. 3 do, 97@97½c; steamer No. 2, 86½c; No. 1 white, sales 32,000 bu at $1.08½@1.10; No. 2 red, November, sales 40,000 bu at $1.07½@1.07¾, closing at $1.07½; December, sales 22,000 bu at $1.09@1.09¼, closing at $1.09; January, sales 48,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; February, sales 96,000 bu at $1.13½@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾.
HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 60c.
HOPS—Quiet, but firm and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 40@58c. Rice quiet but steady.
PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; United, $1.28¾; crude, 6¾@7¾c; refined, 8¾@8⅞c.
ROSIN—Dull and unchanged.
TURPENTINE—Dull; 53½c.
EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm; 29c.
LEATHER—In good demand and firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 22@25c.
WOOL—Dull and unsettled; domestic fleece, 32@46c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 12@22c; Texas, 14@33c.
BUTTER—Firm for choice; 15@37c.
CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—FLOUR—More active and steady.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher but inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.05¾@1.05¾; November, $1.06 asked; December, $1.06¾@1.07¼; January, $1.09½@1.09; February, $1.10¾@1.11. Corn—Western firmer; mixed November, 83@83½c; November, new or old, 80c asked; year, 64@65c; January, 60¾@61c. Oats dull; Western white, 43@45c; mixed, 38@41c; Pennsylvania, 40@45c. Rye dull at 65@66c.
HAY—Steady at $14.00@15.00.
PROVISIONS—Lower and quiet. Mess pork, $22.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides packed, 9½@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12½c; clear-rib sides, 13c. Hams, 15@17c. Lard—Refined, 13¼c.
BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 22@28c; creamery, 33@38c.
EGGS—Firm; 30@31c for fresh.
PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 8¾@8⅞c.
GROCERIES—Coffee lower and quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7¼@8¾c. Sugar lower and dull; A soft, 9¼c.
WHISKY—Quiet at $1.19@1.19½.
FREIGHTS—Quiet.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,306 brls; wheat, 58,856 bu; corn, 11,201 bu; oats, 4,546 bu; rye, 2,170 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,320 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 208,100 bu; corn, 153,700 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher and slow; No. 2 red, 92¾@93¼c cash; 94¼@95c December; 92¼@94c year; 96½c January; 98½c February; $1.03¼@1.03½ May; No. 3 red, 89@89½c. Corn higher; 64@64¼c cash; 63¼@64¼c November; 53¼c December; 52¾@53½c the year; 49@49¼c January; 48¾c February; 50½@50¾c May. Oats higher; 34@33c cash; 33¾@34½c November, 33¾@32½c December; 32¾@33½c year; 35c May. Rye quiet at 56¼@56½c. Barley dull; medium to choice, 60@75c; fancy, 80c.
LEAD—Quiet at 4½c.
BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 33@37c; dairy, 25@32c.
EGGS—Firm at 24c.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $21.00 for old, $20.50 for new. Dry salt meat quiet; shoulders, 7¼c; short rib, 10¾c; short clear, 11c. Bacon slow; small lots long clear, 13½c; short clear, 14¾c. Lard none here.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.
Afternoon Board—Wheat very slow; 93¾c November, 94½@95c December; 92¾c the year. Corn higher; 64¼c November; 53¾c the year; 49½c January and February; 50¾c May. Oats higher; 33¾c December; 33¼c the year; 35¼c bid May.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Buyers manifested more disposition to purchase at concessions made by sellers; considerable business was effected, partly for export; Minnesota extras, $5.75@6.25; Pennsylvania extra family, $4.75@5.00; Ohio do, $4.75@5.65; Indiana patent, $6.75; Ohio do, $6.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@7.50. Rye flour steady at $4.25@4.37½.
GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet but steady; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.07½@1.07¾; No. 2 red, November, $1.07½@1.07¾; December, $1.08¾@1.09; January, $1.10¾@1.10¾; February, $1.12@1.12¾. Corn dull and unsettled; sail mixed, 84½@85c; steamer offered at 84c, without buyers; new rejected, 68½c; sail mixed, November, 82½@83c; December, 67@67½c; January, 62½@62¾c; February, 61¾@61½c. Oats firm, but the high views of sellers checked business; No. 2 mixed, 43½c; No. 3 white, 48½c; No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 1 do nominally quoted at 52c.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard firm and unchanged.
BUTTER—Firm; moderately active; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 32@33c.
EGGS—Scarce and firm.
CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 12,500 bu; oats, 2,600 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,400 bu; corn, 16,500 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Steady; high grades, $4.00@5.85.
GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand; new choice white, 58c. Oats steady; choice, 45@46c.
CORN-MEAL—Dull at $2.85@2.90.
HAY—Quiet; ordinary, $12.00@15.00; prime, $16.00@17.50; choice, $18.00@18.50.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $22.00. Lard quiet but steady; refined tierce, $12.25; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, 8¼c; clear rib and long clear, 10¾@11c. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 10c; clear rib and long clear, 14c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but firm; choice canvased, 15@15½c.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 8@10¼c. Sugar quiet but weak; common to good common, 5¾@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5¾@6c; prime to choice, 6¼@6¾c; yellow clarified, 7¼@7¾c; choice and white clarified, 7¾@8¼c; granulated, 8¾c. Molasses dull; centrifugal, 25@30c; fair, 38@40c; prime to choice, 41@46c. Rice quiet; Louisiana, 4¾@6¼c.
BRAN—Scarce and firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand.
GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 2, 94¾c; November, 94¾c; December, 95¼c; January, 95¼c; No. 3, 79c; No. 4, 64c. Corn higher; No. 2, 63½c. Oats higher and scarce; No. 2, 35¼@35½c; white, 40c, delivered. Rye firm; No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 55½c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring scarce; nominally higher at 77c; No. 3 spring extra, 56c.
PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.65 cash or November; $17.50 January. Lard—Prime steam, $11.60 cash or November; $10.85 January.
HOGS—Dull and lower; $6.00@6.05.
BUTTER—Easier.
CHEESE—Quiet but steady.
EGGS—Steady; 26@27c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, 1,500 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Demand moderate; Western superfine, $3.50@3.75; common extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.00; roller flour, $6.50@6.25.
GRAIN—Corn firm; stock small; 88@90c, as to quality. Oats in fair demand; No. 3 white, 47@47½c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; prime, $18.00@19.00; mess, $22.50@23.00. Beef—Mess quoted at $11.00@12.50; family and plate, $14.00@17.00. Lard steady; $12.75@13.00.
BUTTER—Fine quality sells quickly; others dull; 16@37c.
CHEESE—In fair demand; choice firm at 12¼@12¾c.
EGGS—Western fresh, 29@30c.
HIDES—Steady; Western dry, 17@18½c.
TALLOW—Steady; 8¼@8½c.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,775 brls, 9,500 sacks; corn, 20,000 bu; wheat, 25,500 bu; oats, 17,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—None reported.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 9¾c.
FLOUR—Quiet but firm; family, $4.30@4.50; fancy unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, 96@96¼c spot; 96¼c November; 97¼c bid December; 95¼c bid year; 98½c bid January; receipts, 3,800 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu. Corn strong and higher; 73@74c spot; 66¼@67c November; 54¼@54½c year; 51¼c January. Oats stronger; 37¼@38c spot; 38¼c November; 35¼c bid December or year; 36c bid May. Rye firm; 61@63c. Barley dull and irregular; extra No. 3 fall, 68@75c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $20.00. Lard dull and lower; $11.60 bid. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11c. Bacon nominal and scarce.
WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.14.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 15.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, 98c; November, 98¼c asked; December, 99¼c; January, $1.00¾; May, $1.06. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 74½c; November, 68½c bid; year, 56¾c; January, 53¼c; May, 54½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, 36¾c; November, December, or year, 35½c.
Closed—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot, 98¼c; November, 98¼c bid; December, 99¾c; year, 98c bid; January, $1.00¾; February, $1.01¾ bid; March held at $1.05; April, $1.04¼ bid; May, $1.06¼ bid. Corn stronger; high-mixed, 76½c bid; No. 2, November, 69c; year, 57¾c; January, 53¾c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 36¼c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—COTTON—Steady and firm at 9¾c.
FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 75@75½c; new ear, 45c. Oats in fair demand; 38½c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork, $22.25. Lard steady and unchanged. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 10c.
HOGS—In fair demand; sales chiefly at $6.75@6.85.
WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.14.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 20,000 bu; shipments, 30,000 bu; firm; No. 2 red, 79½c bid cash; 79½c bid December; 82½c bid January. Corn—Receipts, 20,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; more active; 47½@48c bid December; 40¾c January; 41¾c bid May. Oats quiet; 29½c bid cash, December, and year.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high mixed, 70@70½c; mixed, 69¾@70c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 38½@38c. Rye dull; No. 2, 55c.
HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.15.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 48,500 bu; oats, 11,575 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 32,500 bu; oats, 20,125 bu; rye, 11,000 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—FLOUR—$3.75@5.25.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, spot and November, 99½c; December, 99¾c; the year, 99c; January, $1.00½; May, $1.05 asked; February, $1.02; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 2 white, 85c. Corn firm; No. 2, 73½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 37½c; No. 2, white, 40½c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,237 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,738 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard Duluth, nominally $1.18. Corn quiet; 6,000 bu lots at 77c. Other grain neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 95@95½c. Corn higher; mixed, 70c bid. Oats firm; mixed, 34c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn scarce and nominal.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Nov. 15.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 5,633 bales; sales, 2,150; stock, 86,725.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 5,885 bales; gross, 7,000; exports to Great Britain, 8,715; to France, 5,700; to Continent, 9,300; coastwise, 6,300; sales, 6,000; stock, 175,243.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 9¾c; sales, 2,300 bales; receipts, 5,700; shipments, 4,300; stock, 27,300.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—Steady and firm; opens at $1.26¾; highest, $1.28¾; lowest, $1.26¾; closing, $1.27¼; sales, 2,036,000 brls; total shipments Tuesday, 67,972 brls; charters, 18,300 brls.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—Steady; United certificates firm; closed at $1.28¼; refined, 8¾@8⅞c, Philadelphia delivery.
TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.26¾; highest, $1.28¾; lowest, $1.26¾; closed, $1.28¼; shipments, 57,851; charters, 18,690; runs, 83,544.
OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—Steady and dull; few fluctuations; opened at $1.27; extremes, $1.27, $1.28¾; afternoon opened at $1.26¾; closed, $1.28¼; extremes, $1.27¾, $1.29; sales, 2,017,000; shipments, 57,964; tidewater, 10,238; charters, 18,600; average, 27,365, runs, 83,695.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Exports of domestic cottons for the week, 2,490 pkgs, and for the expired portion of the year, 140,107 pkgs, against 133,235 pkgs last year and 113,348 pkgs for the same time in 1880. In general demand the market has been quiet, and new selections are very light. Woolen goods are doing better through many small takings. A wide demand for many small assortments gives a very fair volume of sales.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 48½c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Worcester.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—I desire an answer to a few questions which interest me deeply. Is Webster or Worcester the authority for pronunciation among the best American scholars? Which is used in Harvard? Is there any standard for pronunciation in England? LATRIA.

In the Future.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Will you please decide the following bet: A bets the Democratic party will carry the City of Chicago with 5,000 majority; B bets they will not. Who wins?

A READER.

[Probably the Republicans. An absolute answer cannot be given until the spring election is held.]

A Question Answered.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 13.—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper whether there is any work published on "business" giving instruction in regard to the management of commercial paper, drafts, notes, etc., more comprehensive than the average work on bookkeeping. By answering the above communication you will greatly oblige a subscriber. Respectfully yours, W. J. BLAKENEY.

[There are several such works. Certainly as good a one as any is a book by Salter S. Clark, entitled "A Text-Book of Commercial Law," published in New York by Clark & Maynard.]

Sunday Evening Services.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—I for one am glad we are to have a change in our Sunday evening exercises, the inauguration to be in Central Music-Hall. Now how good it would be if some of the churches would, from strictly religious subjects, change to lectures or talks on the every day, practical things of this life, beautiful lessons on love, charity towards all, how to live, and how to care for the wonderful temple, our body, and many other subjects, interspersed with the many interesting incidents, scenes, and lives of the men and women all through the Bible, and especially if music should be a feature, vocal and instrumental. On how inspiring the grand organ, with its wealth of harmony, played by a master, touching the heart as nothing else can. Don't you think such services would attract the people, the masses who do not and would not attend were they strictly religious? Instead of passing the box, place one in the vestibule, and every one would be willing to contribute their mite for the pleasure derived.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

The Great Iconoclast.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Nearly a century ago just such spectacles as was witnessed Sunday in Chicago were drawing together crowds in the streets of Paris to hear the blasphemies of Danton, Diderot, and Robespierre. They pulled down the altars of religion and set up the Goddess of Reason; and the reader of history need not be told what came of it. Ingersoll is busy digging up their old, rusty weapons with which to

Wound, with vigor vast,
The vitals of the Lamb.

That 3,000 men and women could be drawn together to hear the Christian religion ridiculed ought to cause serious reflections upon the tendency of such spectacles. I have yet to hear that Ingersoll offers to mankind any substitute for our religion—anything new, since morality we have already. Doubtless he believes that is all-sufficient, and has no need of religion. What said Daniel Webster on this topic? In an oration delivered in June last at Dartmouth College by Senator Bayard on Daniel Webster, the orator said, when speaking of the religious basis of Mr. Webster's character: "It is well to recall some utterances of his at a time when infidelity challenges public attention; when the flippant scoffs of impiety are so often heard amid applause and laughter in crowded lecture-rooms; when blasphemy, thinly disguised in the robes of slangy wit and irreverent humor, finds large remunerative audiences; when the hope and trust of the disconsolate and the weary are sought to be undermined by shallow sophistries, and belief in a blessed immortality illumined by the rays of a divinely revealed religion is laughed at as a monkish fiction by those who assume to speak above the grave, and yet deny the life beyond it—to read the declaration of a simple, sincere, and catholic creed, made from time to time by this true counselor of his countrymen.

"In his argument in the Girard will case he declared:

"'The ground taken is that religion is not necessary to morality; that benevolence may be insured by habit; and that all the virtues may flourish, and be safely left to flourish, without touching the waters of the living spring of religious responsibility.

"'Why, sir, it is vain to talk about the tendency of such a system; to argue upon it is to insult the understanding of any man; it is mere law, ribald, vulgar deism, and infidelity. It opposes all that is in Heaven and all on earth that is worth being on earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creature and the Creator; it opposes that great system of universal benevolence that binds man to his neighbor.'

"Look on this picture—and then on this."

F. E. C.

THE CHESS CHAMPION.

A Series of Games of Great Interest Commencing in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The most distinguished passenger on the steamship Indiana, which came up the Delaware last Tuesday, after a stormy passage of thirteen days from Liverpool, was the great chess-player, Wilhelm Steinitz. The enterprising members of the Philadelphia Chess Club, through Mr. D. S. Thompson, one of their prominent members, offered to receive the champion player of Europe and pit him against their best men in a series of forty games.

The challenge proceeded from the President of the Philadelphia Club, Mr. D. Martinez, everything was satisfactorily arranged, and the engagement, which commenced today, will stand over forty days. D. Martinez will be the first opponent, and after him Messrs. Reichelm, Elson, Neill, Michaelis, Roberts, and Kaiser will lock horns with the visitor.

Mr. Steinitz is a native of Prague, where he was born in 1836. For more than twenty years sporting journals have prominently held his name before the public. In 1862 he defeated his great rival, Blackburne, six games to one; in 1870 he defeated him again in five successive games, and in 1876 in seven games. He met the famous Zukertort in 1872, and won seven games to his opponent's one. Recently Mr. Steinitz severed his connection with the London *Field*, whose chess columns he had conducted for nine years, and purposes starting on his return to England a paper exclusively devoted to chess. The hero of the chess-board has, he himself says, looked forward with interest to his American games, and especially to his encounter with Mr. Martinez. Capt. Mackenzie, who had played with Martinez, told Steinitz that he would meet a formidable opponent in him, and that he played a very strong game; for which Mr. Steinitz, like every superior player, feels happy and thankful; for, having met and vanquished Andersen, Zukertort, and Blackburne, the acknowledged European champions, carried off the first prize in the Vienna Congress of 1873, and made a tie for the first prize in this year's Paris Congress, he now comes to America hoping to meet among our amateur and professional enthusiasts some brilliant player worthy of his mettle, who will draw forth in contrast that effort that breeds ability.

The Other Side of Meat.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Chicago is just now boasting that the meat markets in other places have been broken down in prices by supplies from that point carried in refrigerator cars. Possibly the "outside barbarians" thus supplied from the Western Babylon have been treated fairly; but grave suspicion has attached to that traffic, if we may judge from reports in the local press. A reporter visiting the Chicago Stock-Yards has made such revelations as cause our very gorge to rise, and we have been compelled to do honor to the conscientious vegetarian. Under the circumstances, we prefer to pay a reputable home butcher a few cents more per pound for healthy meat rather than trust implicitly to Chicago slaughter-yards.

The very best iron preparation, and the one having the largest sale, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

MARINE NEWS.

A Limited Demand Yesterday for Vessels to Carry Grain.

Room Taken for Only 114,000 Bushels of Wheat and Corn.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was little demand yesterday from shippers of grain for vessel-room, and all the charters made were for small lots of corn and wheat to Buffalo. Carrying rates remain nominally at 3 cents on both wheat and corn to Lake Erie ports. Most of the corn that is going East at the present time goes by rail to fill "short" contracts at New York for November, shippers being afraid to ship by lake for fear that the grain will be delayed. This accounts in a great measure for the dullness in lake freights, and when this fact fully dawns on the owners of vessels they will cease to hunt engagements for their craft and place them in winter quarters. The shipment of grain to the lower Canadian ports ceased some time ago, and that to the upper ports is now over, and the vessels engaged in that trade are being rapidly laid up. At stated above, most of the corn going East is now shipped by rail, and as the stock in the elevators here has diminished to less than 300,000 bushels the shipments of that cereal by lake may be said to be practically ended for this season. The engagements yesterday comprised the following vessels:

For Buffalo.	Bushels.
Propeller New York, corn	32,000
Propeller Idaho, corn	24,000
Propeller Milwaukee, wheat	16,000
Propeller Milwaukee, corn	20,000
Schooner Bolivia, corn	22,000
Total capacity	114,000

The demand for vessels to bring lumber to this port continues good, but carriers remain scarce, many of the vessels arriving being put in winter quarters as soon as their cargoes are discharged. Some of the finest lumber vessels that ply on lake Michigan are now on their last trips for this season, their owners seeing no money in keeping them in commission, even at a material advance above the present rates, which are quoted at the following figures:

From Grand Haven*	$1.75	@1.87½
From Muskegon*	1.75	@1.87½
From White Lake		1.87½
From Pentwater		2.12½
From Ludington		2.12½
From Menominee		2.12½
From Manistee		2.12½
From Alpena		2.25
From St. Ignace		2.50
From Bay City		2.50
From Cheboygan		2.25
From Pine Lake		3.00
From Black River	2.25	@2.50
From Ashland	3.00	@3.50
From Ontonagon		3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

Vessels to carry coarse freights, such as railroad ties, telegraph-poles, posts, etc., continue in active demand, and anything offered for engagement is quickly taken at figures that are reasonably remunerative for this season of the year.

There is no diminution in the inquiry for vessels to go to Escanaba to load iron-ore for Lake Erie ports. Shippers are very anxious to move their ore before cold weather causes the suspension of navigation. Reports from Escanaba represent that the ore is frozen in the cars and pockets every night, causing considerable difficulty in its handling. Carrying rates are very firm at the annexed quotations, vesselmen insisting on the outside figures:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.75@1.85
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.40@1.50
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.05@1.10
From Marquette to Chicago	1.50

There was no change in coal freight rates at Buffalo yesterday. No charters were made for either this port or Milwaukee, many of the vessels chartered last week still waiting to be loaded. There is no change reported from the other coal shipping points. Carrying rates to Lake Michigan ports are quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 1.00
From Toledo to Chicago	1.15
From Cleveland to Chicago	1.00
From Erie to Chicago	1.00
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	95@1.00
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Toledo to Milwaukee	1.15
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	1.00
From Erie to Milwaukee	1.00
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	90@ 95
From Buffalo to Racine	1.00
From Buffalo to Kenosha	1.00
From Buffalo to Green Bay	1.00@1.10

Iron-Ore Shipments.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the total lake shipments of iron-ore from Upper Peninsular ports the present season, up to and including Nov. 8, together with the amount shipped during a corresponding period last year:

Name of port.	1881.	1882.
Escanaba	1,389,855	1,622,475
Marquette	673,403	902,180
L'Anse	53,061	65,065
St. Ignace		93,258
Total	2,110,319	2,682,977

—an increase of 572,658 tons. Ore shipments from Escanaba, Marquette, and L'Anse for the week ending Nov. 7 aggregated 68,817 tons, making the total from those three ports for the season of 1882, up to that date, 2,629,729 tons, which is 519,311 tons more than had been shipped from the same ports on the 9th of November, 1881. The mines of the Menominee range supplied 372,415 tons of this increase, and the northern mines 146,896 tons. Of the shipments of the week 39,821 tons were from Escanaba, 26,412 tons from Marquette, and 2,574 tons from L'Anse.

Sailors' Wages.

A morning newspaper yesterday erroneously published a statement that the Chicago branch of the Seamen's Union, at its meeting Tuesday evening, had fixed wages out of this port at $3.50 per day. President Powers states that the question of wages was not discussed at the meeting, the only thing done beside routine business being the making of arrangements for the annual ball of the union. Sailors' wages from this port by the day remain at $3, and are not likely to be advanced.

Dock and Other Notes.

There was only one vessel at the lumber-market dock last night.

The schooner Kate Darley cleared for Menominee yesterday with 5,000 bushels of corn.

The harbor work at Kingston has been discontinued. The water over the shoals has been deepened two feet.

Among the lumber-laden vessels that arrived yesterday was the barge Henry Witbeck, from Marinette, with 650,000 feet.

The fine steamships Fred Mercur and Clyde arrived yesterday from Buffalo, both coal-laden. The former brought 1,400 and the latter 1,800 tons.

It is not likely that anything further will be done this fall toward the completion of the Colchester Reef lighthouse, as it is too late in the season.

The schooner Goshawk is at Bay City, and the schooner Sweetheart at Detroit. After holding surveys on them Capt. McLeod will return to Buffalo.

The steamship Wallula on her last trip to Buffalo from Duluth made the run down in ninety-one hours. Her total time from port to port was 105 hours, fourteen being used up by a stop at the Sault.

When the steam-barge Burkhead was leaving the St. Clair Flats canal on Sunday with her barges in tow one of her cylinder heads was blown out, partly disabling her.

It is fortunate that there is but little movement of vessels in the river at present, as the closing of Randolph street bridge to travel is taxing the Lake street bridge to its utmost capacity.

The schooner Blazing Star will probably winter at Oswego. Capt. John Harley, who commanded her for several years, talks of giving up the life of a sailor. He has been on the lake twenty-six years, and says it is getting worse and worse every season.

The schooner F. B. Gardner unloaded grain at Walkerville and had an overrun of forty-five bushels. Capt. Fuller had been expecting a shortage, and it is said he felt so good over the overrun that he walked up town and bought a whole bottle of pop.

Mike Scanlin, a lineman on the tug A. Miller, of Dunham's Line, was the victim of a painful accident yesterday. The Miller had the stern of the barge Wayne, and while holding the barge back the tow-line broke, one end of which (to which an iron hook was attached), flying back and striking Scanlin on the right arm, lacerated it in a frightful manner from the elbow to the wrist. He was taken to the office of Marine-Surgeon Miller, in the Government Building, where his injuries were temporarily attended to, and afterwards taken to the Marine Hospital. Another man, also employed on the Miller, was hurt on the leg at the same time, but not seriously.

George Whitney, of the schooner John Miner; Thomas Butler and James Anderson, of the steamship Clyde; Lawrence Lavilette of the schooner Blazing Star; and William Feehan, of the steam-barge Skylark, were admitted to the Marine Hospital yesterday for medical treatment.

The schooner Guido Pfister has been chartered at Duluth to carry 42,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at 4½ cents a bushel. This is a rate that would have caused vessel-owners at this port, could they have got it once this season, to have furnished the crews of their vessels all the delicacies to be found in the market.

Gillen & Kirby have secured the contracts for the improvements on the Grand Haven and Muskegon harbors. Their bid for the Muskegon harbor was $6,354.36 per crib; for the Grand Haven harbor, $6,246.30 per crib. These were the only two harbors on which they bid. The only harbor on which Squire & White bid was South Haven, and they got the job at $6,427.57. The Grand Haven firms take the cake when they bid.

Dr. Charles E. Winslow, Assistant Marine Hospital Surgeon at this port, yesterday forwarded to Washington his resignation. Dr. Winslow will remove to Aurora, Ill., where he will engage in the practice of his profession. In the resignation of Dr. Winslow the marine hospital service loses one of the most able, competent, and courteous gentlemen in the service, and one that can be illy spared. His place in the office of Dr. Miller has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, a son of the late Dr. Thomas Bevan, a rising young physician and surgeon. Dr. Winslow carries with him into his new field the best wishes of all those whose business or misfortunes have brought them in contact with him.

Well, the Annie M. Peterson won the race to Buffalo, and won it fairly. No question whatever can be raised. The Peterson is an excellent vessel, and her master, Capt. Bentley (formerly of the Amaretta Mosher), knows how to handle her to the very best advantage. All honor to the Peterson. Any vessel that beats the Porter and Pensaukee is entitled to praise. The four racers, the Peterson, Porter, Pensaukee, and Burt Wells, left Chicago on Friday, Nov. 3, and arrived in Buffalo on Saturday, Nov. 11. The Peterson reached the harbor at about 7 o'clock in the morning, the Porter about two hours later, and the Pensaukee and Burt Wells about an hour after the Porter. Head winds caused the slow time made.—*Detroit Free Press.* Our contemporary is somewhat "off" regarding the Peterson's master. Capt. Bentley commands the Pensaukee, and the Peterson is sailed by Capt. Peterson, her owner. And then there is no schooner "Burt Wells," but there is a schooner Wells Burt.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 15.—12 m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 7:15 a. m.; steam-barge Northerner, 4:35 a. m.; steam-barge H. Howard and barges, 7 a. m.; steam-barge Yosemite and barges, 8:30 a. m.; schooner H. W. Sage, 8:40 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge E. B. Hale with schooners A. Bradley and Fayette Brown, 8:10 a. m.; steam-barge Iron Chief and consort, 8:15 a. m.; steam-barge Ira Chaffee and barges, 5 a. m.; schooner Gen. F. Sigel, 8:40 a. m.; schooner H. Folger, 7:40 a. m.; schooner G. W. Murray, 8 a. m.

Wind southwest, gentle. Weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 15—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge R. J. Hackett and consort, 2:40 p. m.; propeller Colorado, 7:10 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Belle P. Cross and barges, 2:15 p. m.; steam-barge Oswegatchie and barges, 2 p. m.; steam-barge Inter-Ocean, 7 p. m.; propeller Lehigh, 7:10 p. m.; schooner Thomas P. Sheldon, 7 p. m.

Wind southwest, gentle. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 15.—Arrived—Steam-barge Mary Jarecki, steam-barge Monohansett, steam-barge W. L. Brown, schooner Queen City.

Sailed—Steam-barge W. L. Brown, steam-barge Monohansett, steam-barge Mary Jarecki, steam-barge Potomac towing schooner Annie Vought, schooner C. C. Barnes, schooner Queen City, schooner Graham Bros., schooner Oak Leaf.

Wind west, light. Weather milder.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Arrived from Chicago—Schooner P. S. Marsh, flaxseed. From Pequaming—Propeller Huron City, lumber; schooner Sam Flint, lumber.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Russia, sundries; propeller Lycoming, salt, etc.; propeller Boston, cement, etc.; schooner Annie M. Peterson, coal; schooner Michigan, coal; schooner Wells Burt, coal; schooner E. A. Nicholson, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller Henry Chisholm, coal.

There was little change in the coal situation today. Slow work is being done in loading vessels, some which arrived last Saturday not yet having a pound in them. The steam-barge James Davidson and schooner Donaldson were on the market for Chicago, but were not able to get satisfactory cargoes. The schooner P. S. Marsh was chartered for Sandusky at 30 cents, and the schooner W. H. Rounds for Detroit at 25 cents.

A very unusual engagement was made for the Wabash Line propeller J. C. Gault to carry 35,000 bushels of Canada barley to Milwaukee at 3 cents freight.

Canal freights are quiet at 5⅞ cents on wheat and about 5 cents on flaxseed to New York. Shipments were very light, and very little more through grain will be sent by canal.

The wind settled down somewhat last night, and everything ready to sail has left port. This included the tug Crusader with the schooners Michigan and Nicholson for Chicago, the steam-barge D. Ballentine for Chicago and consort A. B. Moore for Milwaukee, the steamship J. B. Lyon and consorts Hutchinson, Masten, and Wells for Chicago, the tug Sweepstakes with barges L. W. Drake and Iowa for Prince Arthur's Landing, the propeller Lycoming with the schooner Annie Sherwood for Chicago, and the steam-barge W. L. Wetmore with the schooner Brunette for Cleveland, where they will likely lay up, as they need some repairs; and the propeller Nyack for Duluth. A number of lumber tows also started up, as did several vessels for Detroit and Toledo.

The steam-barge J. H. Farwell and consorts Rutter and Godfrey will leave for Chicago tonight, and the steamship William Edwards and schooners Foster and Page will get away tomorrow evening.

James Duncan, mate of the Canadian schooner Dauntless, turned in with Capt. Malcolm Stalker on the schooner Charles Foster night before last. The Foster was lying near the Tifft Elevator with the Montauk between her and the dock. Yesterday morning Capt. Duncan could not be found, but his coat, vest, and hat, which he threw off before retiring, were found in the room he had occupied. The cook of the Foster says she heard some one going on deck during the night, and this must have been the missing mate. He was a man 65 years old, and undoubtedly fell overboard and was drowned. The river was grappled today by the police, but so far without success. Capt. Duncan lived at Port Hope, but has two grown-up daughters in Chicago. Capt. Stalker has been taken sick, and will go to his home at Toledo by rail tomorrow. His vessel, the Charles Foster, will be taken to Chicago by his brother, Capt. Dan Stalker, of the schooner William Shupe. The latter arrived today. The Shupe is laid up at Detroit.

Part of the lumber of the schooner Gleniffer, which is on Bird Island reef, was lightered off today. An attempt will be made in the morning to pump her up.

The iron steamer H. J. Jewett made the trip down from Chicago in exactly seventy-two hours and five minutes running time. This is without doubt the fastest time ever made between these ports, but the Jewett can do still better. She will leave again tomorrow.

The schooner Donaldson came in from Chicago this morning. She left there last Friday morning, making a good run down.

The steamship John B. Lyon was aground in the river opposit Main street for a couple of hours this morning. She was pulled off by a number of tugs.

The Steam-Barge C. S. Hall on Racine Reef.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 15.—The steam-barge C. S. Hall, lumber-laden for Chicago, went aground at 4 o'clock this morning on Racine reef. She is being lightered by the tug Sill and the schooner Knapp.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 15.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning the steam-barge S. C. Hall, lumber-laden from Muskegon for Chicago, ran on Racine reef. About 75,000 feet of her deck-load was jettisoned, but all attempts to release herself were unsuccessful. The tug Sill, with the schooner F. M. Knapp, went to her from Racine, and a large portion of her cargo was removed to the Knapp. About noon the tug Sill succeeded in releasing her and towed her to Racine, where she took on that part of her cargo which had been lightered. It is not known how badly she is damaged, but while pounding her shoe was bent. The tug Welcome was dispatched from this port this afternoon to tow her to Chicago. How she came to go on the reef is a mystery, as the weather was clear.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 15.—Entered—Steam-barge Kate Battironi, from Marquette, ore; propeller Niagara, from Buffalo, towing; schooner Mont Blanc, from Buffalo, light; schooner Republic, from Buffalo, light; propeller Conestoga, from Chicago, grain and merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Conestoga, for Chicago, merchandise; steam-barge Kate Battironi, for Chicago, light; propeller Niagara, for Marquette, light; schooner Mont Blanc, for Marquette, light; schooner Republic, for Marquette, light; schooner Eugenia Vesta, for Welland, light.

Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—Nothing further could be learned today concerning the schooner City of Toledo, which missed the piers and went on the beach at Manistee Monday.

While going up the river this afternoon the steam-barge Iron Age grounded near Grand Avenue bridge.

The wrecking-tug Leviathan left for Cheboygan this afternoon to await orders.

The schooner Three Bells is in port from Port Austin with a cargo of grindstones.

The schooner Monitor was chartered today to carry 20,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at 4 cents per bushel.

Arrived from below, coal-laden—Steam-barge Iron Age.

The Lime-Kilns Crossing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 15.—The propeller Connemaugh is still above the Lime-Kilns Crossing. She has been there since this afternoon. She is drawing fifteen feet two inches. The schooner George Murray is also detained above. Everything else passed all right. The lightship on the works at the Lime-Kilns has been moved seventy-five feet south.

The wind has been fresh from the west all day. The water on the crossing is fourteen feet ten inches tonight.

The Move Comes Too Late—The Yankees Have the Call.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—The Council of the local Board of Trade at their meeting today resolved to petition the Government to abolish all canal tolls in Canada at the opening of navigation next year. This is found necessary to meet the action of the authorities of New York regarding doing away with tolls on the Erie Canal. It is generally believed the Government will acquiesce.

The Weather at the Straits of Mackinaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 15.—Departed—Propellers Van Raalte and Oneida, steamer City of Cleveland, and schooner Barbarian.

Arrived—Schooners Narragansett, Monitor, A. Boody, and Newsboy.

Southwest wind, gentle, cloudy. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 15.—Arrived—Steam-barge V. Swain, steam-barge Coffinberry, schooners A. C. Maxwell and Newcomb.

Cleared—Tug Goodnow, schooner G. W. Davis schooner J. O'Neil, schooner K. Winslow.

Passed up—Propellers Peerless and Ocoola.

Passed down—Propeller Menominee.

Rafting Operations Closed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 15.—The Tittabawassee Boom Company close rafting operations tomorrow. The quantity rafted aggregates 619,000,000 feet, the largest season's work in the history of the company, and the largest work done by any boom company in the world in a single season.

Cleared from Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—Cleared—Propeller Montana, merchandise, for Chicago.

Vessels are laying up here nearly as fast as they come in.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Depere, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. W. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Hiawatha, Buffalo, coal.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop D. C. Whitney, Erie, coal.
Prop Cumberland, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop O. B. Starke, Menominee, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Manitoba, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Wayne, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Traverse Bay, sundries.
Schr G. B. Sloan, Grindstone City, grindstones.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Sturgeon Bay, railway ties.
Schr Alvin Bronson, Thompson, lumber.
Schr John Miner, Bay de Noque, lumber.
Schr J. M. Mason, Drummond's Isle, telegraph poles.
Schr Tom Sims, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, coal.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop P. W. Palmer, Buffalo, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Depere, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee, light.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Ozarita, Erie, light.
Schr Arctic, Kenosha, light.
Schr Ketchum, Bay de Noque, sundries.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr George Steele, Manistee, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, light.
Schr Kitty Wimpler, Marinette, light.
Schr Adirondac, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Moselle, Ludington, light.
Schr Fleet Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hattie Earl, Montague, light.
Schr Ishpeming, Sandusky, 25,280 bu wheat.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Ford River, light.
Schr S. Bates, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. Raab, Charlevoix, 1,000 bu oats, 5 tons feed.
Schr South Haven, White Lake, light.

WAYFARERS' HOME.

A Combination of Work and Charity.

The communication presented by the Rev. Dr. Thomas and others to the County Board at its last meeting, asking that a Wayfarers' Home be established in the city, having excited considerable curiosity among many charitable people, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon called upon Dr. Thomas at his residence, on West Monroe street, with the view of learning the intentions of himself and coworkers in the matter. The reverend gentleman said that the advisability of establishing an institution that would relieve many poor wayfarers who otherwise were obliged to sleep in a police station and go hungry had been talked up in the Prisoners' Aid Association, and on Monday a communication embodying briefly their ideas was presented to the County Board by Commissioner Purington, and was referred to the Committee on Charities with instructions to confer with members of the Prisoners' Aid Association before reporting to the board. Dr. Thomas said their plan contemplated the opening of a lodge for poor unfortunates similar to one now most successfully operated in Boston, where men could secure a good meal and lodging and be able to pay for the same in work. The Boston lodge has been in operation two years or more, and is one of the most prosperous charities in the city. Since the opening the number of indigent and good-for-nothing people, commonly known as tramps, had decreased over one-half. The lodge is quite a capacious structure capable of accommodating a hundred or more persons, and connected with it is an inclosure of nearly 5,000 square feet, which is devoted to the labor which compensates for the comfort afforded in the lodge. The principal industry is wood-sawing, that being perhaps the only work at which almost any man can make a fairly good hand.

When an applicant for lodgings makes his appearance he is obliged to register his name, nativity, occupation, if any, where he came from last, where he intends to go, and to reply to other questions of equal import. Then he is taken to the bath-room, where he is thoroughly washed, and, being supplied with a clean nightshirt, he is put to bed. In the meantime his clothes are removed to a room where they are subjected to a process which puts an end to all animal life, after which they are dried and are clean and neat when the owner wants them in the morning. Then he is given a substantial breakfast and any other meals which he may desire. For all this attention he is obliged to saw wood or split kindling a prescribed length of time, and if he desires to work overtime and there is labor for him to perform, he is granted the privilege, and is allowed certain provisions and stores for his efforts. In this way the institution is made self-supporting, and thousands of men are given accommodations which they could not otherwise secure. The lodge is kept scrupulously clean by the process stated, and great good for humanity is accomplished. It is the desire of the promoters of this worthy object to secure the aid of the county in starting one here, and they think it will not be long before it is self-supporting.

Sleeping-Car Ventilation.

Laramie Boomerang.

One more sleeping-car episode and I will close. A fat man from New York engaged a lower berth last evening, and, after he had retired, he raised the curtain of his window and gloated in the cool moonlight and the fresh, pure air that came in at the partially-opened casement. He was a great stickler for ventilation, and the thought that he was getting a glorious draught of heaven's pure air made him happy. Finally, bathed in the magnificent moonlight, he sank to sleep. In the morning he woke to find that the window was double, and that only one of them was open. Aside from the man who got up in the dark and kicked four panes of glass out of a bookcase in order to get more air, and went to bed happy, I do not know of a sadder case of misplaced confidence.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla—Its record of forty years is one of constant triumph over diseases of the blood.

MARK GRAY.

The Man Who Shot at Edwin Booth—Remarks of One of His Counsel.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Nov. 14.—Your correspondent today interviewed Mr. Samuel H. Benson, one of Mark Gray's counsel, with the following result relative to his trial at Quincy:

"Mr. Benson, have you read the interview between Dr. Kilbourn and the reporter of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Nov. 6?"

"Yes, I have read it carefully."

"What have you to say in reply to Dr. Kilbourn's position relative to the evidence in the case and Mark G. Lyon's discharge?"

"Well, I think Dr. Kilbourn's position in his interview is not in accordance with his own testimony given upon the witness-stand in Quincy. I have consulted Messrs. Mainer and Miller, associate counsel in the case, and they understand his evidence in the case the same as I do, and that was: he did not swear, either upon his direct or cross examination, that Mark was insane. He simply said he did not think he had permanently recovered. He was not willing to swear positively that he had not recovered. He thought he had not. He simply gave his opinion that he had not recovered, and the court considered his evidence as amounting to

NOTHING BUT A MERE OPINION.

He testified himself that he had not seen Mark upon an average more than once a week since he had been confined at the asylum, and that he had not examined him personally, but based his opinion upon the reports of other persons, which, if we had been trying his case before a jury, would not have been competent evidence to go to the jury, for the reason that it was all hearsay. The Doctor complains that the 'evidence of young and inexperienced doctors was taken by the court against experts in insanity, and that the court discharged Mark because some medical men, not experts, had testified that they had seen nothing wrong with him,' neither of which is true. The medical men introduced in Mark's behalf are men that stand high in their profession, and testified that they had had experience in cases of insanity. The court, in his opinion, said the expert evidence was equally balanced, and that he would have to decide the case upon the preponderance of the evidence; and, taking

THE EVIDENCE OF HIS ATTENDANT

since last March, who had been with him all the time since then, and his testifying to his sanity, and Mark's manner and deportment while upon the witness-stand, his readiness to answer all questions propounded to him by the court and counsel, and the fairness with which he answered, and all the other evidence in the case, he was bound to believe the preponderance was in favor of his discharge. Dr. Brower, who came all the way from Chicago to testify against Mark, created the impression with quite a number that he had some feeling in the matter. He proceeded to give the court a lecture with reference to his duties in the case, and what he might expect to hear some time in the far-distant future if he discharged Mark; but the court remarked that when he got through he would like to ask him something about the case. This witness came not at the request of the institution detaining Mark, but came at the request of another, who was making the defense in the case, and who paid his expenses, as was admitted on the trial of the case. Dr. Kilbourn stated that

A DELUSION COULD NOT BE REMOVED

by argument, yet he admitted that Gray had been advised by the authorities while at the asylum to hunt up the death certificate of his father and other facts to convince him of his error, in spite of the declaration that a delusion could not be cured by reason or argument. The Doctor also stated that there was no *sudden* cure of a delusion. In Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, page 646, a case is given where a 'lunatic killed his mother. There was no doubt that he was insane at the time of the act. But two days afterwards he was found to be of a perfectly sound mind.' The books are full of similar cures, and I think the experience of almost every man will call to mind similar cures. It was the general opinion of all who heard the evidence and those who read the evidence as it came out in the papers (with the exception of a few) that Mark ought to be discharged, and the court did right when he discharged him. Mark is now employed in the dry-goods establishment of Weismann & Co., of Keokuk, Ia., and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that business-men would employ him if they believed him insane. Business-men now days are very good judges of whom to employ, and they are not apt to employ an insane man. It would seem that the Doctor feels not in the best mood, possibly because not only Mark was discharged, but also

OTHERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED

upon habeas corpus from the institution. It is natural that he would feel disposed to fault-finding. However, we must rejoice to know that in the courts we have security, and that our personal liberty is protected; that it is not left to a doctor alone to say that a man shall remain imprisoned for life, but the evidence of men of 'good common sense' is equally if not more valuable upon questions like the one involved in this case. I am inclined to approve the remarks of Judge Breese in the Robbins will case, 77 Ills., 408, where he says: 'We would not give the testimony of these common-sense witnesses, deposing to what they know and saw almost every day for years, for that of so-called experts, who always have some favorite theory to support.' I do honestly think, as does almost every man that heard the case, that the discharge was right and proper—and believe that the public agrees with me."

Dairying in the Mountain Country.

In Oregon and Washington Territory there has been comparatively little interest shown in the work of improving cattle. Probably on the northwest coast there are not now more than half a dozen herds of pure-bred cattle. The blood of the Short-Horn and the Jersey is found oftener than that of any other breed; but the Jerseys have as yet not made a very favorable impression. Probably this is largely the fault of their owners, who have perhaps failed to care for their cattle as the Jersey should be cared for. But the people in the region named seem to be upon the eve of a great change in agricultural methods. Wheat has occupied their attention to the exclusion of other sources of income, in Western Oregon at least; and in Eastern Oregon and Washington scrub cattle and sheep seem to occupy much of the land where better stock should be. A desire for more improved agriculture is gaining ground rapidly, and in some sections the dairy interest finds enthusiastic advocates.

The more sagacious and far-seeing breeders of dairy cattle see this and are making efforts to cultivate an acquaintance with the people of the far Northwest, and to place before them the distinguishing virtues of their favorite breeds of cattle. The field will be in time a most profitable one, for, although there is as yet little pasturage where the cultivated grasses abound, and the wild grasses are rapidly disappearing, the time must soon come when the fertile valleys and the hillsides will be clothed with nutritious grasses on which beef and dairy cattle in thousands will fatten and make milk.

Already the work of utilizing the narrow valleys and green parks of the mountain country by keeping dairy herds has been well begun. In New Mexico herds of Jerseys have been established, and in many places enterprising men are planning to make the cold, pure streams of water from the snow-line, the rich grasses, and the sheltered valleys useful in the production of butter for the markets in the towns and mining camps which now get much if not most of their butter from the markets east of the Missouri.

Celebrating to His Pain.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

A Norwich Democrat had a painful experience on the night of the election. While carrying barrels to feed the Waller bonfire he got one over his head, and when he attempted to cast it into the flames he threw himself in with it. Between helpless inebriety and the tight-fitting barrel, he was unable to get out of the fire. After two minutes of roasting he was pulled out by his friends. The skin was completely charred from his face, and he was otherwise badly burned.

A scientific chemical compound that gives health and strength is Brown's Iron Bitters.

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THE COURTS.

Commencement of the Will Murder Trial—Insanity the Defense Set Up.

A Federal Grand Jury—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorce Cases, Etc.

The Will Murder Trial—The Defense is Insanity.

A jury satisfactory to the prosecution and the defense was obtained in Judge Gardner's court yesterday noon for the trial of John Will, charged with the murder of Thomas Kelly in this city on the 23d of last April. The following are the names of the jurors: John C. Harris, O. Peterson, Henry Schlau, G. F. Thomas, J. A. Brown, William Ralphs, Frank Conover, M. Rosenberg, Daniel Moran, M. Eilsberg, James Kehoe, H. P. Colville.

Assistant-State's-Attorney Thomson, in opening the case, briefly stated the circumstances of the killing, which were substantially as follows: About 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 23, the accused, John Will, met a man named Thomas Kelly on the northeast corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, and without provocation shot him dead. After the act Will put the pistol in his hip-pocket, and then withdrew it and put it in his coat-pocket. The prosecution said Will was fully aware of what he was doing at the time, and testimony would be introduced to prove it. The accused was altogether a different-appearing man now from what he was then. Sickness has made him look haggard and weakened him physically. The jury, the attorney said, should carefully weigh the evidence and judge accordingly.

Mr. Van Buren, for the accused, said there would be no question raised as to the killing of Kelly by his client. He would prove, he said, that Wills' act was that of an irresponsible being, bereft of intellect, and hopelessly insane. The accused, he said, had been subject to epileptic fits since childhood, and now, though only 33 years old, he has the appearance of 50. The counsel read from the statutes the law bearing on the cases of insane persons tried for crime, and said he believed it would be the duty of the jury to find that his client was irresponsible at the time he committed the offense charged.

The first witness was M. F. Klees, who keeps a saloon near the scene of the murder. He heard the shot fired, and, in response to a request of some one who came into his place, turned in an alarm for the patrol. He saw Will when arrested sitting in the patrol-wagon. He heard no one cry, "Hang him!" Will's whiskers were covered with blood.

James Goggin said he heard the shot fired while seated in his office at the northeast corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. He ran down-stairs and saw a man lying on the sidewalk and another man walking west with a crowd after him. He followed with the crowd, and saw the man pursued turn and face his pursuers. The man had one hand in his coat pocket. When the man turned round the crowd halted, as if afraid he would shoot. He saw the arrest of the man and the placing of him in the patrol-wagon.

Frank Bradts said he was walking west on Randolph street about half-past 4 on the day of the murder, and saw two men apparently engaged in conversation. One of the men drew a pistol from his hip-pocket and shot the other one, returning the pistol to his hip pocket, and then drawing it out again and putting it in his coat pocket. He followed the man until he was arrested. The prisoner at the bar was the man who did the shooting.

Charles E. Small testified that he saw the shooting, and his testimony corroborated that of the preceding witness. He also saw the arrest, and saw some one hit the murderer over the head with a cane. When put in the patrol-wagon there was blood on the prisoner's whiskers.

Joseph P. Duffy said he knew the deceased, Thomas Kelly, and saw him on the day spoken of in conversation with another man on Randolph street. The witness had not seen Kelly for about two years, and noticed his sickly appearance at the time. He supposed Kelly had been sick. He did not stop to speak to him, but went into the box-office of Hooley's Theatre to buy some tickets. While in the vestibule he heard the shot, and immediately came out. He saw the pursuit, the arrest, and saw two or three persons strike the prisoner on the head with canes.

Officer Thomas J. Kearns, who made the arrest, testified that he arrested the prisoner on Randolph street, near Market. He took a pistol away from him. On the way to the station the officer asked the prisoner why he shot the man, and he replied that Chicago was a hard place, and the man tried to rob him. The prisoner also said the man called him a vile name. He seemed to talk rationally. Officer Demars, who assisted in the arrest, testified similarly.

At 5 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

A New Grand Jury in the United States District Court.

Judge Blodgett yesterday entered an order for the drawing of the names of thirty-five voters to serve as grand jurors in the United States District Court, and the following were chosen:

C. J. Fry, A. J. Kingman, George T. Kasson, William St. Clair, D. B. McKenney, Samuel Hamilton, Wesley Nowlen, Smith Olney, Christian Anter, J. B. Parson, Henry Perkins, W. F. Dickinson, Eli P. Chatfield, Samuel Gray, George W. Raymond, Stebbins Ford, Elisha Gray, Peter H. Inman, Patrick Dooley, C. E. Gray, A. H. Cornell, George M. How, F. H. Head, Charles Brachvogel, W. W. Kimball, John N. Staples, W. B. Lamphere, James Charnley, Edwin Maack, Charles F. Gunther, James D. McCauley, A. C. Van Ornum, H. A. Hurlbut, Michael Brand, J. E. Wilkinson, and Charles W. Moore.

A venire was then issued, returnable Nov. 23, when the grand jury will be impaneled.

The Stewart Railroad-Ticket Robbery Case.

The trover case of Charles H. Stewart against the Michigan Southern Railway Company came up before Judge Gary yesterday on some preliminary motions. Stewart, it will be remembered, was indirectly mixed up a long time ago with a theft of about $2,000 worth of tickets of the Michigan Southern Road. The tickets were traced to the Fidelity Safe Deposit vaults and recovered by a search-warrant. Stewart claimed he had bought them from an innocent holder, but on a trial in a Justice court, the Justice held the tickets belonged to the railroad company. Stewart then sued the company in trover, and the latter filed a special plea claiming the ownership of the tickets had been passed on once already, and could not be called in question again. Judge Gary, however, overruled the plea. A motion was then made and allowed dismissing the case as to the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company and as to Robert Boyd, and the final hearing of the case was set for Monday.

Divorces.

Bridget Smith filed a bill yesterday against her husband Michael Smith, asking for a divorce on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty.

Nellie Kallis asked for a divorce from David Kallis on account of his cruelty.

And Ida L. Eastman from William H. Eastman for the same cause.

James A. Craig complains that his wife, Carrie M. Craig, deserted him in 1879 without any cause, after they had been married thirteen years, and as she has refused to come back, he wants to have the marriage dissolved.

Rachel Pope filed a bill for divorce against her husband, Thomas Pope, charging him with adultery.

Catherine Hunt, in very general terms, charges her husband, Leander Hunt, with having beaten, struck, pinched, and choked her, and assigns this as a reason why she should not be compelled to keep house for him any longer.

Joseph Koldera charges that soon after his marriage his wife Josephine began drinking to excess and quite neglecting her home duties. He left her for a year on probation, and then on her promising to do better went back to her again. She, however, soon fell from grace, and now he claims it is no use to give her another chance.

Joseph Birr filed a bill for a divorce from Rosalie Birr on the ground of adultery.

Judge Jameson granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Ernest Rome from Caroline Rome on the ground of desertion; Lizzie Hughes from David J. Hughes for drunkenness; and Anna A. Jones from Robert Jones for desertion.

State Courts.

The Union Iron & Steel Company commenced a suit by attachment yesterday against William Watson, of London, Eng., to recover $36,954.44.

The Criminal Court.

Alfred Brown and Edward Collins were tried yesterday before Judge Gardner for burglary, and Collins was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Sentence was suspended in Brown's case. Joseph Sutter, held as a witness in the copper-stealing case, which occurred about four months ago, was released on bail of $500.

Before Judge Anthony yesterday, John Halligan was convicted of an attempt to commit rape, and sentenced to one year in the House of Correction. A motion for a new trial was made. In the case of Frank Williams, charged with larceny, further evidence was heard, and the jury ordered to return a sealed verdict. A motion to quash the indictment was entered in the case of Neil O'Brien, charged with conspiracy. Lawrence Duggan was convicted of petit larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Henry M. Knickerbocker, deceased, the will was proven and letters were issued to Rose M. Knickerbocker, under bond for $12,000.

County Court.

In the city special assessment cases judgment was entered by default, except in Nos. 2,384 and 2,480, where objections were filed.

The rule upon F. F. Cole and F. Reynolds, to show why they should not be attached for contempt for failure to turn over property to the assignee in the estate of Edwin A. Woodward, was dismissed.

In the Town of Lake assessments default and confirmation was entered in Nos. 236 to 248 inclusive, and also in Nos. 234, 235, and 236.

In the Village of Hyde Park, special assessments, the assessment was confirmed in Nos. 158, 161, 162, 163, 164, 167, 169, and 172.

In the Town of Lake View special assessments, the assessment was confirmed in Nos. 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150.

David Quigg, Assignee of the Babcock Manufacturing Company, filed his report. He has disposed of all the property and estate of the insolvent company, and makes an account of his receipts and disbursements since April 10, 1882. The receipts were $1,919; the disbursements for expenses and commission $129, leaving a balance of $1,789. The total claims proved and allowed against the company were $370,930, and the amount in the Assignee's hands, as mentioned above, will enable him to pay a final dividend of about half a cent on the dollar. Judge Loomis is ordered the balance distributed to the creditors.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court the rest of this week.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Nov. 22.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 574 to 590, inclusive. No. 7,211, Loveland vs. Tewkesbury, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 7,620, 7,636, 7,640, 7,644, 7,648, 7,652, 7,656, and 7,660. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,826, 6,838, 6,852, 6,760, and 6,864. No. 6,810, Corbin vs. Morrill, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 22, 23, 25, and 26. No. 2,324, Labahn vs. Labahn, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 339, 341, 342, 342½, 349½, and 350½. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 242, 244, 246, 247, 250, 251, 254, 255, 256, and 259. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No further call until Monday. No. 20, Holbrook vs. Forsyth, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, and 35. No. 28, Moore vs. Moore, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 23, 36, and 25. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases 9 to 12, and Nos. 846, 847, 851, 853, 854, 856, 857, 858, and 860.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 496, 497, 498, 500, 501, and 481.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 79, the Will murder case.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—Herman Felsenthal et al. vs. Henry Frederick, $833.78.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Seneca D. Kimbark vs. Michael Hopkins, $549.80.

JUDGE ROGERS—Byron Metcalf vs. Minot J. Wilcox and Hosea T. Stock; verdict $198, and motion for new trial.—P. L. Garrity vs. J. J. McHugh; verdict $22.54.—Jennie Ryerson vs. A. A. Woods; verdict $150, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Charles V. Lodge vs. Marvin R. Brainerd; verdict $80.10.—B. Krebs vs. James W. Maxwell; verdict $79.75.

BUTLER'S CAMPAIGNS.

His Several Contests for Congressman and Governor.

Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

Eleven times previous to this fall Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell (or Gloucester), has come before the people of this section for their favor—four times as a candidate for Governor and five times as a candidate for Congress. The first time that Gen. Butler was brought particularly to the notice of citizens in this part of the State was in the autumn of 1859. He was that year the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, against N. P. Banks, Republican candidate, who, it will be remembered by many of the older readers of this article, was the Whig Governor of Massachusetts from 1844 to 1851. In this election Gen. Banks was elected, receiving, in round numbers, 58,000 votes to 35,000 for Butler and 14,000 for Briggs. The next year, 1860, Gen. Butler was also a candidate of the ultra wing of his party, the "Breckinridge," or "Copperhead" Democracy. Massachusetts did not take kindly to this doctrine, and throughout the State he received only about 6,000 votes to 104,000 for John A. Andrew, Republican; 35,000 for Erasmus D. Beach, "Douglas" Democrat; and 23,000 for Amos A. Lawrence, the Union, or "Bell and Everett" candidate. This ended Gen. Butler's Gubernatorial ambition for the time being, but in the fall of 1866, having gained a residence the previous spring in Gloucester, in this (then the Fifth) Congressional district, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected to Congress, his opponent being the Hon. William D. Northend (Democrat), of Salem. Again he was the candidate of the Republicans in 1868, and, besides the Hon. Otis P. Lord (Democrat), he had for a competitor the Hon. Richard H. Dana Jr., who ran as an anti-Butler Republican. Gen. Butler was reëlected, however. In 1870 he was again the Republican candidate for Congress, and was elected. In 1870 Gen. Butler attempted to secure the nomination for Governor in the Republican State Convention, and after a hot fight was defeated by 179 votes, William B. Washburn being his successful competitor. In 1873 he again attempted to get the nomination, but in the convention it did not come to a ballot, as he saw he was in a minority by a test vote, and withdrew, pledging his support to the nominee in a speech. Gov. Washburn was again nominated that year. In 1872 Gen. Butler ran for the fifth time for Congress in this district, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, receiving about 17,500 to about 11,800 for Charles P. Thompson, a majority of some 6,000. In 1874 he was the candidate for the fifth and last time, and was defeated by Charles P. Thompson, reciving 7,747 to 8,716 for Thompson. In 1876 Gen. Butler, having returned home to Lowell, again entered the lists as candidate for Congress of the Republican party, and was elected, receiving 12,100 votes to 9,389 for John K. Tarbox, Democrat, and 1,955 for E. Rockwood Hoar, anti-Butler Republican. This is the Seventh (now Eighth) District. Having failed as a Democrat to be elected Governor, and as a Republican to get nominated, Gen. Butler, in 1878, decided to run as an Independent or Butler candidate. He first secured the Greenback nomination. Next came the Democratic Convention at Worcester, to which a large number of Butler delegates had been elected. The Butler men went to Worcester on the afternoon of Sept. 17, and finding that the old liners in control of the State Committee were exceedingly hostile to their candidate they planned to steal a march. In the gray dawn of the following morning they arose early and repaired to Mechanics' Hall. This was locked, but a ladder was procured, entrance effected, the delegates let in, and the convention organized, with Richard S. Spofford Jr. as President. Gen. Butler was then nominated. The Democrats put in nomination Judge Josiah G. Abbott, the Republicans Thomas Talbot, and the Prohibitionists the Rev. Dr. Miner. The result of the election was that Talbot secured 134,725 votes, Butler 109,435, Abbott 10,162, Miner 1,813, and all others 97, leaving Gen. Butler just 25,290 short of an election. In 1879 the General made another attempt to secure the coveted seat. He first got the nomination of the Greenback-Labor party; next, the nomination of the "Butler Democrats," so called; and lastly, that of a convention of "Independent Republicans." The Republicans nominated John D. Long, the "Silver-tops" John Quincy Adams, and the Prohibitionists Daniel C. Eddy. As a result of this election, Gen. Butler lacked 13,6.2 votes of an election, receiving 109,149 to 122,751 for Long, 9,989 for Adams, 1,645 for Eddy, and 108 for all others.

PRINCIPLE BEFORE PARTY.

Independent Republicans the Real Victors in Pennsylvania.

New York Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania are pluming themselves with a victory that does not belong to them at all, but to the Independent Republican and anti-boss element in this State. A careful study of the figures reveals a most lamentable and pitiful indifference on the part of the Democrats of the State, and proves beyond question that Robert Emory Pattison could not have been elected Governor had not the Stewart managers rallied their men for the reform Democratic candidate in sheer desperation to defeat Beaver. There is not a shadow of doubt that Beaver could have been elected had he stood firmly on the principles laid down in his speech at the convention that nominated him. He there declared that he was "no man's man," but no sooner was the convention dismissed than he declared his fidelity to Cameron, and he closed the campaign by literally begging for Independent votes. Among the Democrats there was little enthusiasm. As a party its voters neglected the interests of the Democratic candidate, and had Mr. Pattison been less worthy of the support of conservative Republicans he would have been defeated beyond any question of doubt. The *Telegraph* tonight makes a very interesting comparison in twenty of the counties that shows clearly the apathy of the Democracy. For this there was no excuse. The Democratic voters must have been fully alive to the opportunity. To them success was quite as important as in a Presidential campaign. They had been summoned to lead the column of reform and should have come forward to a man. They sulked in their tents, however. Taking twenty important and widely separated counties, using round numbers only, and the following surprising result is apparent:

Counties.	1880. Hancock.	1882. Pattison.	Dem. Loss.
Allegheny	22,000	16,000	6,000
Blair	4,700	3,900	800
Bradford	4,900	4,200	700
Bucks	8,600	7,700	900
Chester	7,500	6,200	1,300
Clarion	4,400	3,400	1,000
Crawford	5,800	5,000	800
Cumberland	5,400	4,600	800
Dauphin	6,600	5,600	1,000
Delaware	4,400	3,800	600
Huntingdon	3,000	2,500	500
Lancaster	10,700	9,800	900
Northampton	9,600	8,700	900
Northumberland	5,900	5,000	900
Philadelphia	76,000	67,000	9,000
Schuylkill	11,500	10,500	1,000
Tioga	2,800	2,200	600
Venango	3,500	2,600	900
Wayne	3,400	2,900	500
Westmoreland	7,900	7,200	700
Totals	208,600	178,800	29,800

Supposing that all Mr. Pattison's vote was given by Democrats, which nobody believes to be the case, and it will be seen that in less than one-third of the counties in Pennsylvania there is an apparent loss of 30,000 votes as compared with the Hancock ballot of two years ago. A careful canvass of the aggressive Independent strength a few days before the election showed over 80,000 voters enrolled for Stewart. It is now found that his vote will hardly exceed half that number. The other half certainly did not go to Beaver. If they did the machine is worse beaten than anybody supposes. On the contrary, these men were unflinching opponents of the odious boss rule in the State. This band of revolutionists did not stay away from the polls, but by courage in the face of desperate danger saved the State to the cause of reform and honest government by voting for Pattison direct. This is true to the extent of at least 30,000 votes, Stewart's vote being about 48,000. Either 90,000 professed Democrats who supported Hancock in 1880 did not vote on Tuesday last or those who did cast their ballots for the Cameron candidate or threw them away on the labor ticket.

WESTERN CATTLE.

Why Their Value Has Appreciated So the Past Five Years.

Fort Worth (Tex.) Live-Stock Journal.

The advance of 140 per cent in the price of cattle has caused many inquiries as to why this increased value should be so great. Why in five years cattle stock should advance more than in five years prior to 1878. To the casual observer it would appear that speculation was to a great degree the cause of this enhancement of value, and that large money operators had entered the field to bull the market; but speculation has had little to do in bringing about the present prices of cattle. True, cheap money and a better financial standing of Western cattle men have had an influence on prices; but that influence has been small as compared to other and natural causes. Our increased market facilities, caused by a rapid development of the Western States, giving them railroad facilities undreamed of five years ago, have been a potent cause of this advance. The ranges of the West have been brought closer to the beef-eating world in the Eastern markets; prairie-grown beef has become an epicurean dish in the palaces of Eastern aristocracy. We count this cause alone as adding 40 per cent to the value of cattle since 1878.

Another 40 per cent has been added to the value of Western cattle by the improved mode of handling improved ranges and infusion of better blood. The improvement in the mode in which cattle are handled now over the old style of open range, everybody-take-care-of-himself way of working stock, has added 10 per cent to the intrinsic value of our cattle by increase of quality.

Another 15 per cent has been added to the quality of the stock by the improvement of our native ranges. Our grasses are not only better, but our water facilities have been greatly improved by artificial means, thus furnishing our cattle with grass and water in close proximity. Under the old style of free range work cattle had frequently to travel a good day's journey from the water-course to get good grass, and then return to slake their thirst. Under the present improved manner of handling tanks have been provided at convenient points in the ranges, so that the cattle may eat, drink, and lie down to rest wherever they like.

The infusion of good blood by the use of thoroughbred males has added 15 per cent to the quality, thus increasing the intrinsic value of our cattle stock 40 per cent over the old type of Texas Long-Horns.

An increase in population over the number of cattle raised has caused a demand for 25 per cent more cattle, which can be added to the other causes of advance in value. The increased beef consumption of the country per capita has been 5 per cent in the past five years, which can be put to the credit of cattle stocks. We would then account for the advance of the last five years made in cattle stock amounting to 140 per cent, thus:

	Per cent.
Increased market facilities adds	40
Increased quality of cattle adds	40
Increase of population over quantity of cattle adds	25
Increased beef consumption adds	5
Investments owing to improved security adds	30
Total advance	140

Snakes.

In a brook near Bridgewater, Conn., trout are slaughtered by water-snakes.

Cora Sidener, aged 11 years, of Woodlawn, Wis., was bitten by a rattlesnake, and died within twenty-four hours.

In Carlisle, Ky., a snake crawled into a house and deliberately took a canary from a cage in a window.

Fourteen large pilot-snakes were found in a hole near Lock 57 of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company by William J. Darragh. He killed them all.

A five-foot rattlesnake bit Mack Smith's mule on the fore leg as he was riding through a swamp near Dublin, Ga. The mule was dead in twenty minutes.

Horace Laplanche, of Warrensburg, N. Y., saw a spotted adder enter his barn. It climbed an upright beam to the eaves and took a young swallow from a nest.

The proprietor of the Black Horse Tavern just outside the City of Baltimore, was killed by the bite of a copperhead. The snake was subsequently found in a beer-bottle case and killed.

John B. Rice and his wife, while picking wild grapes near Cuthbert, Ga., came upon a den of rattlesnakes. The snakes attacked them, and at the end of the battle seventeen snakes lay dead on the ground. One of the snakes was four and a half feet in length.

Powhatten Bruce, visiting on the Bernard River, Texas, went out on the shore hunting, and a rattlesnake coiled around his leg and bit him. He ran to the house, but sank exhausted at the door. Whisky had no effect upon him, and he died in a few hours.

Two Georgia lovers, while strolling in Magnolia Dell, near Americus, had their attention attracted by a bird that was flying in lessening circles as it approached the ground. Presently a large rattlesnake, within six feet of them, sprang out and caught the bird.

A strange battle was recently witnessed between a rattlesnake and a gander near Eufaula, Fla. The gander opened the fight, which was fast and furious. The snake struck his antagonist five times, the fifth time just above his bill on the front of the head. In a moment the gander began to stagger, and then ran round and round and suddenly fell dead. The snake was subsequently killed. It was two feet long and had six rattles.

Capt. William Wilson, of Independence, O., and a friend, found a swarm of bees at the top of a bee tree sixty feet tall. A large black-snake came from a hole in the tree and Wilson's friend shot it. It measured six feet in length. Soon another snake came from the hole, and its head was shot off. This snake was larger than the other. In a few minutes a third snake poked its head out of the hole and was shot. Black-snakes are said to be very fond of honey.

A DISTINGUISHED THIEF.

The Checkered Career of a Grandson of Commodore Perry—The Story of a Criminal's Life Told by Himself.

Detroit Post, Nov. 13.

By the imprisonment of Samuel F. Perry, alias Payton, in the Jackson prison for a term of five years on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the county treasury last spring of $770 disappears for the time being one of those remarkable characters who are a puzzle to social scientists. Perry was a grandson of the immortal Commodore Perry of naval fame, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, all of which placed him among the ranks of the more dangerous class of criminals. He was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and at one time promised to ornament an honorable profession and perpetuate the fame of his heroic ancestry. He was, however, more or less inclined to vicious practices from early youth, and began his downward career by becoming a frequent visitor at the gaming-table. In his native city, New York, he soon became noted as a reckless gambler, and when he had squandered his patrimony, which was considerable, he became a confidence operator. It was an easy descent from that profession to that of a thief.

Through all the various grades from gambler to thief Perry passed, and according to his own confession to a reporter of the *Post and Tribune* who interviewed him the day previous to his departure for prison, it did not take him long to reach the lowest round of the ladder of infamy. Said he, as he meditatively chewed the end of a cigar the reporter had given him: "Young man, I'm going to give you a pointer."

"Well, what is it?"

"Gambling, wine, and women of easy virtue will down any man. They have finished me. Look at me—what I am and what I was—no sermon, however eloquent-tongued the orator, was ever preached from pulpit that teaches as forcible a moral lesson as the history of my life, and the Sunday readers of the *Post and Tribune* may read it with profit—especially the young. No man can violate the laws of God and man and escape punishment."

"What induced you to adopt such a life?"

"Oh, everything came in its turn easy enough. Love of excitement and of gaming. Then I took to drink and associated with disreputable women. All this cost money. When I could not get it in one way I soon became hardened enough not to hesitate to procure it by other and unlawful means."

"By the way, you were associated in the great Baltimore bank robbery a few years since?"

"I don't mind confessing now that I was."

"How much did you and your confederates get in that affair?"

"In all about $1,000,000. It was the largest and most successful piece of work performed in the United States. We escaped with every dollar of the amount to Canada, chartered a tug to Liverpool, and went direct to London. From there we visited the continent, gave grand dinners in all of the principal capitals of Europe, and had a grand time generally. Billy Pinkerton, of Chicago, was employed by the bank to follow us and induce us to return a portion of the money. But we were not in that line of business. I shook hands with Pinkerton in London, but that was all the satisfaction he or the bank received from his trip."

"How did you rob the bank?"

"We rented a building next door, and were at work for months before we succeeded in working through and getting possession of the money. We remained in Europe three years. In the meantime the only witness against us died. Then we returned to America, and had just money enough left to get us back again. It didn't take us long to go through a million of dollars."

"You were also connected with Col. Corrigan's Fenian expedition to Ireland in 1865, were you not?"

"Yes. I am a sailor, and I was engaged to sail the vessel. As we neared the Irish coast we were sighted by a British man-of-war. Some of the 'terriers'—as they call the Irish—on board of the ship took to the small boats, and I ran the vessel on the rocks. Corrigan and I escaped, but several men were captured and imprisoned."

"What have you to say relative to the County-Treasury robbery for which you have been sentenced?"

"Now the whole thing is over, I don't mind telling you all about it. The job was put up in Tom Bigelow's 'Board of Trade Café' saloon on Congress street, near Griswold. There were seven of us in the job altogether, but two of us did the work. I am the man who called Crosby's attention to the south end of the office. Crosby says I wanted to see about paying my taxes in the Twelfth Ward. I asked him about certain bonds that I wanted to buy. The scheme was to have my partner get into the safe while I held Crosby's attention. Instead of so doing he went for the money-drawer, and the chinking noise made by either opening or shutting the drawer caused Crosby to look around. He 'dropped' on the thing at once and ran toward my partner, who also ran. I walked leisurely out of the office into the corridor and out of the building through the east door. I did not run at the Fort street door."

"It is pretty hard to be locked up for five years?"

"Yes, but I can stand it. I reckon that I won't stay the full time."

In concluding his interview with the reporter Payton said he had a wife and daughter—the latter in her 16th year—residing in New York City. He also said he expected $200 from the notorious "Red" Leary to aid him in his recent trial, but for some reason neither he nor others of whom he had a right to expect aid came forward to his rescue when he needed them.

Weight of Men and Women, Weighed at the Tenth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, October, 1882.

Cincinnati Paper.

The object sought was a determination of the average weight of men and women—a fact often required by civil and mechanical engineers. Raswell states that the average weight of 20,000 men and women, weighed at Boston in 1864, was—men, 141½ pounds; women, 124½. We have always thought these weights too low for Western people. The number weighed at the tenth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was 22,155, and the total weight 3,072,306 pounds. Men weighed, 7,467; weight, 1,150,108 pounds. Women weighed, 14,688; weight, 1,922,198 pounds. Average weight of men, 154.02 pounds; average weight of women, 130.87 pounds.

For men this is 12.52 pounds higher than the Boston average, and for women 6.37 pounds higher.

We also determined with reasonable certainty the average weight of people from the country, independently of the general average. This was rendered possible by the excursions that were coming here at various times from this and the adjoining States, parts of which were weighed.

For Ohio—Average weight of 141 men was 157.38 pounds; average weight of 179 women was 133.26.

For Southern Indiana and Illinois—Average weight of 124 men was 158.52 pounds; average weight of 103 women was 133.55.

For Kentucky—Average weight of 114 men was 158.43 pounds; average weight of 188 women was 133.76.

The mean of these averages is so much above the general average as to attract attention. For men it is 4.09 pounds higher, and for women 2.65 pounds. The very high and approximate average of those from Southern Indiana and Illinois and from Kentucky recalls the Kentucky origin of the former.

Motives for Suicide.

Frederick Grubb, of Erie, Pa., shot himself while in his honeymoon because his bride's former husband, supposed to be dead, had appeared.

Failure to receive pension-money drove Enoch Ikleman, of Wethersfield, N. Y., aged 54 years, to suicide. He hung himself in his barn.

Because she had been beaten by her husband, Mrs. David Worden, of Fort Wayne, Ind., set fire to her house, and threw herself into the flames.

It is said that Ross W. Lichty, of Allegheny, Pa., committed suicide because a gypsy fortune-teller had predicted that he would die by his own hand on that day.

Matthew Cooley, 13 years old, of Claremont, N. H., shot at his dog, hitting it in the tail. His mother censured him, and he shot himself through the heart.

A dispute as to the division of a small sum of money caused William F. Saube, living in the outskirts of Cincinnati, to murder his son, aged 31 years, and kill himself with a razor.

Miss Blair, of Camden, S. C., a very handsome woman, recently committed suicide. Her great-grandfather was hanged, her grandmother committed suicide, her father was tried for murder and escaped only to be killed by another, and one of her borthers is serving a life sentence for murder.

OREGON'S NEW SENATOR.

His Views Respecting the Duties Devolving upon Him.

The Hon. J. N. Dolph, Senator-elect from Oregon, whose professional engagements with the railway companies of the State are well understood, has written a letter in reply to an anxious constituent, in which he says that he intends to resign his position as Vice-President of the Oregon River & Navigation Company, and continues:

To the second question I answer, that not only will I not oppose any further appropriation for the completion of the locks at the Cascades, but I shall endeavor not to be behind our present Representative, or any former Senator or Representative in Congress from this State, in my efforts to procure further appropriations for the continuation of that important work. To the third question I answer, that I believe Congress has the constitutional power to appropriate money for the purpose of internal improvements, and that it is the duty of the General Government, in the interest of commerce, to improve our rivers, lakes, and harbors, and I am in favor of the removal of impediments to navigation in the Columbia River, so as to make it a highway for commerce to the seaboard. To the fourth question I answer, that when I enter upon the duties of Senator from Oregon I shall become, if I may be permitted to use the expression, the attorney of the State, and shall endeavor to serve her with the same energy and fidelity with which I have in my long professional career served my clients.

I shall endeavor faithfully to represent all her interests; I shall, to the best of my judgment, act justly in all cases toward corporations and individuals, and upon every question which arises endeavor to protect the rights of every section of the State, and to promote alike every legitimate enterprise for the development of her resources. My own interests and the interests of corporations and individuals shall be made secondary to the interests of the people at large. For fear some one may think the foregoing not specific, I will add that in the case mentioned in your question I shall consider it my duty to support the people's interest; and, further, that should the occasion arise when the people, demanding protection for their interests against the aggressions of corporations, should call on me I should not hesitate to urge, but would gladly urge, such radical measures as good judgment and a just regard for the rights of all might require.

I do not wish to be misunderstood, however. While I shall jealously watch and protect, so far as I can, the interests of the people, I believe that every additional facility for transportation is a direct benefit to every legitimate enterprise in the State, and that the building of the railroads which have been completed and are in process of construction by the Oregon River & Navigation Company, and the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will prove of incalculable benefit to this State and the whole Northwest, and that I should be false to the true interests of the people if I should throw any obstacles in the way of their progress. . . . The time is not distant when this Northwest country will surpass New England in population and wealth as far as it does today in climate and natural resources. I believe the child is born who will behold the most populous, wealthy, and powerful portion of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. . . . I close by reasserting that the transportation lines of a country are the means of stimulating all its industries. Whoever, therefore, promotes the transportation facilities of a country promotes directly or indirectly all its legitimate industries. Whoever cripples the transportation facilities of a country cripples every enterprise of that country. Every blow aimed at the transportation interests of a country falls first and heaviest upon agriculture, manufactures, trade, and commerce.

SACRIFICED HIS SON.

A Mormon Parent Kills His Offspring While Laboring under Alleged Divine Inspiration.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Fuller details of the sacrifice of their oldest son by a Mormon family of fanatics at Westminster, Los Angeles County, show that the murder was one of unusual atrocity. Your correspondent visited the scene of the tragedy and secured the following information:

Josiah B. Smith, the father who killed his boy because, he said, he had a revelation from the Lord to do so, is 40 years old. He came to Westminster five years ago, and since then, with his wife and family, has been picking up a meagre subsistence by odd jobs. Finally the family settled down to fishing, establishing their home on a desolate island off the coast, which could only be reached by a boat. It was seldom visited except by hunters and fishermen, who hired the boat which the murdered boy had charge of. The murder was committed on the 4th inst., but was not discovered until last Thursday, when a party of hunters who called out from the shore for the boy were told by old man Smith that the boy was dead, and that he had been inspired by the Lord to kill his child. The hunting party secured the services of a younger boy and coolly went on with their sport, only reporting the crime to the authorities that night. A constable and doctor went out next day to the scene of the crime. They drove down to the beach and shouted to Smith, and he rowed over to them. On making the object of the visit known he gave himself up quietly. The mother and children were then brought from the island and the entire family taken to Westminster Friday morning. Before the officers arrived the boy had been buried about thirty feet from the house.

On arrival of the prisoner and family at Westminster an inquest was ordered, and Justice Aldridge, accompanied by Dr. James McCoy and others, Smith included, returned to the beach and rowed across to the island. Smith pointed out where the body was buried, the grave was opened, a rough box, which the father had made, was raised and the lid lifted. The sight is described as most sickening. Decomposition had set in to such a degree as to render the moving of the body a difficult and disagreeable task. The unnatural parent looked on complacently and spoke of the murder with no feeling. Finally, in reply to a question as to how he struck the blow, he stooped over the corpse, thrust his knife into it, and drew it out of the cavity without a sign of emotion. The weapon was an eight-inch butcher-knife. Mr. McCoy carefully examined the body, but aside from the fatal cut, found no sign of any violence One death-dealing blow was struck just in the centre of the chest, and with sufficient power to cut the breast-bone and enter to the full length of the blade, making a horrible gash, eight inches deep and four inches long.

A few weeks ago Smith gave up fishing, and being asked why replied that the Lord had commanded it and had promised to hereafter provide for him. From that time on he has made, and has commanded his family to make, no effort to gain a livelihood. The boy, however, put no faith in his father's belief, and from time to time purchased tea, sugar, etc., with his own money. On the Wednesday before the murder the boy purchased and took home some sacks of flour, which angered his father, and this was found emptied out upon the ground, together with some other provisions, close to the spot where the murder was committed. Except a few green apples, nothing eatable was found in the house.

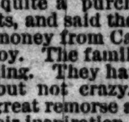
The crime was committed about 300 yards from the house. The boy was taken out behind a clump of bushes, both parents being present. They claim that he knew he was to be sacrificed, and made no resistance whatever, but calmly knelt before them, ready to be offered up. While in this position the father struck the fatal blow.

One of the first questions asked on the arrival of the family at Westminster was whether they would make further sacrifices of their children, and both father and mother replied that if the Lord called on them to sacrifice all, it would have to be done. At the examination neither Smith nor his wife made any effort to conceal anything, but told the whole story in its horrible details. Smith pleaded guilty as charged, and was committed for trial on the charge of murder. He is now imprisoned in Los Angeles. From the first the murderer has shown no feeling whatever, and regards the crime no more than he would the killing of a hog. He has been quite a purchaser of Canada lottery tickets, and said the Lord was going to send him money from Canada to pay for burying the boy. The family are Mormons in good standing. They have been considered eccentric, but not crazy. The mother begins to feel great remorse and to doubt the divinity of their inspiration.

Premature Loss of the Hair

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(NO. 391)

FOR DECEMBER

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A Frontispiece Illustration, drawn by F. Dielman;

The Columbia River,
By Cleveland Rockwell. With Thirteen Illustrations from the author's drawings;

William Black at Home,
By Joseph Hatton. With Six Illustrations;

Found Drowned,
A Poem, by Dinah Mulock Craik. Illustrated.

The Great Seaport of Western France
By Thomas W. Knox. A description of Havre. With Twelve Illustrations by Reinhart and Vanderhoof;

Two Poems by Herrick,
Each with full-page Illustration by Abbey;

Southern California.—III.,
By William Henry Bishop. Illustrated;

Cameos of Colonial Carolina,
By the Rev. P. D. Hay. Illustrated;

Storing Electricity,
By Professor Henry Morton. Illustrated;

New England in the Colonial Period,
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Two Serial Novels:
FOR THE MAJOR, by Constance F. Woolson;
SHANDON BELLS, by William Black.

Short Stories:
THE SINGULAR VOTE OF AUT TILBOX, By the author of "Cape Cod Folks";
AMONG THE ROSE-ROOTS, by a Working-Girl;
TOM'S MONIMENT, by Susan Hartley Swett;

Poems
By Isabella Grant Meredith and Eugene Bolles.

Editor's Easy Chair.
"Harper's Christmas, 1882."—Frothingham's Life of George Ripley.—The Rescue of Niagara.—Washington Irving.—Barbarous Treatment of Women

Editor's Literary Record.

Editor's Historical Record.

Editor's Drawer.
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	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave	Arrive.
Waukesha, Ocono'woc, La Cross	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:25 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:35 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

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Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:30 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

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Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:25 a m	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	[illegible]
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	[illegible]
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:45 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]
¶Theatre Train	11:30 p m	[illegible]
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:25 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 7:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ [illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ [illegible]
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* [illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)		4:00 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:00 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* [illegible]
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:20 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices 103 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Day Express	† 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	† 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	* 6:50 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 m	† 2:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 5:25 p m	† 8:30 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	§ 1:30 p m	§10:00 a m

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:30 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ [illegible]
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ [illegible]
Night Express	§ 0:20 p m	§ 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

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Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 8:20 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§ 9:00 p m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.), see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., tri-weekly, at ... 7 p. m.

Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at ... 9 a. m.

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